Railroads.

Pennsylvania Railroad

TYRONE & CLEARFIELD BRANCH

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

CLEARFIELD MAIL.

LEAVE SOUTH.			LEAVE NORTH.		
Curwensville	3.20	P. M.	Tyrone	9.05	A. M.
Riverview	3.30	"	Vanscoyoc	9.25	"
Clearfield	3.40	"	Summit	9.50	"
Leonard	3.49	"	Powelton	10.00	"
Barrett	3.54	"	Osceola	10.12	"
Woodland	4.01	"	Boynton	10.17	"
Bigler	4.08	"	Steiner's	10.22	"
Wallaceton	4.17	"	Philipsburg	10.28	"
Blue Ball	4.25	"	Graham	10.35	"
Graham	4.31	"	Blue Ball	10.37	"
Philipsburg	4.35	"	Wallaceton	10.44	"
Steiner's	4.39	"	Bigler	10.52	"
Boynton	4.46	"	Woodland	10.59	"
Osceola	4.52	"	Barrett	11.07	"
Powelton	5.00	"	Leonard	11.12	"
Summit	5.15	"	Clearfield	11.19	"
Vanscoyoc	5.35	"	Riverview	11.25	"
Tyrone	6.00	"	Curwensville	11.40	A. M.

CLEARFIELD EXPRESS.

LEAVE SOUTH.			LEAVE NORTH.		
Curwensville	5.30	A. M.	Tyrone	7.20	P. M.
Riverview	5.39	"	Vanscoyoc	7.43	"
Clearfield	5.47	"	Summit	8.05	"
Leonard	5.53	"	Powelton	8.17	"
Barrett	5.57	"	Osceola	8.28	"
Woodland	6.03	"	Boynton	8.34	"
Bigler	6.08	"	Steiner's	8.39	"
Wallaceton	6.15	"	Philipsburg	8.42	"
Blue Ball	6.21	"	Graham	8.47	"
Graham	6.25	"	Blue Ball	8.55	"
Philipsburg	6.29	"	Wallaceton	9.02	"
Steiner's	6.32	"	Bigler	9.10	"
Boynton	6.37	"	Woodland	9.17	"
Osceola	6.42	"	Barrett	9.25	"
Powelton	6.53	"	Leonard	9.30	"
Summit	7.05	"	Clearfield	9.38	"
Vanscoyoc	7.23	"	Riverview	9.48	"
Tyrone	7.45	"	Curwensville	10.00	"

PHILIPSBURG & MOSHANNON BRANCHES

LEAVE SOUTH. P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	A. M.	LEAVE NORTH. P. M.	P. M.
2:00			Morrisdale,		12:40	
2:15		7:00	Philipsburg,		12:25	4:30
2:19		7:03	Steiner's		12:22	4:34
2:24		7:09	Boynton,		12:14	4:16
2:30	10:20	7:15	Osceola,	9:10	12:04	4:01
2:44	10:35	7:31	Moshannon,	8:55	11:52	3:57
2:47	10:43	7:39	Sterling,	8:50	11:45	3:50
2:53	10:48	7:45	Hublitzdale,	8:45	11:40	3:45
2:57	10:53	7:55	McCauley,	8:40	11:35	3:45
3:07	10:58	8:01	Kendrick's,	8:34	11:30	3:38
3:12	11:03	8:07	Ramey,	8:30	11:25	3:30

BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH.

Ex. Mail. P. M.	A. M.			Mail. P. M.	Exp. A. M.
7.08	8.30	leave Tyrone	arrive	6.10	7.05
2.23	8.47	Bald Eagle		5.53	7.42
8.01	9.30	Julian		5.10	7.05
8.24	9.55	Milesburg		4.45	6.43
8.32	10.03	Bellefonte		4.35	6.33
8.45	10.15	Milesburg		4.25	6.22
9.08	10.40	Howard		4.02	6.00
9.42	11.18	arrive L. Haven	leave	3.25	5.25

TYRONE STATION.

