The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 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.

SUB. & TWP.	MEMBERS.	POSTOFFICE.
Burnside B'r.	Charles B. Patrick,	Burnside.
Clearfield	" Smith V. Wilson,	Clearfield.
Curwensville	" 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,	Ostend.
Bloom	" William Lines,	Forest.
Boggs	" Isaac Reish,	Wallaceton.
Bradford	" David Hitchings,	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. Fiegal,	Lick Run Mills.
Graham	" C. W. Kyler,	Grahamton.
Greenwood	" John A. Rowles,	Marron.
Gulich	" James Flynn,	Smith's Mills.
Huston	" H. L. Horning,	Penfield.
Jordan	" Dr. E. A. Cresswell,	Ansonville.
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. Laborde,	Rockton.
Woodward	" William Luther,	Madera.

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

The Grant managers are beginning to realize that it will be much easier to nominate than to elect their man.

An eccentric old Georgian, William Wilson, of Newton county, recently died, leaving his estate, worth $10,000, to his former slaves.

It is rather hard on Grant that Blaine should have beaten him in his own State. But, then, wherever the ex-President is best known he appears to be least popular.

The mother of Mr. J. G. Saxe, the poet, died in Vermont last week. Although in her 91st year, she was a comparatively vigorous woman, her hair not having even turned gray.

David Davis is threatened with the Greenback nomination for President. Senator Davis is a good and useful citizen, and why any one should desire to thrust this misfortune upon him is not clear.

THE DELEGATE.—Our Senatorial Conferees met at Bellefonte on Friday last, the 23d inst., and elected Hon. William A. Wallace. It is a wonder the delegate was conceded to us.

The opposition to Grant is growing steadily among the German voters. Having had a pretty bitter experience of a "strong" Government at home, they appreciate much more keenly than native voters do the evils that flow from the concentration of power in a single individual.

A GOOD IDEA.—An exchange remarks: "Miss Emily Faithful, whose visit to this country seven years ago is remembered with pleasure, now has it in mind to return to the United States in September next for the purpose of repeating a lecture on 'Modern Extravagance—Its Cause and Cure.'

Rev. Dr. D. X. Junkin, one of the most widely known ministers of the Presbyterian church, died at Martinsburg, W. Va., on Wednesday night, the 21st inst. The deceased was an able man and a writer of extended reputation, and a member of a large family of noted persons in the Presbyterian church.

The Legislative roosters all turned up at Harrisburg, on Monday, 26th inst., and Judge Pearson sentenced each to pay $1,000 fine, costs, and to serve one year in the Penitentiary, just about one-fifth of the penalty they had earned.

HOME.—Senator Wallace spent Friday, Saturday and Sunday at his home, and left for Washington on Monday. He was absorbed in his legal and private affairs while here, and seemed oblivious to the fact that a State Convention would turn up in Harrisburg to-day (Wednesday). Perhaps some one on the train would bring the affair to his notice before he reached the capital "city of magnificent distances," and he might stop off at Harrisburg and see about it.

INDEED!—A Democratic Congress has reduced the extravagant expenditures of the Government from THIRTY to FORTY millions of dollars annually for the past three years. And for doing this we notice that our Radical exchanges term it "harassing the working of the Government." Why not be honest about it and say that Congress has saved the tax-payer just that much, and cancelled that much of Lincoln's "National blessing"—the Federal debt. "Harassing," indeed!

"MAKE US A KING."

The New York *Herald*, in alluding to the Empire movement on the part of the Grant leaders, quotes an old authority, remarking:

The Indiana lawyer who told a Congressional committee a day or two ago that rather than be ruled by the Democrats he was for the ex-President for King, is a type of that class of fine fellows, known in every age and country, who would rather fly to any evil that they know not of than to endure an imaginary one that may seem imminent. There was a lot of high-spirited patriots of the same order among the ancient Israelites; they looked distrustingly upon the impending brood of Judges, or rulers, who, indeed, were intent upon looking out for themselves and their party. The dissatisfied faction, however, instead of canvassing their own friends for a better breed of judges, shouted "Make us a king!" and they were equally emphatic in their demand for a strong government. They got what they asked for; with an implication of satire that is quite unusual in Holy writ, but entirely excusable in the case in question or any other like it. We read that the person selected as king was a man who had gone out in search of asses. They got the strong government, too, and as a natural consequence they had wars and glory and taxes, just like their greatest neighbors, as long as their men and money lasted; then, as a nation, they disappeared. There is a faction in American politics that is just as virtuously indignant at what seems to them a probable evil as the Hebrew patriots were; but when, instead of helping themselves, they demand that somebody else shall do their work, they are sure to receive more jeers than tollowers.

