The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 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 an 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 STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:

HON. GEORGE A. JENKS,

OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

COL. ROBERT P. DECHERT,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR ELECTORS-AT-LARGE:

Robert E. Monaghan, William H. Playford.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS:

Dis.	Dis.
1. John Blevin.	15. George A. Post.
2. Edwin A. Pue.	16. A. M. Benton.
3. John M. Campbell.	17. J. P. Linton.
4. Office Dallett.	18. Col. John S. Miller.
5. John M. Moffit.	19. J. O. Saxton.
6. Edward Wahlen.	20. C. N. Bowers.
7. Nathan C. Jones.	21. J. A. J. Buchanan.
8. George Filbert.	22. Christopher Magee.
9. Jas. G. M'Sparren.	23. Robert M. Gibson.
10. Dr. A. J. Martin.	24. Thomas Bradford.
11. Adam Gerringer.	25. Harry W. Wilson.
12. Samuel Grenk Turner.	26. Samuel Griffith.
13. F. J. Birmingham.	27. J. Ross Thompson.
14. H. E. Davis.	

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR 1880.

BOR. & TWP.		MEMBERS.	POSTOFFICE.
Burnside B'r.		Charles B. Patrick,	Burnside.
Clearfield	"	Smith V. Wilson,	Clearfield
Curwensv'e's	"	F. I. Thompson,	Curwensville.
Houtzdale	"	Patrick Dunn,	Houtzdale.
Lumber C'y	"	Daniel W. Hile,	Lumber City.
Newburg	"	Isaac Markle,	Hurd
N. Wash's	"	Dr. A. D. Bennett,	N. Washington
Osceola	"	R. A. Campbell,	Osceola Mills
Wallaceton	"	Geo. W. Emigh,	Wallaceton.
Beccaria T'p.		David Bear,	Glen Hope.
Bell	"	John M Rase,	Ostend.
Bloom	"	William Chess,	Forest.
Boggs	"	Isaac Beish,	Wallaceton.
Bradford	"	David Hitchings,	Woodland.
Brady	"	Charles Schwem,	Luthersburg.
Burnside	"	John Weaver,	N. Washington.
Chest	"	Joseph H. Breth,	N. Washington.
Covington	"	F. G. Coudriet,	Freedville.
Decatur	"	Jacob F. Steiner,	Philipsburg.
Ferguson	"	A. A. Bloom,	Marron.
Girard	"	John Newcomb,	Gillingham.
Goshen	"	John A. L. Flegal,	Lick Run Mills.
Greenwood	"	Jan A. Rowles,	Ostend.
Gulich	"	James Flynn,	Smith's Mills.
Huston	"	H. L. Herring,	Penfield.
Jordan	"	Dr. R. F. Greenwall,	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 Addimans,	Curwensville.
Sandy	"	John M. Troxell,	DuBois.
Union	"	Reuben H. Laborde,	Rockton.
Woodward	"	William Luther,	Madera.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Chairman, Clearfield, Pa.

W. R. WALLACE, Secretary, Clearfield.

HOW TRUE!—The Fraudulent Vice President—Wheeler—is for Grant and Empire. How natural for criminals to combine!

A BIG CONVENTION.—The General Conference of the M. E. Church met at Cincinnati on Monday, the 3d inst., and is still in session. There are about 455 delegates in attendance. It will not adjourn for about six weeks.

REBELLION.—The editor of the Clarion *Republican* has the audacity to raise the name of Grant to his masthead, when the whole Radical party of the State seems to be drifting for Blaine. Some fellows in Brookville did that same thing some time ago, but they don't do it now.

SENT HOME.—The "Confederate Brigadier" Key, who has held a seat in Hayes' Cabinet, and partly dispensed the duties of a Postmaster General, has been appointed United States District Judge for Tennessee, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Trigg. We presume Hayes will look up some other Confederate to take his place.

