The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 11, 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.
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.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR 1880.

SUR. S TWP.	CONFEREES.	POSTOFFICE.
Burnside Dr.	Charles B. Patrick,	Burnside.
Clearfield "	Smith V. Wilson,	Clearfield.
Curwensv'e "	F. J. Thompson,	Curwensville.
Houtsdale "	Patrick Dunn,	Houtsdale.
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. Emlaigh,	Wallaceton.
Beccaria T'p.	David Bear,	Glen Hope.
Bell "	John M Ross,	Ostend.
Bloom "	William Lines,	Forest.
Boggs "	Isaac Reish,	Wallaceton.
Bradford "	Daniel Hitchcon,	Woodland.
Brady "	Charles Schwem,	Luthersburg.
Burnside "	John Weaver,	N. Washington.
Chest "	Joseph H. Heath,	N. Washington.
Covington "	F. G. Condriet,	Frenchville.
Decatur "	Jacob F. Steiner,	Philipsburg.
Ferguson "	A. A. Bloom,	Marron.
Girard "	John Newcomb,	Gillingham.
Graham "	John A. L. Flegal,	Lick Run Mills.
Grahamb "	C. W. Kyler,	Grahamton.
Greenwood "	John A. Rowles,	Marron.
Gulich "	James Flynn,	Smith's Mills.
Huston "	H. L. Horning,	Penfield.
Jordan "	Dr. E. A. Crosswell,	Ansonville.
Karthaus "	George Heckendorn,	Salt Lick.
Kerr "	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. Laborde,	Rockton.
Woodward "	James H. Campbell,	Houtzdale.

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

J. Simpson Africa is the Census Supervisor for this district. His post-office address is Huntingdon. Huntingdon county, Penn'a.

Adolph E. Borie, Secretary of the Navy under Grant's first administration, died at his home in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 5th inst. in the 71st year of his age.

It should be remembered that *only three of the eight members of the Maine Returning Board were Democrats.* It was not a Democratic concern at all, as the Republican organs charge falsely.

NO DISGUISING IT.—"The loyal millions" of Pennsylvania by their acts in State Convention, on the 4th inst., have declared against a Republic and for an Empire, or a Kingdom, as may best suit the taste of Grant & Co. Look out!

HOW RAGGED!—No meeting of the Pennsylvania Legislature this year—the first year missed for 103 years. No Smull's Hand Book at the public expense. No visits from that delightful and readable story paper, the *Legislative Record*. And the people are not disposed to complain a particle over the omission.

A ROYAL CREW.—Fifty-eight loyal Pennsylvania Dutch have been selected to go to the Chicago Convention and cast a solid vote for Grant's nomination for Emperor; and this, too, in the face that two-thirds of his party friends in this State are opposed to his nomination. But, then, the Cameron's own all the stock in the Radical party in this State.

THE DISCOUNT.—The Blaine men met at the Lochiel Hotel in Harrisburg, the night previous to the meeting of the Convention, and counted 117 noses, with 15 more absent. This was just enough to "wallop" the Camerons and their third-termer. But when time was called the next day, there were only 100 answered to the name of the Pine Tree statesman. The discount of 32 was too much for the high-toned stalwarts. But what of the fellows who in 1875-6 voted against a third termer, and now go for Grant?

A GOOD DIG.—The Philadelphia *Times*, on the Radical Convention day, injected this sentiment into its columns: "Blaine delegates at Harrisburg, returning from the Senatorial mansion, are reported as expressing regret that they had been 'instructed.' The powerful arguments they had listened to having convinced them that their constituents were wrong, the poor fellows are in an embarrassing position; but instructions from Harrisburg have before now proved more influential that instructions from the people."

ALL RIGHT.—The appointment and confirmation of J. Simpson Africa, of Huntingdon, as Census Supervisor of this (the Seventh) District, is a victory for Senator Wallace. Mr. Africa is a cleaned-heeled Democrat, and possesses experience and qualifications for his position which may be equalled, but cannot be excelled in the district. Schall, Democrat, in the Montgomery district, and Miller, Democrat, in the Blair district, were also confirmed on the 2d inst. There is quite a fight in the First and Second (Philadelphia) districts.

THE AGENTS WORSE THAN THE INDIANS.

This is our opinion when looking at events as they have occurred on our western border for the past fifteen years.