MEDDLESOME PEOPLE.—There are some individuals who dedicate a great of their time in looking after the interests of their neighbors and neglect their own. Occasionally, this freak turns up in bulk. To illustrate our meaning, we give the following:

Resolved, In view of the notorious corruptions connected with the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, we, the ministers of the Wyoming Conference, residing in the State, pray the Board of Pardons, the Judge of the Court, and the Governor of the State, that the persons lately convicted of bribery and corruption be brought to speedy punishment, and that their great crime be not condoned, and that the Board of Pardons, the Judge of the Court, and the Governor be notified of the action of this Conference.

Very properly this was a sledge-hammer blow aimed at iniquity of the grossest character—Legislative bribery and corruption—and we hope to be able to record the conviction and imprisonment of every man who had a hand in these infamous proceedings. In connection with the volunteer movement of this Conference in secular affairs, we invite their attention to a stubborn fact that escaped the attention of this band of brethren a few years ago: It was charged that somebody had robbed the Book Concern in New York of a large sum of money. It created a great sensation. Bishops by the half-dozen were brought into requisition, but no one was convicted. Did the Conference in question ever hear of that affair? If so, we have mislaid the *resolve*.

HOW WOOD PULP IS MADE.—So much is said about the paper pulp which is extensively used in the manufacture of paper that a brief description of the process of making it will be entertaining. Any white soft wood may be used. The bark is taken off, the knots and dark and decayed places cut out. It is then put into a large cauldron and boiled, which extracts all the glutinous matter and resin and renders it soft. It is then put on a large stone grinder, with water poured on it all the time. The grindstone wears off the fibres until they are finer than sawdust, which float away into a receptacle. The water is drained off by means of a fine sieve, leaving the pulp which consists of a fine fuzz or splinters of wood. It is white and requires no bleaching, but is ready to be mixed with rag pulp or anything else that has a strong fibre and receives the proper constituents to make it into paste, after which it is run off into paper sheets, whereas rags have to be washed and bleached with chloride of lime, soda ash and alum, and such strong chemicals to take out the color. Then they are picked to pieces and made into pulp. The process by which wood pulp is made is purely mechanical. It can be made cheap—say at about one cent a pound.

CONFERENCE MEETING.—The quadrennial session of the General Conference of the Methodist Church in the United States will be held in Cincinnati, commencing May 1st, and will probably last nearly if not quite a month. The Methodist Church is the largest Protestant denomination in America, and the Conference referred to represents the largest branch of it. Among the matters which will come before it the most important, perhaps, is the election of new Bishops. Three Bishops have died—Bishops Ames, Janes and Haven—and there is a demand for new Bishops owing to the increased work. It is thought that at least four new Bishops will be elected and possibly five. Another matter of great importance will be the consideration of a scheme for a reunion of the two branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church—the Methodist Church North and the Methodist Church South; and a kindred project is a proposition for the fraternization of all the branches of Methodism throughout the world.

A dreadful storm took place in southwestern Missouri on Sunday evening, the 18th inst. The town of Marshfield, on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, was almost totally destroyed. After the wind had done its terrible work, the debris took fire in a dozen places and was consumed. All the physicians in the town but two were killed. Late accounts place the list of killed at eighty-five and the wounded at one hundred and fifty. The loss of property will be enormous. Several remarkable incidents occurred, one of which being that of an infant two years old which was found in a tree top, two miles from its home, where it had been carried by the wind. The youngster was bruised a little, but not seriously. Marshfield is the county seat of Webster county, and, according to the census of 1870, contained a population of about 1,000.

REASONS FOR NOMINATING HANCOCK.