A HUGE DISGRACE.—The precipitate pardon of the convicted legislative bribers is the greatest crime against the State that has ever been perpetrated in this Commonwealth, and we thank God that no Democrat participated in the infamous job. It was the work of men belonging to a party that boast of being "controlled by grand moral ideas."

The Fraudulent V. P. started off on a hunting and fishing excursion on Wednesday last, and when the United States Senate met on Thursday morning, that body was without a presiding officer, and was called to order by the Secretary. On motion of Senator Wallace, Senator Thurman, of Ohio, was elected Vice President *pro tem.* until the Fraud returns.

A PARDON RESTORES SANITY.—The reader of current events will recollect that Rumberger, of Armstrong county, one of the bribed and perjured Legislators, who was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, became "as crazy as a loon" the night he was locked up in the Harrisburg prison, and he continued all night to exclaim: "Hereafter I will never believe in anybody but God." Having realized the frailties of man, he was ready for an asylum, or a higher sphere of life. However, he was as sane a man as there was to be found in the Harrisburg jail fifteen minutes after the jailor announced the pardon of the convicts.

COL. SCOTT'S SUCCESSOR.

Thirty years ago, George B. Roberts, then sitting at his desk in a surveyor's office, and serving the Pennsylvania Railroad as a rodman, is reported to have said that he had rather be President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company than of the United States. On the 6th inst. his ambition was satisfied, for the Directors chose him President of the Company, to take effect June 1st. He has been close beside Col. Scott for many years. He first entered the service of the Company five months later than Col. Scott, as rodman in the engineer corps. During the Summer following his accession to the road, in March, 1851, he became assistant engineer in charge of the division on the summit that included the great tunnel. In 1852, in the Fall, he left the Pennsylvania to become assistant engineer of the Philadelphia and Erie, and during the ten years that followed he was actively employed in building railroad. He was an engineer on the North Pennsylvania, which was opened in 1855, and on the Northwestern. On the Allentown, the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain, and the West Jersey, he was chief engineer, and filled that office when they were completed. In 1862, on May 28th, he was called to the position of assistant to the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on account of his engineering skill and ability as an administrative officer. Seven years later, on May 3, 1869, he was made Fourth Vice President, and March 26th, 1873, Second Vice President. When Col. Scott was elected President, June 3, 1874, Mr. Roberts succeeded him as First Vice President, and during Col. Scott's absence in Europe for a year and a half he was acting President. He has for many years occupied a prominent position in the Boards of roads controlled by the Pennsylvania, and, as has been stated above, has already succeeded Colonel Scott in most of the Western Boards.

CAMERON'S CONVICTS.—It was an impressive scene in the Criminal Court at Harrisburg yesterday when Kemble and four of his associates in the legislative bribery cases were sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 each and to serve one year in solitary confinement at hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary. This is terrible punishment. To take a man like Kemble, possessed of wealth, influence and high social standing; a man who has been the custodian of the State's finances; who has been a leader of the dominant party in his State; who but lately represented that State in the Republican National Committee; a man who has been flattered and courted by thousands, and who, but a few months ago, looked confidently to a brilliant future—to take such a man from his family and friends, clothe him in the garb of a convict, stamp him with the ineffaceable hand of infamy, and shut him up in a gloomy cell to pass a year at solitary work, is to give him the very dregs of the cup of bitterness. The length of sentence is of but little moment. A year brands him as effectually and destroys all that life holds of value to a proud man as thoroughly as forty years.—*Washington Post, April 17th.* How much that reads like romance now. We have not seen the *Post's* comment on the pardon, but it will no doubt be racy.

MORE EMPIRE.—We notice that the Emperor of Germany still continues to solidify his Empire by wiping out small subdivisions. The free cities of Germany which are now threatened with a deprivation of the special immunities which they have enjoyed for so many centuries are Hamburg, Bremen and Lubec. With Frankfort-on-the-Main, they were sovereign States and members of the German Confederation. When the Empire was reorganized Frankfort was annexed to Prussia, but the three retained their privileges. Hamburg is the oldest of these free towns, having been founded by Charlemagne in 804. Its commercial history began in the thirteenth century. In connection with Lubec it was the nucleus of the Hanseatic League, which at one period numbered eighty-five distinct towns, and was the first regular trades union known in European history. The exigencies of Prussian policy now demand the extinction of the peculiar rights of these cities in the interest of imperial consolidation, which implies a uniformity in the German commercial system.