EASTWARD.	A. M.	WESTWARD.	A. M.
Pacific Express	8:14	Pittsburgh Exp'ss	1.55
Johnstown Express	8:51	Pacific Express	6:18
	P. M.		
Day Express	12:54		P. M.
Mail Train,	3:27	Way Passenger,	1:15
Atlantic Express,	6:51	Mail Train,	6:34
Phila. Express,	9:53	Fast Line,	7:08

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

S. S. BLAIR, Superintendent.

my17-tf.

STAGE LINES.

A stage leaves Curwensville daily for Reynoldsville, at 1 o'clock, p. m., arriving at Reynoldsville at 6 o'clock, p. m. Returning, leaves Reynoldsville daily, at 7 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Curwensville at 12 o'clock, m. Fare, each way, $2.

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

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

LOW GRADE DIVISION.

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

EASTWARD.—Day Mail leaves Pittsburg 8.35 a. m.; Red Bank 11.15; Sligo Junction 11.33; New Bethlehem 12.35 p. m.; Maysville 12.59; Troy 1.12; Brookville 1.35; Fuller's 2.00; Reynoldsville 2.22; DuBois 2.50; Summit Tunnel 3.16; Penfield 3.41; Weedville 4.05; Benezette 4.31; arrives at Driftwood at 5.20.

WESTWARD.—Day Mail leaves Driftwood 12.20 p. m.; Benezette 1.05; Weedville 1.30; Penfield 1.46; Summit Tunnel 2.10; DuBois 2.25; Reynoldsville 2.52; Fuller's 3.10; Brookville 3.33; Troy 3.54; Maysville 4.14; New Bethlehem 4.30; Sligo Junction 5.12; Red Bank 5.30; arrives at Pittsburg at 9.00 p. m.

☞ The Reynoldsville Accommodation leaves Reynoldsville daily at 7.55 a. m., and arrives at Red Bank at 10.30 a. m.; Pittsburgh at 1.30 p. m. Leaves Pittsburgh at 2.15 p. m.; Red Bank at 5.35 p. m.; arriving at Reynoldsville at 9.05 p. m.

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

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

FARE FROM CLEARFIELD, TO

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

Miscellaneous.

ARNOLD WANTS

Shingle Bolts & Saw Logs.

Curwensville, Jan. 9, '78-tf.

New Marble Yard.

TOMBSTONES, MONUMENTS,

Posts for Cemetery Lots.

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

CENTRAL

State Normal School.

(Eighth Normal School District.)

Lock Haven, Clinton Co., Pa.

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

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

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

Location healthful and easy of access.

Surrounding scenery unsurpassed.

Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work.

Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough.

Expenses moderate.

Fifty cents a week deduction to those preparing to teach.

Students admitted any time.

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

ADJUNCT COURSE:

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

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

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

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

For catalogue and terms address the Principal.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

STOCKHOLDERS' TRUSTEES.

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

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S. MILLER McCORMICK, Secretary.
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Lock Haven, Feb. 19-1y26.

Miscellaneous.

JOHN TROUTMAN,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

MATTRESSES,

AND

Improved Spring Beds,

MARKET STREET, NEAR P. O.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public generally, that he has on hand a fine assortment of Furniture, such as Walnut, Chestnut and Painted Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Reclining and Extension Chairs, Ladies' and Gents' Easy Chairs, the Perforated Dining and Parlor Chairs, Cane Seats and Windsor Chairs, Clothes Bars, Step and Extension Ladders, Hat Racks, Scrubbing Brushes, &c

MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES,

cooking Glasses, Chromos, &c., which would suitable for Holiday presents.

dec1673 JOHN TROUTMAN.

Re-Union of Trade.

THE undersigned wishing to inform the public that he opened a

COMMISSION STORE,

At the old stand in Troutville, Clearfield county, Pa., on the 14th inst., with a full stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, NOTIONS, Boots, Shoes, Etc.,

In fact everything to be found in a first-class store, all of which I am determined to sell at the lowest cash prices.

FARMERS AND LUMBERMEN

Will find it to their advantage to do their dealing with me; as the highest prices will be paid for Grain, Shingles or Produce of any kind. Part or one-half cash will be paid. Trading for Shingles or Lumber of any kind a specialty. Also, agent for

Singer Sewing Machines.

Having made arrangements with Eastern merchants to sell goods furnished me, therefore call and see, as I will be enabled to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

J. W. CARLILE,
Troutville, Pa., Sept. 24, '79-1y. Agent.

TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE.