A pamphlet just issued gives fourteen reasons for the nomination of Gen. Hancock by the Democratic National Convention. These are so well expressed that we cannot do better than to reproduce them here:

1. He is a true exponent of Democratic theories and Democratic principles.
2. He has filled to the fullest measure the duties of a well rounded life, in which are singularly blended the highest type of the American soldier and the splendid exemplification of the civil ruler.
3. He maintains the subserviency of the military to the civil authority.
4. He is, personally, the most popular man of the nation.
5. His nomination would secure thousands of votes from Union soldiers who would support no other Democratic candidate.
6. His nomination would harmonize the contending factions in New York.
7. He can carry the State of Pennsylvania.
8. His nomination would create such enthusiasm in the South as to render the result in every State beyond doubt.
9. His character and record are such that in no possible event could he be put on the defensive.
10. His nomination would antagonize no section of the country, nor portion of the Democratic party.
11. He, better than any other man living, can allay the passions of civil strife, drive sectionalism out of politics and forever end the "bloody shirt" crusade.
12. His entire life is an earnest one, that he would call none to his counsel but those on whom the country could safely rely.
13. He combines more elements of strength and availability than any other named in connection with the Presidency.
14. If elected he will take his seat.

It would be difficult for the most exacting critic or the most confirmed skeptic to find any flaw in this array of reasons. Taken separately their truth can hardly be questioned. Taken together they ought to be conclusive.

Two of these reasons are peculiarly forcible—the sixth and the ninth.—That Gen. Hancock's nomination would unite the Democratic party in New York cannot be doubted. He would not only unite it, but he would create an enthusiasm which would cause all former differences to be forgotten, and which would assure the vote of the State at the November election. To make New York sure is to make the election sure; so that the nomination of Gen. Hancock would be equivalent to an election.

It is of especial importance too that the Democratic candidate shall be one who cannot be put on the defensive—one in whose character or history there is no weak point—one who cannot be assailed for any act or speech calculated to cool the ardor or alienate the support of a single Democratic voter. In short, Gen. Hancock seems to be the only man that entirely fulfils all the conditions required in the choice of a Democratic candidate. Let him be the nominee, and people of the country will vote for him with the perfect assurance that he will be the next President of the United States.

THE EDITOR OF AN "ORGAN" HIT.—The Houtzdale correspondent of the Osceola *Recville*, of Saturday, remarks: "In an editorial in this week's *Citizen*, signed by the *editor*, he says he paid a *short* visit to Houtzdale on the previous Saturday. 'Tis true, 'twas short indeed! But why is there no explanation as to the cause of his sudden retreat? As a resident of this borough, and being personally concerned in its interests and advancement, I am prepared to prove by our most respectable citizens, that the contents of the 'editor's' article, especially when it refers to the conduct of the Coal and Iron Police, is simply a tissue of the blackest lies which ever emanated from a human brain. At present, we have not time to refer to the multiplicity of misrepresentations contained in the article referred to, but in answer to the question, 'What business has Clark in Houtzdale, when he is Constable of Osceola?' we simply reply, what business has Bixler in Houtzdale, when he is dog and devil of the Clearfield *Citizen* located in the Court House borough?"

A SHINING QUESTION.—The New York *Sun* shines on a case in this way: Do the State of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia still keep public funds on deposit in the People's Bank of Philadelphia? It may not be generally known in Pennsylvania, but the President and principal owner of that institution is now a convict and a fugitive from justice, dodging from State to State. He is the same man who, while himself State Treasurer, wrote the following statement of his principles:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
"HARRISBURG, March 20, 1867.

"MY DEAR TITIAN:—Allow me to introduce to you my particular friend Mr. George O. Evans. He has a claim of some magnitude that he wishes you to help him in. Put him through as you would me. He understands addition, division, and silence. Yours W. H. KEMBLE,
To TITIAN J. COFFEY, Esq., Washington, D. C."

It would be interesting to know how many millions of public money this man has had in his hands by virtue of deposits from State and City Treasurers, say during the five years; and how many millions his bank still holds.

NO YOU DON'T!—We see it announced that several Mexican journals hilariously celebrated the departure of General Grant from Mexico by demanding his re-election as President of the United States. Fortunately, however, Mexico will not be represented in the Chicago Convention. But then, we would rather see Grant the candidate of "the loyal millions" than any other man now in the camp of the enemies of the Republic, a large portion of whom want a standing army of 100,000 men so as to build up a Royal-blooded Government on the European plan. This is a question that may as well be tested now as at some future period.