VETO.—Hayes has sent another veto message to Congress. He has finally stiffened his backbone to the point of vetoing the "little deficiency bill," which provides that Deputy Marshals shall be hereafter appointed by the United States Circuit or District Courts, the appointees being equally divided between the two political parties. The veto, however, does not discuss the merits of the proposed method of appointment, but bears briefly on the ground of a general objection to rider upon appropriation bills. The stalwarts find themselves unable to bring him up to the scratch as regards the Army bill, and it is believed he will approve it in spite of the clause prohibiting the employment of soldiers at the polls. Hayes, like Grant, is being educated up to the standard of running elections by soldiers and Marshals, contrary to the Constitution of the United States, and that of every State in the Union.

A FAST YOUNG MAN.—An exchange remarks: "James Bishop, a Sussex youth, recently came into possession of a fortune of $50,000. He started out to see the world. He ran a pretty team of Chincoteague ponies through Snow Hill so fast that he was arrested and fined. He repeated the offence, and was again fined, and so kept on until he had been arrested and fined five times. Last week he made the bullets whistle around the public circle at Georgetown and was fined $2.50 for each shot."

It is stated that the President will veto the rider to the little deficiency bill, because of his general hostility to such methods of legislation, and also the ambiguous and uncertain meaning of the rider. As a matter of principle, all riders should be vetoed, as violating the spirit of honest legislation.—*Radical Exchange.*

The editor in question should have given his readers all the facts in this case. Hayes, when in Congress, voted for any amount of riders, and seldom voted for any "honest legislation," and to put on so much style now looks as though he was trying to fool somebody.

KEMBLE'S PARDON.

FULL TEXT OF THE BOARD'S RECOMMENDATION.

Following is a copy of the paper filed with Governor Hoyt by the Pardon Board which led to the release of the legislative "roosters":

To His Excellency, Henry M. Hoyt, Governor of Pennsylvania:

The Board of Pardons recommend that so much of the sentence of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county, imposing imprisonment by separate and solitary confinement at hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary on Wm. H. Kemble, Jesse R. Crawford, Wm. F. Rumberger, Emile J. Petroff and Charles B. Salter, for the crime of corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature, be remitted, and that the remainder thereof imposing payment of fine and costs and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under the Commonwealth, be executed, for the following reasons:

The act of 1874 defining the crime of corrupt solicitation provided for simple imprisonment. No power is lodged in the courts by the Constitution or laws to add to or impose conditions not contained in the statute. The sentence in these cases superadds to the statutory punishment, the conditions that the imprisonment shall be by separate and solitary confinement at labor in the penitentiary, and that the prisoners shall be fed and clothed as provided by law.

In numerous analogous cases the Supreme Court of the State has decided such enlarged sentences unlawful and by the common law imprisonment to the penitentiary has always been regarded as infamous. In view of the foregoing facts and of the severity of the punishment remaining to be executed for the offense recently made punishable, and for which these are the first convictions, we make the foregoing recommendation.

(Signed.) HENRY W. PALMER,
Attorney General.
M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
AARON K. DUNKLE,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.
CHARLES W. STONE,
Lieutenant Governor.

The fines in all these cases, $5,000, were paid in the morning, together with the final settlement of the costs, which amounted to nearly $2,000, *before the court convened.* It is stated on good authority that each attorney received $5,000.

A MAD LOYALIST.—The editor of the Carlisle *Herald*, who was so very enthusiastic for Hoyt, chimes in on the Kemble & Co. cases in this way:

"What right had Governor Hoyt to issue a pardon upon a recommendation of the Board of Pardons, which clearly and audaciously disregards the letter and spirit of the Constitution? There is not a Court in Pennsylvania that ever held 12 hours private notice to be *due public notice*, or a session in a private office to be an *open* session.