The summary removal, by Secretary Schurz, of Indian Commissioner Hayt, without allowing him the poor privilege of resigning to ease the discredit of his taking off, was nothing more than he deserved. In view of the facts in his case he was, if anything, let down too easily. Secretary Schurz states that he removed Mr. Hayt because he withheld information from the Department, and that the charges of dishonest conduct preferred against him by the Investigating Committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners had not been proved. The proof is rather circumstantial than direct, but it is sufficient to satisfy any reasonable mind that the accusations were in great part true. Mr. Hayt was certainly guilty of the grossest and most culpable neglect of official duty in withholding supplies of clothing and provisions, to which they were entitled, from the Ute Indians, and in failing to attend to his duties toward the Northern Cheyennes, who have been nearly starved since their removal to the Indian Territory. A select Senate Committee is investigating the complaints of those Indians, and the sworn testimony adduced before the committee is of a most damaging character. Mr. Hayt's complicity with Indian Agent Hart in connection with a stolen silver mine is pretty well established, and the immediate occasion of his removal appears to have been his persistent opposition to any inquiry into his alleged corrupt grant of contracts for Indian supplies. The country will be glad that Mr. Hayt has stepped down and out, and it will thank Secretary Schurz for the ridance. General Fisk says that the duties of the Investigating Committee are not yet ended. Others in the Indian Bureau have been guilty of misconduct, and must be removed. This whole Indian business has been a rich bonanza to successful swindlers, who have cheated both the Government and the Indians without mercy.

A GOOD JOKE COUPLED WITH A CRIME.—Senator Don Cameron, several weeks ago, sent word over the State to the loyalists to gather at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, the 4th inst., and put the machine in motion for the Chicago Convention. The friends of Senator Blaine were in high glee, holding caucuses on the way there, and at the hotels in that city. After counting noses, they boasted that they had the bird in the hand; but when the delegates met in the room assigned to them by the ex-Senator and present Senator, and a vote was taken, lo and behold! It stood: Grant, third-term, 150; Blaine, 100—just fifty short. The Radical Imperialists are fully set forth in this vote. Two-thirds of the delegates of that Convention declared by their acts on that occasion that they preferred a King, or an Emperor, for a ruler, and an aristocratic form of government rather than a Republic. And Pennsylvania must shoulder the disgrace.

A BIG CONTRACT.—The Philadelphia *Telegraph*, a high-toned Radical organ, speaks out in this way: "It is perfectly clear that General Grant cannot be the next President of the United States unless he be nominated, and unless the people vote for him. He possibly can be nominated; but by no earthly possibility can he be voted for by enough Republicans to secure his election. In every close State, in all States where success demands the concentrations of the vote on the candidate, he will be ruthlessly slaughtered by the Independents, the Liberals, the Conservatives, the anti-third termists, and the Germans. The States of Ohio, Wisconsin, and New York, with their enormous German Republican populations, which *we must carry, or lose the Presidency, cannot be carried for General Grant.*".

SCORE A WHOLE STRING FOR OHIO.—There isn't going to be any room in this country in the future for any but an Ohio man, apparently. The news comes from that State that Secretary Sherman had perfected all the necessary arrangements for being the next President, and after Sherman has had his inning, Garfield will take his turn, for four years at least. This carries us along to the campaign of 1888, anyway, without further concern on the part of the country at large, and it is probable, if the truth could be got at, that Ohio has a man or two in hiding for that time. The way in which Ohio always rises clear to the top of an emergency inspires the loftiest admiration.

A HOME THRUST.—The Washington *Post* raps somebody over the head in this manner: "If the adornment of the Capital is to be continued by the erection of statues on our public grounds, we ought to give the military a rest, and put up the effigies of some of the great statesmen and jurists of past generations. The camp and battle-field are not the only arenas in which greatness has been displayed. Men who had no acquaintance with the art of war have served the Republic as worthily as our greatest military heroes. We have enough brass horses for the present. Let us have some pedestrian statue of departed worthies who did not win immortality in the saddle."

A SERIOUS AFFAIR.—That unit thing which resulted at Harrisburg the other day, in declaring for Grant for a third term, must be shocking to the nerves of the editors of such loyal organs as the Bellefonte *Republican*, and others that we could name, all of whom are patriots, heroes, and statesmen without guile. But, frail humanity! In this instance the tail wags the dog most completely.

TEN CHINAMEN BURNED TO DEATH.—A Chinese wash-house in San Francisco, Cal., was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 5th inst. The number of its occupants is not known, but the bodies of ten Chinamen have been recovered from the ruins.