JUST ALIKE.—An exchange puts the point on them in this way: "Vaux & Co., of Philadelphia, are simply imitators of John Kelly & Co., of New York. True the rebellion of the former against the organization of the party is of trifling import compared with that of the latter. Still it is a rebellion. Its methods and its purposes are identical with those of its prototype in New York. The Tilden men in the State Convention will of course treat Vaux & Co. precisely as their brethren in New York dealt with Kelly & Co. at Syracuse.

LOYAL GIANTS.—Senators Carpenter and Blaine had a spicy and personal debate in the Senate on Monday, in which the witty and able Wisconsin Senator gave the Maine man some severe cuts. Since Carpenter was attorney for Blaine in the Mulligan investigation, he seems to have no respect for him, and scorns with contempt the very idea of nominating such a character for President. These prominent Republican leaders know each other too well.

CIVILIZED BULLDOZING.

The report of the Wallace Committee on civilized bulldozing in Massachusetts and Rhode Island is proof conclusive that the charges on which the investigation was based were true.

It will be remembered that when it was intimated in the Senate that anything of this sort existed in the North, the Republican Senators held up their hands in deprecation and turned up their eyes in affected horror. In long-drawn tones of injured innocence they repudiated the intimation as an attempt to bring reproach upon a people and a party too pure to gain a political advantage by other than honest methods.

The New England Republican Senators were peculiarly indignant and especially injured. To hint at bulldozing in Massachusetts and Rhode Island was scarcely less than sacrilege. The Senators from those States vehemently repelled the "base insinuation," affecting a monitor-plated, double-turreted virtue as immaculate as the snow on the topmost peak of "Mong Blong."

But the Committee decided to investigate charges presented, and to make inquiry into the manner of conducting elections in those States, and the result is a complete demonstration of the fact that intimidation of workingmen by their employers is a common practice.

We give a single instance as an illustration of the general plan. It was shown that the Tenth ward of Providence, at the Presidential election of 1876, the time-keeper employed by the Corliss Steam Engine Co. was at the polls with his book, and as every man working for his establishment would cast his ballot he would check his name or write his name down upon the book. He was not there as an official of the election. He would watch to see which way a man voted and then take memoranda in his book. Employes complained of this and said they were afraid to vote. The ward was largely Democratic, and this action produced disturbance on the part of citizens who sought to have the time-keeper removed because the employes of the Corliss Steam Engine Co. were afraid if they voted their principles they would be discharged from the works. This company employed several hundred men at that time. Fancy this sort of thing all through the manufacturing districts, among the cotton lords, shoe bosses, and in all other departments of manufactures, and you have an idea of the extent of bulldozing in Radical New England.

But there is little hope that the recommendation of the Committee to the people of Massachusetts and Rhode Island to dispense with bulldozing will be productive of reformatory efforts. For many years the intimidation of employes by threats of discharge has been a regular feature of the Republican campaign programme in those ancient and honored Commonwealths. It is not possible for the law to correct this evil, even if the enactment of prohibitory statutes could be secured.

You can't compel a man to keep other men in in his employ, nor can you prevent him from letting it be known that he will hire only such men as he thinks are "devoted to his interests." Public opinion may do much toward mitigating the abuse, but its entire reformation may not be expected until the Republican party has a new set of leaders, imbued with higher and better views of the rights of their fellow-citizens.—*Washington Post.*

We will publish the report alluded to in full next week.

A STUBBORN FACT.—The Washington *Post* remarks: "Some of the stalwart organs are hurling hot shot at Prof. Seelye, of Massachusetts, delegate-elect to Chicago, because he declared that the electoral vote of Louisiana did not belong to R. B. Hayes. It all who shared and still retain that conviction were driven out of the Republican party there would be nothing left but a few idiots and bigots. Even Mr. Hayes, his Cabinet, all the Republicans in the Senate and House and all intelligent members of the party everywhere, would be exodusting from the Radical camp. For there is not one of them who does not know that the electoral vote of Louisiana was stolen. Mr. Hayes has confessed this belief by putting out Packard, who had 800 more votes than were cast for the Hayes electors. No man of ordinary intelligence, and wants to be honest with himself and his neighbors, doubts it at this day. The Boston *Post*, in alluding to the question, says: "Of Julius H. Seelye, who is one of the Massachusetts delegates to the Republican National Convention, a good many pleasant things can be said, but nothing more honorable than that he denounced the Great Fraud of 1876, and voted in the House of Representatives for Right, Justice, and for Samuel J. Tilden for President."