When Judge Pearson authorized the Sheriff to release the prisoners upon these papers, he committed a far greater blunder than he is alleged to have made in sentencing them to the penitentiary.

The only remedy of the people now is impeachment, and that, unfortunately, according to Jefferson, is a farce.

* * * * * * *

We adjure the Republicans of the State never to forget that the men who have paralyzed the arm of justice, and brought dishonor on a name of which we are rightly proud and who have for their complicity in a fatal and widely dominant political crime, merited contempt and condemnation, are Henry W. Palmer, M. S. Quay, Aaron K. Dunkel, Chas. W. Stone and Henry M. Hoyt."

THE "BITTERS" INNOVATION.—Down in Maine everybody will drink "bitters" hereafter. They will obey the law religiously by refraining from the use of whisky, brandy, gin, and so on—saving, as of old, on the sly—and their public drinking will be confined exclusively to "bitters." It has just been decided in that State that "bitters" does not come within the prohibition of the statute. Hereafter it will be requisite only to put a little tansy in the whisky, tamarack in the gin, or anised in the brandy, and those heretofore inhibited bibibles will become saleable. Not that they haven't been saleable all along, but there has been a sort of semi-secrecy as to the sale necessary, and that necessity will now cease to exist. To speak seriously, it looks more and more in the light of our added experience, as though it is an utter impossibility to restrain men's appetites for that which does them injury by the simple decree of the law. It would be almost as easy to successfully prohibit by statute the use of wheaten bread as to prevent that of alcoholic drinks.

THAT HARRISBURG COURT.—The Court held at our State Capital perpetrates some queer freaks. The Carlisle *Volunteer* cites the following:

"In the list of cases tried at the recent Court of Quarter Sessions in Harrisburg, we find the following:

Lewis Cobaugh, larceny of a chicken—three months in county jail.
Elijah Embeck, larceny of two bushels of coal—three months in county jail.

Mark the contrast. The "roosters" attempt to steal millions from the people; *plead guilty*, and sentenced to the penitentiary; then pardoned by a Republican Governor on a recommendation from a Republican Board of Pardons. The poor men take something to eat and to keep themselves warm, possibly from necessity. Will they be pardoned? No. Their cases will never as much as be considered by the Board. Verily, in these degenerate days of Republicanism it is extremely dangerous to be poor."

COMING UP.—An exchange says: "The Supreme Court will hear the appeal of A. J. Steinman and W. U. Hensel, the lawyer editors of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, from Judge Patterson's rule disbarring them, early in the coming month. Attorney General Palmer and Samuel H. Reynolds, of Lancaster, will argue the case in support of the judgment of Judge Patterson, and Relas E. Shapley, James B. Gowen and Colonel A. K. McClure will represent the appellants."

PROGRESS.—We suspect that the next step the Radical leaders will take is obviously to get up a bill removing the political disqualifications of Kemble, Petroff *et al.* The action of the Pardon Board does not remove this disqualification. As the election takes place before the Legislature convenes, Governor Hoyt should call a special session or Grant will lose five votes which he cannot spare.—*Exchange.*

TERRIBLE FIRE

THE GREATEST CONFLAGRATION EVER KNOWN IN THE OIL REGIONS.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 7.—The past few days of dry weather have rendered the forests in this section as inflammable as tinder. Fires caught in a number of localities, and, communicating with oil wells, aided by a strong wind, have caused the most wide spread series of conflagrations ever known in the oil regions. Near Rew City, eight miles southeast of here, a man was clearing up some brush about Fisher & Pickett's well. He set fire to the heap about noon and then went to dinner.