CANDIS MERRELL

Has opened, in a building on Market street, on the old Western Hotel lot, opposite the Court House in Clearfield, a Tin and Sheet-Iron Manufactory and Store, where will be found at all times a full line of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Stoves, Hardware, Etc.

House Spouting and all kinds of job work, repairing, &c., done on short notice and at reasonable rates. Also, agent for the

Singer Sewing Machine.

A supply of Machines, with Needles, &c., always on hand.

Terms, strictly cash or country produce. A share of patronage solicited.

C. B. MERRELL, Superintendent.

Clearfield, April 23, 1877-tf.

Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases, caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. AYER'S PILLS are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel, or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for **Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Sumbness, Billiousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver,** and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

SPEER'S

PORT GRAPE WINE

Used in the principal Churches for Communion purposes.

Excellent for Ladies and Weakly Persons and the Aged.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE!

FOUR YEARS OLD.

This Celebrated Native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this County. Its Invaluable

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

are unsurpassed by any other Native Wine. Being the pure juice of the Grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that affect the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

SPEER'S

P. J. SHERRY,

The P. J. SHERRY is a Wine of Superior Character, and partakes of the golden qualities of the grape from which it is made. For Purity, Richness, Flavor and Medicinal Properties, it will be found unexcelled.

SPEER'S

P. J. BRANDY,

This BRANDY stands unrivaled in this country, being far superior for medical purposes.

IT IS A PURE distillation from the grape and contains valuable medical properties.

It has a delicate flavor, similar to that of the grapes from which it is distilled, and is in great favor among first-class families.

See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.

SOLD BY E. W. GRAHAM.

July 16, 1879-1y.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1880.

STAR ROUTE DEFICIENCY.

DISCUSSION OF THE MEASURE IN THE SENATE.

SENATOR WALLACE, OF PENNSYLVANIA, MAKES A FINE SPEECH ON THE BILL AND GIVES A CLEAR REPRESENTATION OF THE WHOLE SUBJECT—THE CONSIDERATIONS INFLUENCING THE COMMITTEE.

On Monday, March 15, the Senate resumed consideration of the Star route deficiency appropriation bill. The preamble recites that the deficiency is caused by the Postoffice Department disregarding the law prohibiting expenditure in excess of appropriation or making contracts involving the Government for payment of money in excess of the appropriation, which deficiency, unless supplied, threatens to deprive the people of the necessary mail services to which they are entitled. It therefore enacts that $1,100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be applied to meet the expenses of inland mail transportation on Star routes for the remainder of the current fiscal year. During the remainder of the year no further expediting of service or increase of trips on any Star route shall be made. The further sum of $100,000 is also appropriated for placing new service according to law, provided that the Postmaster General shall not hereafter have power to expedite any contract either now existing or hereafter given to a rate of pay exceeding 50 per centum upon the contract originally let. This differs from the House bill in several particulars.

Mr. Wallace explained the bill and gave the views of the committee. He said "Star routes" covered 215,000 miles in all sections of the country, while all other routes of mail transportation amount to 100,000 miles, so that star routes cover more than twice as many miles as railroad and steamboat routes. The amount appropriated for Star routes for the current fiscal year was $5,900,000. The amount necessary to continue the service to the end of the year under existing contracts (not as originally let, but as increased, as shown by the report of the sixth Auditor of the Treasury) is $7,055,000, showing a deficiency of $1,100,000. Who is to blame for this deficiency? The answer that comes to Congress is that there are over 2,000 new routes created, for placing service on a portion of which $434,000 have been used during the year. In the next place it is answered that increase in the business of the country demanded increase in mail facilities and expedition of time on new routes, and that these facts were not calculated on when the estimates were submitted to Congress. What a demand! The Postmaster General, on December 8, said the deficiency was $1,720,000, and asked an appropriation of $2,000,000 to cover it. The sixth Auditor says $1,155,000 will cover it. These are very strange figures. They demonstrate that either the Postoffice Department did not know its own needs or the sixth Auditor of the Treasury does not know what the service needs for its completion to the end of the year, for there is a difference of $565,000 between their estimates. The conclusion is forced on us that they did not know their own wants, or else had some other purpose to serve in the increase or expedition of the service, and proposed to have enough money to do all the Department saw fit to do during the year. It is our duty, of course, to take a charitable view of the subject, and the committee call attention to the discrepancy in the figures. It is certain that the House was justified in careful inquiry on the subject of appropriations. For this purpose the House bill appropriated $970,000. The committee has adopted what seems to be the substantial amount fixed by the sixth Auditor as necessary to conduct the service to the end of the fiscal year on the basis of the contracts as they exist at present, including increased trips and expedited time. The House bill was, therefore, too little by $140,000, but the Department fixed $900,000, more than was needed on its own basis. The committee have taken this view of it: That it is our duty to vote the money needed to carry on the service on its basis to the end of the year, but no more. We cannot put under the control of the Department the large surplus of $565,000 or $900,000.