ASSASSINATION.—Charles De Young, editor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, was shot and instantly killed in his office on Friday evening last, by a young man named Kalloch, a son of the Communist Mayor of that city. The senior Kalloch, twenty years ago, was a prominent $10,000 Baptist clergyman in Boston, and, becoming (like Beecher) too intimate with a number of the sisters of the congregation, he fled to Kansas, and for ten years tried to get himself elected to Congress or the United States Senate, but failed, and shifted himself to California, where he alternately preached and made Radical stump speeches, and finally had himself elected Mayor of San Francisco by the "roughs" of that city. The stricture of the *Chronicle* during the canvass on the preacher is what incensed the son and produced the murder.

DO ELECTIONS ELECT?—The New York *Tribune* almanac, which may be taken as good Republican authority, and with no leanings whatever toward a Democratic standpoint, sets down the figures at the last Presidential election as follows: Democratic, 4,284,295; Republican, 4,033,295; Greenback, 81,737; Prohibitionist, 9,512; Democratic majority over all, 159,751. In view of these figures the monstrous fraud that gave Hayes his seat may be a little more readily comprehended. It is nearly time now to find out whether elections really elect; and if they don't what are they for?

ELK'S DELEGATE.—The Democrats, at their recent county meeting, elected Hon. John G. Hall Representative delegate to the State Convention. They talk sound sense over there. Before adjourning they resolved in this way:

Resolved, That the delegates to the Democratic State Convention elected at this meeting are hereby instructed to sustain the action of the Democratic State Committee in reference to the admission of the Democratic delegation from the city and county of Philadelphia to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1880.

Resolved, That we approve the Senatorial courtesy of the Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, and that in him as Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Executive Committee, we recognize an able, fearless and true Democrat.

Our Elk county neighbors speak out like true Democrats.

EXIT KEARNEY.

The committal of the notorious agitator to the San Francisco House of Correction, where he will be treated exactly as an ordinary criminal, is a substantial gain for the supremacy of law and order in the United States. It was openly boasted that the penalty prescribed by the Court which convicted him of using threatening and abusive language in one of his sand-lot harangues would never be carried into effect, and in view of the disordered state of society on the Pacific slope, many decent people were disposed to fear that such would be the result. But fortunately the law proved itself to be stronger than the mob even in California, and the once violent demagogue is now working quietly in convict garb and with shaven head alongside of other criminals whose offenses against society are far inferior to his own. For it was Kearney's hateful mission to array one portion of our countrymen against the other; to substitute violence for the due process of law; to right supposed wrongs not by the patient employment of the ordinary methods of civilization, but by the barbarous agencies in vogue among savages. In other words, Kearney was the Jack Cade of our day without that demagogue's rude force of character or personal courage. Modern civilization is not to be put to rout by a single assault of brute force, and that Kearney would speedily be reduced to his proper level again, either by the strong arm of the law which he defied, or else by popular indifference, was inevitable from the first. For a time it seemed that the latter would be his fate, but it so happened that the peculiar condition of society in San Francisco, complicated by the Chinese "issue," afforded him the opportunity of courting the vengeance of the law, and, as we have seen, his efforts have been crowned with conspicuous success. The law has reasserted his majesty in the face of his threats, and for the next six months Mr. Kearney will be secluded by its mandate from the public gaze, and will be compelled, for the first time in years, to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. When he leaves the walls of the House of Correction, we venture to say, the late agitator will be a much less rash and immoderate, if not a more valuable citizen. The fate of Kearney shows that while the largest liberty is secured to individuals in the United States, our laws are not to be violated with impunity, even by political agitators, and that liberty is not synonymous with license.—*Balt. Gazette.*