GEN. SHERMAN vs H. V. BOYNTON.

Under date of Washington, January 30th, Gen. Sherman sends out the following:

H. V. Boynton, a well-kown correspondent, transmitted to the Secretary of War, to-day, specifications against W. T. Sherman, General of the Army, for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" and violating the criminal laws of this district, which define and punish the crime of slander. Boynton's specifications are based on an interview published in the Cleveland *Leader*, in which it is alleged that General Sherman used the following language in referring to Boynton: "Everybody knows him to be a notorious slanderer; you could hire him to do anything for money." Also: "He is entirely without character. Why, for a thousand dollars he would slander his own mother!" Mr. Boynton wrote Gen. Sherman, asking him if he had been reported correctly and received the following reply:

"*Sir*, I have received your letter enclosing a copy of the Cleveland paper which I have glanced at, and recognize the report of the young man who came to me saying that you had slandered his father. I said I thought you were capable of doing anything for pay; that slander was your daily association, and as you had deliberately falsified as to me I believed you capable of slandering your own mother for pay. This is a hard thing to say of any man but I believe it of you. Yours. Signed
W. T. SHERMAN."

JACKSON-WESTCOTT.—Ex-Gov. James D. Westcott, who died several days ago, was, before the war, one of the most prominent political leaders in the South. He was an ardent admirer of Andrew Jackson, with whom he was on intimate terms when still a young man. It was Westcott who offered to fight a duel on Jackson's behalf during the famous controversy which arose out of the Eaton scandal. The fact that Westcott had challenged his antagonist came to Jackson's ears. Old Hickory reproved him severely but afterward, when they were alone together, added: "Pink the scoundrel, James; pink him!" Mr. Westcott was afterward Governor of Florida and Senator from that State for two terms. He was an ardent Secessionist at the outbreak of the war but being unable for some reason to agree with the Southern leaders, went North and resided at first in New York and afterward in Montreal, where he died. He was very popular in the latter city and was noted as being a brilliant conversationist and genial, warm-hearted old man.

THE WRONGS OF IRELAND.—A page of the New York *Herald* Wednesday was taken up with a tabular statement of the actual condition of the people of Ireland at the present time. This statement is based upon a mass of detailed information collected by agents in all the counties and towns and is probably more reliable than a government inquiry, from the fact that it was instituted by a private and unprejudiced agency. The result of the *Herald's* investigation presents the case of the unhappy people of Ireland in an even darker light than heretofore. More than 300,000 people are said to be in "imminent danger of perishing with hunger," and the *Herald* generously offers to contribute $100,000 to the fund to their relief. In view of these facts and the official statements of the Dublin Relief Committee, we cannot urge upon our readers too strongly the importance of subscribing promptly and liberally to the relief fund which is being raised in Baltimore. Let us not be behind our sister cities in this noble work.

THE MAINE MUDDLE AT AN END.—The political muddle which has agitated the people of Maine, for a month past, came to an end last week, by the Fusion Legislature adjourning until August next. They very foolishly submitted their case to a partisan Supreme Court, who like the infamous 7 by 8 electoral commission, who stole the Presidency of the United States from the Democracy in 1876, had made their finding before the case was presented. Of course the decision was against them, and as they had resolved, in advance, to obey the decision of the Court, nothing was left for them to do but to adjourn. Many of the Fusionists, concerning whose election there was no doubt, have gone into the Republican Legislature, and all is again quiet in the Pine Tree State. Blaine's little army has been sent to their homes and the famous briber has betaken himself to Washington, to look after his chances for the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

A STATESMAN.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Independent) in speaking of Senator Bayard's great speech in the Senate, last week, in advocacy of his resolution to repeal the compulsory legal tender power of the United States notes, says it was in entire keeping with his high character as a statesman and his record as a Senator. He made no attempt to give his remarks a fictitious value with partisan appeals or rhetorical flourishes, but discussed the subject before him in the clearest and most direct manner, from the standpoint of a man interested only in the welfare of the nation. It was not the kind of speech calculated to provoke an acrimonious discussion, but it was the kind that sets men to thinking, and that is what is really wanted.

EXACTLY!—The editor of the Clarion *Democrat*, although a little slippery on the oil question, holds liberal views on more substantial things. This is what he said last week: "Hon. Andrew H. Dill will probably be pressed for Congress in the 20th district next Fall. There are few men in Pennsylvania more deserving of Congressional or higher honors, and still fewer who would reflect greater credit upon any constituency than Hon. Andrew H. Dill."