Mr. CONKLING—What is to happen after July 1?

Mr. WALLACE—The appropriation bill for the succeeding year will be passed before then, appropriating what is ascertained to be required for that fiscal year. The Department has exercised its discretion under these laws. But in this instance the exercise has been tremendous; the increase is more than 1,000 per cent. in some cases. For instance, Bismarck to Fort Keogh, $2,350 to $70,000, and Rock Creek to Fort Custer, $10,507 to $88,768. This is too much discretion to vest in any executive officer. Any officer should shudder to think that he had such discretion. The excuse given for its present exercise is that the bids originally given for the carrying of mails on these routes are too low. The Department is compelled to accept the lowest bidder, and they do that with a full knowledge and understanding that the service is to be expedited or the number of trips increased, and then they can give the contractor what will pay for carrying the mails and what he ought to have. Now, as they are obliged to accept the lowest bid, and then to increase the pay by authority of positive law, the whole thing simply comes back to this: That the Postoffice Department can make just what contract they please in regard to expedition of service and increase of trips.

Mr. Wallace thought this practice ought to be ended, and that the policy of these statutes had been most unsafe and unwise. It opened the door for favoritism of the most corrupt character, and, if corruption has not entered, it cannot fail to do so at no distant day. The committee has added to the second section of the bill a proviso that the Postmaster General shall not hereafter have power to expedite any contract either now existing or hereafter given to a rate of pay exceeding 50 per centum upon the contract as originally let. If that proviso had been in force before 1879 we would have no complaint on this subject of increased expedition. The contracts could not have been taken; they would have had to be surrendered and new ones made. As the law now stands the Postmaster General has no benefit from competition. He is obliged to give the increase to original contractors. The Senate bill leaves the question of right or wrong in this increase to be settled in the bill for the next year. The effect of the House bill in striking down these 107 routes would be severely felt in connection with the new mining cities of the west, where rapid increase of population has necessitated increased mail facilities. New York, the great mining centre now, would suffer as much as any other part of the country by the crippling of this service. In such cases no one will say the Postmaster General exercises discretion wrongly. We eliminated that proviso (striking down all these routes) because it would have deprived whole communities of the rapid transaction of business between them, which is so characteristic of our people. We would have first felt the effect in the east. Besides that, it would have given to the express companies the opportunity for carrying now possessed by the Government, and, where a fast train is given, a slow one would have been put in its place. Then we had complaints before the committee by contractors who had taken contracts in good faith, and gone to great expense, and who would be ruined by the House bill.

Mr. Wallace sent to the clerk's desk and had read several statements of leading contractors on this point.

Mr. Wallace went on to show that the forfeitures incurred by the abrogation of contracts under the House bill would take $267,113. The amount appropriated was $970,000, making the total expense $1,237,113; whereas the Senate bill appropriates $1,100,000, the amount shown to be sufficient by the statement of the sixth Auditor. So that, from every standpoint, the Senate bill is better than the House bill. The people want fast mails, and contractors in good faith should not suffer by reason of wrong action by the Government. It is better for us to wait until we put our hand on the wrongdoer, and discover where corruption exists, if it does exist, and then punish the contractor or the officer found guilty. We did not feel warranted, in the absence of any proof of fraud or corrupt conduct, in striking down these contracts. At the same time let the House continue their search for the thieves, and if they find them, the Senate committee on appropriations will be the first, without distinction of party, to punish the scoundrels, whether in the Department or out of it. When wrong is found the Senate, acting in its judicial capacity, will be ready to strike men down until wrong is found? I have no defence of the Postoffice Department for these unreliable figures, for the attempt to expend more money than the law authorized. But the simple fact that there is in this case a requirement that the service should go on on its existing basis, and that there is no ground in fact or law for stopping the service warranted us in reporting the bill as we have and sustaining contracts to the end of the year; and if we find, before the bill for the next year is completed, that these wrongs do exist, and that any of these people are connected with them, I will be the first to aid in forfeiting any contracts so held. But we believe the demands of business require the service to be kept up, and, in the absence of proof of corruption, we make no charges, but simply return the amended bill and ask its passage.