The flames crept among the dry leaves to the well, and in a moment it was in flames. This was a starting point, and burning oil from this well ran down the hill, igniting well after well and tank after tank in its course. The greatest destruction was caused at Rew City. This was a thriving oil town of about 150 buildings, occupied largely as stores. The fire ran up the hillside, and every solitary building in the town was burned. Telegraph lines were all destroyed, and communication was entirely shut off. The flames spread with such rapidity that all efforts to check them were utterly useless.

At the same time fires had ignited various other places throughout the Bradford region. At one time there were eight different conflagrations progressing, and the sky on every side of the city was black with dense smoke arising. A mile east of the city it burned a dozen derricks and 1,000 or more barrels of oil. At one time the town of Tarport was in danger, but the wind died down toward evening and the danger was averted.

Another fire broke out on Quintuple Hill, just opposite this city, and the woods were burning fiercely for a time, threatening the western end of town. The entire fire department was called out and succeeded in quenching the flames. Near Lafferty several wells were burned, together with a considerable quantity of oil. At Red Rock 125 wells and several thousand barrels of oil were burned. Besides the destruction of Rew City there were in the neighborhood of 60 rigs burned at this point. At Degalier, south of here, half a dozen were burned. At Duke Centro several were consumed, but definite information is not obtainable. Each rig includes a derrick, engine-house, boiler-house, and tank, most of which latter contained from 100 to 300 barrels of oil.

The nearest estimate of losses made places the aggregate at $500,000. This includes 300 wells and 50,000 barrels of oil. Among the largest individual losers are Baker & Malone, of Cleveland, 15 wells; Boulton Bros. of Oil City, 15 wells; Ottman & Hyde, 14 wells; Munhall & Smithman, Pittsburgh, 8 wells; Van Vleck, of Buffalo, 7 wells, and many other firms losing from one to ten wells each.

The loss at Rew City in buildings is placed at $50,000. In consequence of the bullish influence exerted by the destruction of so many wells and such a large quantity of oil, the market to day advanced 2½ cents.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 7—10 p. m.—The fire is still raging in Tram Hollow and out the valley, and bands of men are at work endeavoring to confine and subdue the flames at these points. The greatest number of rigs and tanks of oil were consumed in Foster Brook valley, along the Harrisburg run, in Kendal Creek valley, and about the summits. Fires are also raging near Tarport and DeGolger. The scope of the territory in which fires prevailed is twelve miles in extent. In Oil Valley the greatest danger exists; small but dangerous fires are still burning in all parts of the woods, but it is thought they will be controlled without much further loss of property. All the villages threatened with huge iron tanks bursting near and inundating them are now reported safe. A rather stiff breeze is blowing, which makes the situation in all parts of the region very perilous. Fires are liable to break out again and become more disastrous than before, unless rain falls or the wind subsides.

NEARLY CRAZY TOO!—The editor of the Erie *Observer*, although for several years a member of the Legislature, like the "rooster" Rumberger, seems to have lost all his faith in man, and alludes to the pardon of the bribery corruptionists in this way: "And thou too Stone! We expected better things from you. In fact it weakens our faith in human nature when the Lieutenant Governor, who was the people's champion against monopolies, and sternly refused to pardon the bribers, at least succombs and sets the scoundrels free. Oh! Stone! You have struck your constituents a foul blow, and crushed our hopes and your own head all at once. Did Cameron demand of you such a sacrifice? How could you surrender your convictions and obey the commands of such a corrupt cabal?"

FREE AGAIN.—The Williamsport *Banner*, in alluding to the Grant "boom," remarks: "The release of Kemble, Crawford, Salter, Rumberger and Petroff from State prison virtually helps the Grant "boom." They are all in favor of the General and a third term, so far as political positions are concerned. They are, however, most decidedly opposed to bringing machine politics into disrepute by consigning any of its members to a felon's cell. It may do to place poor men, men of no political influence or standing, behind the grates and uniform them with a prison garb, but it is the height of impudence to take rich officials and treat them with such marks of disapprobation."