A HUMANE OFFICIAL.—The Lancaster *Intelligencer* remarks: State Supt. Wickersham publishes a letter written to State Treasurer Noyes, telling him that as the law is mandatory requiring the State Superintendent to draw the school warrants, he proposes to do so now whether there is money to meet them or not. He has refrained from obeying the "mandatory law" heretofore because he did not want to see the warrants dishonored.

FEDERAL THIEVES.

The leaders of the Radical party are in a desperate condition and they all know it. The States and electors which they stole three years ago for Hayes and Mrs. Jenks, they can't steal again. Hence they are looking around for new fields. These same scoundrels are after New York this time.

It was at first suggested that the Republican Legislature of New York should enact a law taking to itself the right to choose the Presidential electors. This proposition was informally broached to the country, but it elicited such indications of popular rebellion against so manifestly *dishonest* proceeding, that it was concluded, if not to abandon it altogether, at least to make no show of positive intention to adopt it, until all other possibilities of achieving the desired result shall have failed them. It was then agreed among the wicked few with whom the conspiracy originated, that a bill should be put through the body named, giving the choosing of the electors to the Congressional districts. On Tuesday such a bill was introduced. It was presented by a Mr. Potter. It provides that two electors-at-large shall be chosen and that one for each Congressional district shall also be chosen—that is, that each electoral ticket placed in the ballot box shall contain the names of three electors. It is believed, by the schemers, that should this act become a law, at least twenty-three of the thirty-five electoral votes of the State are certain to be carried for the Republican candidate for President.

As the Wilkes-Barre *Union-Leader* says, the mere introduction of this bill is confession that the Republicans despair of carrying New York on the popular vote, and the claim in the face of that confession that voting by districts they would secure 23 out of the 35 electors, shows how unfairly the State is districted in the interest of their party, and how grossly dishonest that would be in its results to the majority of its people, even if the method of choosing electors by Congressional districts were in vogue in all the States.

It is a desperate and damnable game that is thus being played. The wonder is that in this enlightened age and free country the boldest men would dare even whisper of such an outrage. They would not, but for the fact that years of the most corrupt rule the world ever knew, has made the people familiar with political wrongs of the most audacious character, and to a certain extent callous to them. We are yet unwilling to believe, however, that in this latest endeavor, the Republicans are not daring to much—are not imposing to much upon the endurance of a too patient people.

QUAY ON BLAINE.—A few days previous to the assembling of the Radical State Convention, a report of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* (the Cameron home organ) interviewed Col. Quay, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in relation to the pending Convention. He remarked: "That his contact with the delegates he has met in traveling through the State convinces him that the Convention will declare for Gen. Grant. While there is in many quarters a genuine Blaine sentiment, it is manifest that the solid thinkers are predisposed towards the ex-President. They point to Blaine's complication in the Mulligan letters, his mistaken position on the Chinese question, and the animosity existing between him and Senator Conkling, as weaknesses which not even the party discipline will be able to obliterate. In addition, while the Senator from Maine is cordially hated by the Southern Bourbons who control Congress, he is not feared, and consequently they would not hesitate to count him out in case of his election."

The Altoona *Sun* thinks this sentiment transmitted by President Tilden to the "Iron City Tilden club" of Pittsburgh, on the occasion of its first annual reception, should be "printed in letters of gold, punctuated with diamonds:"

Obedience to the choice of the majority as expressed in the elections is the vital principle of self-government, without which its forms are a sham, representing only fraud or force.—*Exchange.*

Why ornament or embellished this sentiment in such a costly manner? It is the cheapest duty that the citizen owes to the State and his countrymen. To do right is the bounden duty of every man, and to do less is downright rascality. That is just what Mrs. Jenks, Sherman & Co. did in 1876.

CONVENTION TIMES.—The Democratic National Committee has been called to meet in Washington on the 23d of February next, to select a time and place for the meeting of the Democratic National Convention. Three cities are competing for the honor of having the body assemble within its borders, they being Chicago, Indianapolis and New York. It is expected the Convention will be called for some time between the 3d and 17th of June next. Immediately upon the announcement of the date the State Committee of Pennsylvania will come together and choose the State Convention's meeting which is expected will be between the 15th of March and the 15th of April.