WALLACE OR RANDALL.

The other day we took occasion to remark that the only really serious blunder the Democrats are ever guilty of, is the gross one of failing to forget their personal differences for the sake of the party. We might have added then, as we are constrained to now, that this blunder is a Democratic blunder of frequent recurrence.

For instance—sundry Democratic newspapers in this State have lately been waging unrelenting war against Senator Wm. A. Wallace. They find excuse for their onslaught in the confirmation by the Senate of the notorious Marshall Kerns, of Philadelphia, which they say Wallace might have prevented, and in the dispute as to the census supervisorship of this district. This, we say, is their excuse. Their real motive is a disposition to deprive Mr. Wallace of his leadership in the party, because his views as to the Presidential and other questions, do not tally with those of the malcontents. But whether this be the fact or not, what we want to say is, that this fight against Wallace, or a similar fight against any reputable prominent Democrat in this State, at this time, is a most unseemly and a supremely foolish thing. It cannot possibly gain the party a convert, but it may lose it many followers. The Republican party is torn from one end of the country to the other just now with dissensions, which bid fair to totally disrupt it. Unless we Democrats are guilty of some dreadfully gross blunder, the enemy's organization will inevitably go to pieces in November, we care not whether the would-be Emperor Grant, the dishonest Blaine, the Moloch-worshiping Sherman, or some now unknown nonentity be their candidate. This is, of all times, no time for Democratic quarreling. What matters it to the people whether Wallace leads, or Randall leads, if but the principle of Democracy triumphs? Let that triumph be achieved first. Then, perhaps, it will be appropriate to quarrel over the leadership. If the Randalls and the Barrs and the Hensels can then show that they are more capable of acceptably filling the high places than the Wallaces, then the Wallaces will be promptly retired, and the others elevated. But the Randalls and the Barrs and the Hensels cannot achieve that triumph without the Wallaces, any more than the Wallaces can achieve it without them. It will require a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull ALL TOGETHER. Mr. Randall has done the party and the country good service; so has Mr. Hensel; so have the Barrs. But so, also, has Mr. Wallace, he was a faithful wheel-horse in the darkest hours of the party. As a Senator he has won the admiration and thanks of the Democracy from Maine to California. Suppose we admit that his permission of the confirmation of Kerns, and his share in the census supervisorship dispute, were mistakes. We do not, because we do not fully understand either matter, though, from what we read in the *Post* and *Intelligencer*, we do not believe ourselves any more in the dark concerning them, than they are. But suppose we admit it. To balance two political errors, he has done a thousand good things. Shall we, at this critical juncture, sacrifice the harmony, and therefore the strength of the party, by reading him out for the two; or shall we applaud him for the thousand, and postpone the hour of his final trial on the two until we have ALL TOGETHER performed the infinitely more important duty that awaits to be performed? This is the question which every patriotic Democrat needs to ask himself. Not, shall Randall lead? or, shall Wallace lead? But, shall WE follow, not Randall, not Wallace, but the good old Democratic flag, on whose folds is blazoned the record of so many glorious victories, and under which, united, we can win, but disunited and dissentient, we must necessarily suffer ignominious defeat and disaster.—*Wilkes-Barre Leader.*

EDMUNDS ELECTORAL PLAN.