HE SEES IT ALL!—The editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, seeing the mix that his party friends in that city, and, in fact, throughout the State, have entailed on themselves, sounds the alarm in this way:

The Democratic party in Pennsylvania has greater elements of strength this year than it has had in any Presidential campaign since 1868, and the Republicans will have to encounter a better organized, a more stubborn and abler led opposition than they have met since the first Grant campaign.

A meeting of Radical malcontents, who are either tired of the Cameron rule, or only want to bulldoze the Camerons for cash or office, has put the editor on the lookout, and like the crow on the perch, he calls upon his confederates to look out.

ANOTHER.—The bogus President has furnished Congress with another veto Elsewhere in this issue will be found an article taken from the Washington *Post*, which will give the reader an inside view of the Fraud who assumes to control the American Congress and openly violates the Constitution. However, his race is nearly run. He will get away with the $200,000, stolen from Tilden, and, like Mrs. Jenks and Eliza Pinkston, die in disgrace.

A GOOD HIT.—The Tionesta *Democrat* remarks: In the oil regions men are sent to the penitentiary for stealing brass junk. Judge Pearson lately ordered five gold-junk thieves to be sent there, but the new Supreme Court, composed of a Hoyt, Stone, Dunkle, Quay, Palmer, wouldn't let them go.

THE VETO—WHAT TO DO WITH IT.

The veto of the Little Deficiency bill, prepared by Mr. Hayes before the bill was signed by the presiding officer of the Senate, and given, in substance, to one or more Republican newspapers on Sunday last, was sent to the House yesterday, where it was heard with undisguised and genuine contempt by the majority, and but slight show of stimulated respect by the minority.

Mr. Hayes wielded the veto power—a monarchical prerogative antagonistic to the theory of our Government—with such diregard of precedents and such recklessness of decency, has used it for purposes so foreign to the intentions of those who place it in our fudamental law, has employed it with so self-evident a view to the improper and dangerous expansion of the office, that were he as lawfully in power as any of his predecessors, his veto would not command the respect of the masses or the confidence of statesmen.

But when it is remembered that he is wielding the highest prerogative of a stolen office, to defeat the will of the majority from whom the office was stolen, the unapproachable insolence of his act evokes as robust a contempt as it is possible for intelligent men to feel for a man like R. B. Hayes.

If a leader of his party, a man possessed of brain, influence and a record, a man who had not been selected as a candidate because he was too insignificant to excite hostility—if such a man, occupying the place now filled by Mr. Hayes, and, like him, holding it by the tenure of felonious fraud, were to do as Mr. Hayes has done in the matter of vetoes, he would stand a good chance of being swept from his usurped seat by a cyclone of popular fury.

But men do not hunt deer with field batteries. A tornado isn't needed to wait a straw. An ocean isn't required to drown a fly. The wrath of statesmen is too high a tribute to pay to the combined product of accident fraud now installed in the Presidential office, and tolerated because toleration is deemed better than violent expulsion.

Mr. Hayes deems it politic to base this veto on the alleged undesirableness of a rider on an appropriation bill. This man who, as a member of Congress, voted for revolutionary riders without so much as a question, protests against a rider that is germane and in the interest of justice and economy, a rider suggested by his friend and former mouthpiece on the floor of the House, a rider that all fair men of all parties have commended

But this is not the motive, the true animus of this veto. If the clause to which he objects did not strike a blow at a law enacted and enforced in the interest of Mr. Hayes' party, if the rider were ten times as aggressive on existing laws as it is, but still left them so that they could be used in the interest of the Republican party, Mr. Hayes would sign the bill. He vetoes it because it makes the laws non partisan, because it proposes to take from the Republican campaign committee corps of bulldozers, because it puts the appointment of the election deputies into the hands of the Federal Judges, instead of leaving their selection with the Radical machine, because it requires that both parties shall be represented in these election officials. These and these alone are the true reasons for this veto. If this clause were neither rider nor ridden, but a separate and distinct proposition, standing on its own merits, Mr. Hayes would veto it. We have reason to know this, for he himself has said it, to his political brethren.