A HUNDRED YEARS A DEMOCRAT.—Aaron McKenny, who died recently in Maine at the age of 102 years, was a most remarkable example of vigorous health and extreme conservatism. He was able to take care of himself to the very last. Up to a few weeks before his death he shaved himself and chopped his own wood. He knocked down a man who had suggested the appointment of a guardian for him, which brought on his first lawsuit, wherein he acted as his own counsel, earnestly defending himself. He had never been out of the town of Saco save on one occasion, when he followed a horse-thief into New Hampshire and caught him. He had never been on a railroad train, and had never sent or received a telegraphic dispatch. He had never tasted liquor except at some patriotic celebration like the 4th of July, which he always observed, and he had never taken medicine until he had passed 100 years. Although a life-long Democrat he had never been a candidate for any office and once when appointed by the Governor as Justice of the Peace had peremptorily refused to serve.

A GOOD MAN.—General Gibson, of Louisiana, is a lucky man and deserves his good luck. He is a member of the House of Representative, a United States Senator-elect and his party's nominee for Representative in the next Congress, with a certainty of re-election. His Senatorial term does not begin until 1883 and his constituents want to make sure of his staying in Washington until then. The people of the South, when they find an able statesman always educate him and keep him in position for 20 to 30 years, or until worn out by age. Here in the North the great majority of Senators are tumbled out after one term, and a Congressman goes overboard after the second term. Hence, we are constantly educating statesmen, but we never allow them to graduate.

A few weeks ago the Brookville *Republican* had at the head of its editorial column the name of U. S. Grant for President, subject to the action of the Republican National Convention, but we notice by the last two issues the name has been taken down. Why is this time? Has the *Republican* gone clean back on the work of its State Convention, or what is the matter?—*Brookville Democrat.*

Stupid man! Don't you see it? Bishop Simpson has a son-in-law roosting at Vienna, in Austria, at a $10,000 salary, and the *Republican* brothers have a brother in the same boat. It was not Blaine that gave those fat places to the Weaver brothers, but Grant did it. Do you see how the cat might jump? Those independent editors up there are not as independent as they were a month ago. "They have been seen." Hence, the change of view.

A SENSIBLE EXPLANATION.—Senator Jacobs, who presided in the regular or Tilden State Convention of New York, explained his position on the Presidential question in a speech in the State Senate, at Albany, the other day. He said, in substance, that he was not favorable to Tilden, because he did not regard him as the strongest man. On Saturday last he explained his explanation privately to some of his friends, and informed them that while "personally he might prefer Tilden, he believed that the party and the country are of more consequence than the claims of any individual." He also said that "if Mr. Tilden did not share this opinion, he would be very much surprised."

A GOOD LICK.—A cotemporary remarks: "Isn't it rather unkind for the Blaine and Sherman men of the Republican State to third-term instructions from Democratic States? As the Border State Republicans can have no part in the election of a President, there would be nothing for them to do if they could not dictate the nomination. As an equitable division of duties and responsibilities, it seems fair enough that the non-Republican States should select a candidate and the reliably Republican States try to elect him."

The Western File Works at Beaver Falls, Pa., with all the contents, stock and machinery, were destroyed by fire on Monday morning, April 19. Loss, $400,000, on which there was $125,000 insurance. Two hundred men were employed at the works.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

The approaching Presidential campaign will be one of great importance in many ways. While we firmly believe that a large majority of the electors in the United States will vote the Democratic ticket, yet we are not insensible of the fact that it will require extraordinary exertions to elect a Democratic President. Samuel J. Tilden had nearly a quarter of a million majority of the popular vote, but was deprived of the Presidency. The same influences will be brought to bear again in the campaign. The Republican party will go just as far as they *dare* in electing a Republican President this Fall. They will not give up the hundred thousand offices without a desperate struggle. But the large majority of the American people who were robbed of their chosen rulers in 1876, are *determined* that their rights shall not be trampled upon again. When fraud triumphed, and a Republican administration was inaugurated, then the conspirators were rewarded by the best offices within the gift of the Government. These men will never yield their places until absolutely *forced* to.