Mr. Edmunds re-introduced into the Senate last week his Electoral bill—with additions and improvements—which passed the Senate during the Forty-fifth Congress and had it referred to the special committee appointed to consider the subject, he stating that he had presented a bill for a similar purpose more than a year ago. It has been referred to a special committee, but, so far as he knew, the committee had had no meeting and no action had been taken upon it. The bill that passed the Senate at the last session was in regard to the time of holding the election and also looks to the future legislation in the States relative to disputed electoral votes. The present bill, Mr. Edmunds said, modified the bill passed by the Senate and contained some of the features of his first bill.

The bill provides that each State may determine before the time fixed by the bill for the meeting of the electors, the second Monday in January next following their appointment, any controversy concerning their appointment. Every such determination made prior to the meeting of the electors in January establishes the lawful title of the electors so appointed and shall govern in the counting of the electoral vote. The executive of each State is required to deliver their certified lists of electors chosen to the electors before the day on which they are required by law to meet. For the purpose of counting the electoral vote both Houses of Congress are required to meet in joint sessions on the second Wednesday in February succeeding the meeting of the electors, with the President of the Senate as presiding officer. Tellers are to be appointed to present all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of electoral votes. Upon the reading of each certificate the President of the Senate shall call for objections. Every objection shall be made in writing. When all objections have been received and read, they shall be submitted separately for decision, and no electoral vote for any State from which one return has received shall be rejected, except by the affirmative votes of both Houses. If more than one return from a State shall have been received, only those votes given by electors appointed in conformity with the provisions of this bill shall be counted. In case the question arises which of two or more returns is the lawful one from any State, only those electoral votes shall be counted which the two Houses acting separately shall concurrently decide is supported by the decision of the proper State tribunal. In a case where there is more than one return from a State, not supported by the decision of any State tribunal, those votes only shall be counted which the two Houses acting separately shall concurrently decide to be the lawful votes of the legally appointed electors of such States. The President of the Senate is authorized to preserve order in the joint meeting, allow no debates and entertain no motion from either House except the one to withdraw. When the two Houses separate to consider any objection that has been made to the counting of any electoral votes each member can speak five minutes on the question, and after the debate has lasted two hours the presiding officer shall put the main question without further debate. The joint meeting of the two Houses shall not dissolve until the count of the electoral votes is completed and the result declared, and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in regard to counting any such votes, when it shall be competent for either House to direct a recess not beyond the next day, Sunday excepted, at the hour of 10 in the forenoon. If the counting is not completed after the fifth calendar day of the joint meeting no further recess shall be taken by either House.

THEY MEAN TO SEIZE THE GOVERNMENT BY FORCE.—The New York *Sun* says: It cannot be complained that the third-term men at Utica have disguised their purpose in pressing the nomination of General Grant on the National Republican Convention. Their purpose is to seize the Government, to take forcible possession of the office of President, in the event that the result of the election should be in doubt after it has taken place. The strong point made in favor of General Grant was that after election he would take possession of the office. Now no one will affect to doubt that Mr. Blaine, or Mr. Sherman, or any other Republican, if elected beyond all doubt, would be inaugurated. The preference avowed for Grant, therefore, on this ground, must mean that if doubt should exist as to how the election had gone, he would take possession of the office anyhow. His great military fame, it is believed, would overawe the opposition and give him an office to which his legal title might be very doubtful. Such a doctrine might do in Mexico, where Gen. Grant now is. It is out of place in the United States.

IT WON'T DO.

A certain small faction of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, actuated by no higher motives than a determination to rule or ruin in the deliberations called to shape the policy of the organization, are at present engaged in their annual diversion of fomenting discord and strife in the party. With the select coterie who comprise this faction, work of this kind has become habitual, and they would probably not be happy without indulging in it whenever an opportunity that suits their peculiar whims and purposes comes to hand. The efforts of these gentlemen to weaken the integrity of the Democratic organization and thus destroy its power to successfully meet the Republicans in battle are well understood and appreciated at their full value. Their work always crops out in its most virulent form just before the meeting of a Democratic State Convention, and it would be entirely too much to expect that the present year should witness an exception to the rule. It does not, indeed, but rather an aggravation of it. In fact the evil design assumes an unblushing boldness and an undisguised violence far more arbitrary and malevolent in spirit than was ever before manifested.