AN INQUISITION.—We see it stated that Mr. Schurz has the Indian Commissioners engaged in investigating Hayt in New York. Of course the investigation is profoundly secret, as all of Mr. Schurz's numberless proceedings of this sort have been. If Mr. Schurz has one conviction more deeply lodged than any other, it is the idea that the people are not to be trusted to know about their own business. The Interior Department has been a sort of exaggerated grand jury since the advent of its present head.

REVERSING THE MACHINE.—In 1875 and 1876 the Pennsylvania Radicals passed the following:

"We declare a firm, unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the Republic, which wisely and under the caution of the most venerable examples limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms, and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term."

Now, how is that for high? and loyal too!

A BEECHERISM.—A New York letter-writer says: "On Sunday Mr. Beecher discoursed eloquently on the 'Perils of Wealth,' but as far as known he has not yet made any demand for a reduction of his salary."

POLITICS ON THE BENCH.

If the judiciary is to secure the respect and obedience of political parties to its decisions, there must be some way devised to cleanse the bench from partisan feeling. There is no other proper arbiter between contesting parties but the Judges deciding the law, and the welfare of the country demands that their decisions shall be obeyed. But it is too severe a strain upon the patience of people of one political party to have Judges of a different complexion decide between them and their opponents. It is a test to which they should not be exposed. It is asking entirely too much, and we need feel no surprise should we find the reign of anarchy to supersede that of law as administered by a partisan bench. It must come to this if judicial decisions continue to be tainted, as they now so often are by the political prejudices of the Judges. The Bench will fall into contempt when it comes to be understood that the law is construed with partisan eyes. Its decision cannot possibly long continue to command obedience unless there is a confidence established in the minds of the people that they are honest constructions of the law.

The Democratic party has exhibited a very remarkable degree of calmness under the great wrongs that it knows that it has suffered from Republican Judges. There is no dispute now on any hand that its elected candidate for President was kept out of his seat by the grossly partisan decrees of the eight-to-seven Electoral Commission. The Democratic lawyers of Maine claim that the determination of the Republican Supreme Court of that State is not founded upon a proper construction of the law, but is prompted by the political feeling of the Judges. As to this we cannot know; but it is at least certain that the Democrats of Maine feel that the politics of the Judges has controlled their action and they are therefore entitled to credit for the self-control they manifest in yielding to the law so falsely expounded.

But even Democratic patience and reverence for the law is not limitless. It will not endure too much trifling with it. It is like playing with loaded dice to have election contests with the Republican party which are to be referred for final adjudication to Republican Judges of the style of those on the Supreme Bench of the United States and of Maine. Politics must be taken off the bench if the Judges are to remain on.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

EULOGY.—The Washington *Post* pangently remarks: "One of the Senators who eulogized the late Zacharia Chandler gave him special credit for not having used his official position for his own pecuniary gain. We suppose this would not have been mentioned had it not been regarded as exceptional. The inevitable conclusion is, therefore, that the Senator who alluded to Mr. Chandler's 'valuable example' in this regard believes that, as a rule, Senators and other public servants prostitute their offices for purposes of personal profit. If we shared this conviction, if we believed there was so little honor, so much selfishness and dishonesty in official circles, irrespective of party, we should despair of the Republic. If it has come to be a thing worthy of high praise, and deserving of conspicuous mention in a Senator, that he has not used his great office as a means of filling his pocket with illicit gains, we are in a bad way. But the facts do not justify such an opinion." This was a gush of moral surplusage. It is a very thin recommendation to say that a man was honest. That is his duty. The rascal is the exception, and deserves to be shunned.

DISMAYED!—A Harrisburg telegram, in alluding to an incident that occurred in the Radical State Convention, says: "Mr. Wolfe was dismayed and placed at a great disadvantage when the delegation from Union (his own county), named Grant members of the committees on organization and resolutions. 'Mr. Chairman,' said he, 'there has been no meeting and these people [describing a few about him] have no right to submit these names.' 'Nevertheless,' one answered, 'we met and agreed.' 'But I was not notified,' said Mr. Wolfe. 'No,' was the reply, 'You were training with the other house.' The laugh was turned against Mr. Wolfe.

A negro cabin thirteen miles north of Columbia, South Carolina, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night, February 5th. Two men, a woman and six children perished in the flames. The fire was discovered by a colored woman, who ran to the burning building and pulled off a board, when she heard one of the children attempting to awaken its father, but without success. Before other assistance arrived the cabin and its occupants were burned up. The chimney, a crude affair, made of clay and sticks, is supposed to have ignited while the negroes were asleep. The cabin had but one door and no windows.