It is well, therefore, for the Democracy to remember that victory can be achieved only by earnest and faithful work from the time the campaign opens until it closes. Every true Democrat, who values the success of his party and the welfare of his country, will have a work to perform. There should be no drones in the ranks. Let every man put his shoulder to the wheel and assist to the best of his powers. No man but can give some help in his own way, and recollect that all are benefitted in the general result. We want an earnest and vigorous, aggressive campaign, and in order to meet with success there must be a unity of purpose. This can only be accomplished through organization. The time is near at hand now when the Democracy should organize in every voting precinct in the State. It is just as essential to have a good organization in a political campaign as it is in an army going to battle. We say then to the Democracy everywhere, organize. The sooner the better.—*Williamsport Sun.*

A MASSACHUSETTS LIAR.

Mr. George S. Boutwell has started an outrage mill on his own account. He says he has "seen poor families torn from their homes, shot, and their bodies left for the wild beasts to devour, simply because their husbands and fathers were Republicans.'

Mr. Boutwell has seen nothing of the kind, except in dreams. Mr. Boutwell cannot give the name or residence of one poor family that he has seen thus treated. If Mr. Boutwell will send to *The Post* his affidavit in support of his reckless charge, stating the name and number of members in the families that he saw driven from their homes, shot, and their bodies left for the wild beasts to devour because their husbands and fathers were Republicans, we will gither prove him a deliberate liar and calumniator, or confess that he tells the truth.

The nearest approach to this sort of political persecution that has recently occured, was the killing of a negro's mule in Louisana, because he—the negro, not the mule—had voted the Democratic ticket. The flogging of a Democratic negro on the day after the recent election in Paris, Ky., is another instance in point. Boutwell may have heard of such crimes. Thousands of such have been reported from peaceful, law abiding communities, and thousands of dollars have been expended in manufacturing and disseminating this sort of campaign literature.

For a man who has been a Senator and a Cabinet Minister, to get up in a State Convention and re-hash such stuff, and add that he has seen it, is too despicably mean for anybody but Boutwell, for anybody but the man who, when a Senator, used his position as Chairman of a Committee, to squelch the nomination of a codifier in order to grab the place for himself.

THE FIRST COFFEE RAISED IN THE UNITED STATES.—Commissioner Le Duc, of the Department of Agriculture, has received a pound of coffee from Mrs. Atzeroth, grown on her plantation on the Indian river, Florida, from plants furnished her by the Department. The berry is fully developed, and flavored to the finest imported varieties. This is the first pound of coffee raised in the United States, and it is the first realization of the efforts of General Le Duc to introduce the cultivation of coffee in the United States.

ABOUT CLOSED OUT.—The editors of the Altoona *Sun*, and the one-fourth portion of the Clearfield *Citizen*, have undertaken to settle the big strike in our coal region. They are about assigning owners, operators and miners their true position among men, and after that is accomplished, of course, fifty thousand tons of coal per week will be our usual product.

New Advertisements.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE,
CURWENSVILLE, PENN'A.

This old and well-established Hotel has been leased by the undersigned, and he feels confident of rendering satisfaction to those who may patronize him. Good stabling attached.
LEWIS C. BLOOM, Proprietor.
April 21, '80-1f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of JAMES FRELIN, late of Covington township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay. CHARLES MIGNOT, Administrator.
Clearfield, Pa., April 21, 1880-6t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of JOHN HOLT, late of Wallaceton borough, Clearfield county, Penn'a., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay. REUBEN HOLT, STEPHEN HOLT, Executors.
Wallaceton, Pa., March 24, 1880-6t.

FLOUR AND FEED!
WILLIAM PORTER,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Manufacturer and Dealer in First-class
Wheat FLOUR, CHOP and FEED,
All of which is guaranteed to be of the first quality. Kiln-dried Corn Meal made a specialty! Try it!! [april1-3m.

Spring and Summer Millinery!
TO MY CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC AT LARGE:
About Saturday, April 24th, I will return from Philadelphia with a full line of MILLINERY GOODS of all kinds. With new facilities for doing business, I will simply say that I can now give my customers the benefit of my advantages in buying, styles and prices throughout the entire season. Mrs. T. E. WATSON.
Clearfield, Pa., April 21, 1880-3m.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.—
Lucretia McGuire, vs. Michael McGuire. } In the Court of Com. Pleas of Clearfield Co., No. 122, Jan. T., 1879, Subpoena in Divorce.
The undersigned Commissioner, appointed by the said Court, to take testimony in the above stated case, hereby gives notice that he will attend to his duties at the office of McEnally & McCurdy, in Clearfield, Pa., on TUESDAY, MAY 11th, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue it from time to time until all the testimony is taken, at which time and place all parties interested may attend. W. A. HAGERTY, Commissioner.
Clearfield, Pa., April 24th, 1880-3t.