As usual, the fomenters of strife begin this year with their habitual assault upon Senator William A. Wallace. He seems to be their standing target, and it appears strange that past experience has not long since taught them that abuse and disparagement of this able and distinguished representative of the party will fail to help their bad cause. They cannot accomplish their ends by such a course as they should have learned long since. For his past services to the party, for his ability, integrity and usefulness as a representative of the ideas, the hopes and the inspirations of the true Democracy of the State, he is so firmly intrenched in the hearts and affections of a large majority of the party that blind defamation and unreasoning detraction of his political character and standing can only bring confusion and defeat to those who are foolish enough to believe they can break him down by such means. There can be no other motive, aside from a desire to injure the Democratic organization, in this periodical abuse and misrepresentation of Senator Wallace by men who cannot bend him to their schemes, than an absurd jealousy of his attainments and of the power he exerts in the high places of the nation.

Oh, they say the Democratic party has been wronged in the appointments of Supervisors of the Census, and in the confirmation of a Federal Marshal in the city of Philadelphia! There has been collusion between him and Senator Cameron! Is it true? Certainly not. What has Senator Wallace done in these cases that should offend the Democracy, or bring upon him this unjust criticism and reproach? Let us see. He demanded that Democrats, not only of Pennsylvania but of the entire country, should receive a fair proportion of the Census Supervisors and compelled an unwilling appointing power to respect the demand. And now, when these appointments are so divided and both parties are represented in them, what reason is there in the driveling soreheads of the day assailing the man who stood gallantly by his party in this, as he has ever done in all things and on all occasions? What right have they to charge him with collusion with Cameron? With about the same amount of justice is Mr. Wallace censured for the confirmation of Kerns. As Chairman of a Committee of Investigation, Senator Wallace examined into the acts of this man and found that his appointments of Deputy Marshals were disreputable in the extreme. Every fact in connection with these appointments were fully reported and laid before the committee of the Senate to which Kerns' nomination had been referred, with a protest against his appointment. The committee, however, in the face of the protest of Mr. Wallace, reported in favor of confirmation, and the Senate, in executive session, adopted the report. But notwithstanding all this, and against all reason and justice, Senator Wallace, in the opinion of these wise men, must be held responsible for the re-appointment of Marshal Kerns.

For the sake of harmony in the party, without which we can never expect success in Pennsylvania, these repeated annual assaults upon Senator Wallace must cease. The men who instigate them must be taught not thus to trifle with a great cause that has higher aims and nobler interests at stake than the building up of any one man at the expense of another, or the pulling down of one leader to advance the ambitions of others who aspire to his honors. Mr. Wallace has given the best years of his life and all the powers of his active mind in maintaining the Democratic party. He has never faltered in duty and devotion to the cause, and as we approach another Presidential campaign, in which he will be expected to take a leading part, it is not too much to ask that this work of personal defamation and misrepresentation be brought to an end. Thus far it has been borne by himself and friends without striking back, but the day may come when patience will cease to be a virtue.—*Contre Democrat.*

GREATLY MARRIED.—The man Clarence E. Davis, whom the authorities of Chicago have in charge, turns out to be much more of a bigamist than was at first suspected. That he was entitled to the award from the very first as the prize bigamist has never been denied, but the returns have since been coming in in a way perfectly astounding. Thirteen wives have already been heard from, and considerable portions of the country are still unreported. The Chicago people are beginning to feel as if they had an escaped Mormon on their hands.

A Philadelphia man remarked in the presence of twenty-six ladies that he had just found an elegant switch of false hair, and twenty-three of them suddenly put their hands to the backs of their heads before they yelled: "It ain't mine!" And the fellow hadn't found any switch at all.

A Michigan girl has been arrested for carrying a revolver. This is right. No female should be allowed to wear bangs in her hip pocket.

Miscellaneous.

ARNOLD PAYS

CASH or TRADE.

Curwensville, Pa., Jan. 9, '78-tf.

MONEY TO LOAN.—On first-class improved farm property, by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, on first mortgage, in sums from $1,000 up. For further information apply to the undersigned.

HURXTHAL W. SMITH.

Clearfield Pa., May 7th, 1879-tf.

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Clearfield, Pa., Jan. 5, 1879-tf.

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P. A. GAULIN.

Clearfield, May 7, 1879-tf

A NEW DEPARTURE

IN

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