"STRAPPED."—An exchange says: "The Secretary of the Navy, in a report to the House of Representatives, shows that the Government war vessels are in bad condition, and that the United States is now practically without a naval force on the ocean. The ships are good for very little else than cruisers, training ships and port defences. What became of the millions of dollars appropriated for the purpose of building war vessels, during the Grant administration? Was it all stolen?"

RADICAL COMPLIMENTS.—The fight between the Grant and Sherman factions is becoming very bitter. The principal Western organ of Grant goes at Sherman with the delaration that "no man connected with the hypocritical fraudulent administration can ever be President." Sherman's organs retort that the era of good stealing can never be re-established. These remarks sound very much like what the Radical brethren have been accustomed to characterize as 'Democratic lies.'

THE STATE FAIR.—A committee of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society visited Philadelphia on Friday a week last, and held a conference with the directors of the Permanent Exhibition Company. Arrangements were made for holding the next State Fair in the exhibition building in September next. The fair will continue two weeks and the Society expects to offer between $15,000 and $20,000 in premiums.

Kossuth has made such arrangement for the publication of his memoirs as to rescue him from poverty and place him in affluence, and for his remaining years he will live on his life.

Supreme Court Justice Miller tells the Troy *Times* that to listen to an argument from Judge Jeremiah Black is the richest of treats to him—better than a chapter of Macaulay.

WHERE WILL WE LAND?

When the people of a country quit the tranquil shores of domestic peace and embark on the stormy sea of civil war, they start on a voyage of which they know not the end. The people of the United States started on such a voyage in 1861. They "sighted land" in 1865, but owing to want of skill in their pilots, or to a determination to wreck the ship of state, they have not yet effected a landing.

When Lee surrendered to Grant and was told by the latter that his men might take home with them the horses that were their own private property, "as they would be useful in spring ploughing," and when Johnston surrendered to Sherman on terms which contemplate a complete and immediate restoration of the Union, it looked as if our ship of state was about to reach a haven of safety after a perilous voyage.

These bright anticipations were speedily dispelled. The soldiers and sailors of the Union had done their work and done it well, but after them came the political wreckers, and then there was safety for neither vessel nor cargo. The Blaines who had put in acceptable substitutes, the Wades who had put in patriotic profanity and the Camerons who had put in mules, came forward and assumed command. Under them we have been drifting up and down, and tossing about on the breakers, for fifteen long and weary years, and it is high time for every man to ask himself the momentous question, *where will we land?*

One of the thorns that grow among the roses of a Republican form of government is the tendency of successful military chieftains to become politicians. Grant through his own political ambition, and Sherman through the political aspirations of his brother, were converted into malignant partisans some time after the close of the war; and their influence and their actions, instead of going in the direction of their closing acts on the tented field, which lifted them to the loftiest heights of patriotism, have had much to do with keeping the country in hot water.

If Grant and Sherman had kept aloof from all parties and lent their counsel and influence to the pacification of passions engendered by the war, these United States would long ago have reached an era of good feeling such as has not been experienced since the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill. Slavery, the great disturbing cause, put out of the way, the war of sections would have ceased and terms "north" and "south" would no longer have had a political signification.

But pacification of the country was not what Republican politicians aimed at, but just the reverse. Political turmoil had brought them to the top, and to keep there they kept up the turmoil. Processes were used which could not have been used in a calm and dispassionate condition of the public mind. Things have been done which not only would not bear the test of honesty, but have been flagrantly dishonest; and party feeling has been kept fanned up to such a height of intensity that questions of great public importance, so far from being considered with reference to the general welfare, are considered only in their bearing on party interests.

The peace of the country was put in deadly peril and our system of government subjected to a dangerous strain by the detestable fraud which defeated the will of the people in 1876 and kept Samuel J. Tilden out of the Presidential chair. It may have been patriotism in some and it may have been cowardice or corruption in others, but whatever the cause, it was only the extraordinary forbearance of the Democracy that deprived Grant of the pretext, which he would quickly have availed himself of, on the plea of necessity, of seizing the reins of government at a time when the law commanded him to lay them down.

A danger so great as that which the country passed through in the Winter and Spring of 1876–7 ought to serve as a warning for all time. But the successful conspirators against the verdict of the people, as rendered in 1876, have not turned from their evil ways. To them peace and prosperity of this country are nothing—their hold upon power is everything. They would prefer war and famine to the relinquishment of political power, counting on the profits of the war to keep famine away from their own doors.