New Advertisements.

ADJOURNED
ORPHANS' COURT SALE!

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of D. A. CATHCART, late of Knox township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, will sell at public sale, at the store-house of Joseph Erhard, in the village of NEW MILLPORT, in said township, on

Saturday, May 29th, 1880,

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,

All of the interest of said estate in the following described real estate, viz:—

ONE HOUSE AND LOT

In Ferguson township, near the village of New Millport, in the county of Clearfield, Pa., bounded by lands of Charles Renard, the Lutheran parsonage, and Samuel Tobias, containing one acre, more or less, with a two-story plank frame house, 16x24 feet, and other outbuildings thereon erected.

ALSO, A tract of land situate in Knox township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded by lands of Samuel Hoover, James Cathcart, John Baughman, and John R. Dunlap, containing

FIFTY ACRES,

More or less, fifteen acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, and a two-story plank frame dwelling house, 16x24 feet, stable, and other outbuildings thereon erected. There is also a young orchard on the same. The timber is reserved on seven and one-half acres of said land.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third cash, and balance in two equal annual payments, after confirmation of sale, with interest, to be secured by judgment notes or bonds. LEMUEL C. BLOOM,
Adm'r of the estate of D. A. Cathcart, dec'd.
New Millport, Pa., April 21, 1880-4t.

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The VIGOR cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair,

The VIGOR is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ANOTHER STRIKE!

NOT AT
STUMP CREEK,
BUT AT
H. LEHMAN & CO.'S Store,
ROOM NUMBER TWO,
Pie's Opera House,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Where H. Lehman & Co. have opened a very large stock of the latest and best styles of

DRY GOODS,
Fancy Goods,
MILLINERY GOODS,
AND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies', Misses' & Children's
S-H-O-E-S

Of all styles, now in the market. Call in person, or address H. LEHMAN & CO.
Clearfield, Pa., March 17, 1880-tf.

JURY LIST.—List of Grand and Traverse Jurors drawn for June Term, A. D. 1880, Court commencing on the fourth Monday of May (24th), and to continue three weeks:—

GRAND JURORS.

Wm M Shaw, Clearfield,	Sam'l Hagerty, Gulich,
F I Thompson, Curw'ille,	John W Moore, Huston,
W S Gillilland, Coving'n	Jas McKeehan, Jordan,
Westley White, Burnside	James Cathcart, Knox,
Jas W Mellhee, Bell,	Samuel Hoover, "
John C Stewart, Brad'd,	A Humphrey, Law'nce,
Jos H Kirk, Brady,	O L Schoonover, Morris,
Edward Albert, Boggs,	Isaac Markle, Newburg,
Rich'd Hughes, Decatur,	George E Jones, Osceola,
Jas Ferguson, Ferguson,	Chas Cleaver, Penn,
Jno W Murray, Goshen,	Levi B Dressler, Union,
Hezek'h Sneal, Graham,	A P Baughman, Wood'd,

TRAVERSE JURORS, FIRST WEEK, MAY 24.

F K Shepperd, Burnside,	Wm A Ogden, Law'ce,
Henry Young, "	John Smith, "
Samuel Hale, Bell,	Wm Brocius, "
W H Orr, "	I G Schryver, "
H W Mott, "	O Catwallader, Morris,
John Smith, Bloom,	Milo Hoyt, Osceola,
Jesse Sneal, Boggs,	Elijah Weston, "
Ed J Wrigley, Bradford,	David T Sharp, Penn,
David Gingery, "	Jas R Caldwell, Pike,
Jas L Leavy, Clearfield,	Samuel Starr, "
Isaac Norris, Curwens'le,	J M Hoover, Sandy,
Lawrence Killian, Chest,	W G Quigley, "
Adam Kephart, Decatur,	A L Hoy, "
Jos R Ames, Ferguson,	Aug Heberling, "
J W Young, "	J J Over