The Republicans now propose to put this country in deadly peril again. They propose that the leading State in this great Union shall deliberately change her method of appointing Presidential Electors, not in order that the will of a majority of her people may better be carried out, but *expressly that it may be defeated.* No attempt is made to conceal the object aimed at. It is openly avowed. The New York *Tribune* suggested the crime; the New York Republicans have taken steps to perpetrate it, and there is good reason to fear that it will meet the approval of Republican politicians all over the country.

Where will we land if the laws and the customs of generations are changed to meet partisan emergencies? Are the foundations of *everything* pertaining to our government to be unsettled? Where is all this to stop? What is it going to end in? If one party may change the time-honored laws of a State, which correspond exactly with the laws of all the other States, for party advantage, another party may do the same, and that which ought to be stable will become so unstable that no one will know what to count on. What would follow is clear enough, at least to our eyes. Reverence for the law would be destroyed, verdicts under it would cease to be respected and changes in office would be resolved into questions of physical force.

The passage of the bill recently introduced in the New York Legislature to change the method of appointing Presidential Electors in that State, if not speedily followed by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prescribing a uniform method throughout the country, will either *Mexicanize* or *Napoleonize* these United States.—*Chambersburg Spirit.*

Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson has purchased "Stony Batter," the farm on which her uncle, James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States, was born, and will erect on it a fitting memorial to his memory. The farm is in Franklin county, about four miles north of Mercersburg.

A FREE AND HASY SOVEREIGN.—A cotemporary remarks: "The Princess Louise is of quite a romantic turn. When she gets back to Canada she is going to have a shanty built in the woods, which she will make her headquarters while fishing or sketching."

Near Bradford, Pa., on Monday last, a sleigh occupied by two men and one hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine upset and the nitro-glycerine exploded, killing one of the men, both the horses and wrecking two houses and a barn

The Radical State Convention last week nominated Hon. Henry Green, of Easton, for Supreme Judge, and John A. Lemon, of Blair county, for Auditor General.

After a Texas jury had stood out for ninety-six hours the Judge got a verdict out of them in two minutes by sending them word that a circus had come to town.

The cremation of the body of Miss Hartman, of Pittsburgh, at Washington, Pa., on the 7th inst., was the fifth cremation in the Le Moyne furnace.

INVESTIGATING THE EXODUS

Those Republican newspapers which thought it splendid amusement to poke fun at the people of Indiana for their opposition to the scheme to colonize that State with negroes from North Carolina and other States of the South are beginning to discover that there is not much fun in the business after all. As the *World* very pertinently remarks, it seems as if two or three other more important points suggested themselves. The Republican yarns about the outrages upon negroes in North Carolina have been disproved. Perhaps it is asking too much to expect our Republican contemporaries to say anything about this, as a Presidential campaign is impending, but surely some of them can spare a word of mild reproof for the railroad "runners" who are by false representations inducing the poor freedmen to sell off at any sacrifice their scanty effects and move away to a place where they will find neither work nor welcome. We fear that not even words of mild reproof are to be looked for. Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, denounces Mr. James E. O'Hara, the colored Republican nominee in the Second North Carolina district—who would have been elected if his own party leader had not promoted a bolt in their unwillingness to see a "nigger" in Congress—as "a carpet-bagger from New York," and Senator Windom, of Minnesota, when Republican witnesses profess ignorance of the fact that at home they are run with dogs, tied up and exhorted with hickory gads, peppered with buckshot and perforated with bullets, remarks sarcastically that he has at last found a negro paradise. Perhaps we should not expect anything else from these gentlemen, because both are partisan politicians of small calibre, but the utterances indicate a change in the Republican policy as to the colored man. He can no longer be counted upon to vote the Republican ticket at the South, and stories of outrage upon him no longer fire the northern heart, so the Republicans have no further use for him.—*Exchange.*

LIBERTY IN DANGER.

A contemporary says it in this short, terse and truthful way: "It is no exaggeration to say that if the Stalwart scheme for stealing the electoral vote of New York is successfully consumated the effect upon Republican institutions in this country will be most disastrous. The caution exhibited by all the leading Republican journals in defending the conspiracy affords a striking evidence of the gravity of the situation. The New York *Times*, whose Republicanism has never been called in question, has denounced it as contemplating a monstrous perversion of the popular will, and even those Stalwart organs which have approved it have given it at best only a half-hearted support.

"There can be no doubt, however, that the bold and unprincipled men who are engineering the Grant movement mean to avail themselves of this opportunity to seat their man in the White House. What do they care about the 'institutions' and 'traditions' of our form of Government? Is not the candidacy of Gen. Grant in itself a violation of the unwritten law of the Republic? It is not to be supposed from the previous record of his supporters that they would hesitate for one moment to go still further and 'elect' their candidate according to the forms of law, but in defiance of the real wishes of the people. If they should succeed in doing this once, there is nothing to prevent them from repeating it again and again—in other words from breaking down the bulwark of our liberties—popular suffrage."

The Kansas *Times* says that a silly woman in a fine dress bears a strong resemblance to a fifteen-cent dahlia in a two dollar-flower pot.

New Advertisements.

ARNOLD HAS ADVANCED
Prices of Shingles,
SHAVED AND SAWED
Curwensville, Jan. 9, '79-tf.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against meddling or in any way interfering with the following personal property, now in the possession of JOHN L. McGARVEY, of Chest township, viz: One roan horse, 3 cows, 8 sheep, 3 hogs, 3 acres of wheat in the ground, and 4 acres of rye. The foregoing was purchased by me at Constable's sale on the 31st of January last, and is allowed to remain in possession of said John L. McGarvey on loan only, subject to my order at any time. ANTHONY McGARVEY.
McPherren, Pa., Feb. 11, 1880-3t.

READING FOR ALL!!

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Market St., Clearfield, (at the Post Office.)

THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has fitted up a room and has just returned from the city with a large amount of reading matter, consisting in part of

Bibles and Miscellaneous Books,

Blank, Account and Pass Books of every description; Paper and Envelopes, French pressed and plain; Pens and Pencils; Blank Legal Papers, Deeds, Mortgages; Judgment, Execution and Promissory notes; White and Parchment Brief, Legal Cap, Record Cap, and Bill Cap, Sheet Music, for either Piano, Flute or Violin, constantly on hand. Any books or stationary desired that I may not have on hand, will be ordered by first express, and sold at wholesale or retail to suit customers. I will also keep periodical literature, such as Magazines, Newspapers, &c.
P. A. GAULIN.
Clearfield, May 7, 1878-tf

A NEW DEPARTURE
IN
LUTHERSBURG.

"Hereafter, goods will be sold for CASH only, or in exchange for produce. No books will be kept in the future. All old accounts must be settled. Those who cannot cash up, will please hand over their notes and

CLOSE THE RECORD.

I am determined to sell my goods at cash prices, and at a discount far below that ever offered in this vicinity. The discount I allow my customers, will make them rich in twenty years if they follow my advice and buy their goods from me. I will pay cash for wheat, oats and clover-seed. DANIEL GOODLANDER.
Luthersburg, January 17, 1877.

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 third Monday (being the 15th day) of March A. D. 1880:—

Final account of Nancy E. Thompson, Administratrix of the estate of John A. Thompson, late of Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.

Final account of Abraham Bailey, Administrator of the estate of Susannah Bloom, late of Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.

Final account of Truman J. Wall, Administrator of the estate of Wm. Wall, late of Pegg township, Clearfield county, deceased.

The account of Wilson Hoover, Administrator of the estate of Joshua Wood, late of Morris twp., Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd.

Final account of Henry Smeil, Administrator of the estate of George Wattel, late of the borough of Wallaceton, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd.

The supplemental account of Willis J. Nugent, Administrator of the estate of Elliott Ring, late of Burnside twp., Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd.

Final account of Isaac Goss, Guardian of Miles B. Smeal, minor heir of Peter Smeal, late of Boggs twp., Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd.

Account of Zachariah McNeal, Guardian of William McBride, Jr., a son of Wm. McBride, Sr., late of the borough of Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.

L. J. MORGAN, Register.
Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 11, 1880-3t.

New Advertisements.

English and Classical School!

THIS School will open on MONDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1880, in the Leonard School building, in Clearfield, and continue eleven weeks.

TUITION:
Common English Branches, - - - $6.00
Higher English and Classics, - - - 8.00

A Normal Class will be formed, with Wickersham's School Economy as a text-book.
B. C. YOUNGMAN, A.M.
Clearfield, Pa., February 4th, 1880-3m.

REMOVAL!

James L. Leavy,

Having purchased the entire stock of Fred. Sackett, 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. LE