The true policy of Congress in this case is to let the deputies wait for their pay until Mr. Hayes gets ready to sign such a bill as the one he has twice vetoed will, except those relating to the Deputy Marshals, can be passed without delay. But there should never be one cent of the vetoed Marshal appropriation passed in any other shape than that in which it has just been sent back to the House.

The Democratic party is in no need of these officials. The country does not need them. The Republican party insists on making them a strictly partisan corps. Fair, manly, honest and honorable propositions have been insolently rejected. Let the Deputies wait for their pay until the ice is two feet thick on the entire surface of His Satanic Majesty's domain, unless Mr. Hayes will recede from the position which he has assumed.

Meantime, let the facts developed by the Wallace Committee, in relation to the character and service of Special Deputies, be sent broadcast over the country, that all the people may know what damnable infamies Mr. Hayes seeks to prolong by erecting himself into a third house of Congress.—*Washington Post.*

WHO ARE THE REAL SINNERS?—The pardon of the legislative bribers and "roosters" has produced a sensation throughout the Commonwealth. The real question for the people to solve now is, who has committed the greatest crime against the State and the people, Kemble & Co., or the Board of Pardons—Hoyt & Co.? The Lord be praised, they are all Radicals, "controlled by grand moral ideas." What is there now to restrain the small transgressors from violating the laws with impunity while the big ones go free?

A GOOD SEND OFF.—The Philadelphia *Times* puts it in this way: "The fact that a man knows how to fish isn't sufficient to qualify him for Vice President. It is probable that Senator Bruce doesn't know the first thing about fishing, but he is a representative colored man, who would be an honor to his race, his party and his country if elected to preside over the Senate."

N. B.—Bruce is the only, and no doubt the last, negro Senator that will ever hold a seat in that body.

QUEER CHICKENS.—Those Democratic roosters who assail and roundly abuse John Kelly, and his faction in New York, which has defeated our party in that State for three years, and then turn around and embrace ex-Mayor Vaux, and his band of malcontents, in Philadelphia, who play the same game in this State. If Artemus Word was around he would no doubt remark that there were some "damphools" about.

TECUMP AND RESUMP.—Why not join the two Shermans, John, the financier, and William Tecumseh, the warrior, and let the ticket be Sherman and Sherman? All the warrior is needed to fight John's desperate battle; all the financier to pull William through. Old Tecump and Resump or "wicey wercy" It would be a startling cry.—*Chicago Times.*

The man that damns Kelly, and praises Vaux, is not honest with himself nor his neighbor. Both factions are laboring to bring about the same end—the defeat of the Democratic party, and those who aid and abet them are not true friends of the Democratic party.

SENATOR WALLACE.

It is the common fate of public men of great ability, and energy that will make it effective, to undergo constant attack, to be abused, misunderstood and misrepresented, and to be envied and opposed by other ambitions. No matter how well, how zealously and how efficiently they support the cause they contend for, smaller intellects must oppose and constantly endeavor to break them down, and perhaps the nearer their opponents approach them in ability the more likely they are to be virulent and spiteful if envious.

We are led to this course of remark because of the bitter assaults recently made upon Mr. Wallace. And why these attacks? How is the cause of the Democratic party to be promoted by attacking him? Is he not ever in the front of the battle for its defense? Does he not ever struggle to promote success? Does he not stand in the very front rank of able Democratic United States Senators? Does any man in that body command greater respect from his colleagues? Is any State better or more faithfully represented than Pennsylvania is by him? Is his integrity questioned? Not one of these questions can be faithfully answered in any way that is not favorable and honorable to him. Then why these bitter and constant assaults upon him?

Since the days of Mr. Buchanan Mr. Wallace is the only Democrat who has appeared in our politics who has shown capacity and energy sufficient to lead the Democracy of Pennsylvania successfully. Of course every political party, like every other organization, must have leaders, and to command the greatest success some one of these must predominate. Without this there can be no efficiency, no organization. It is the condition of the existence of organized numbers. Multitudes cannot act without them. The most intellectual and energetic are necessarily the best, if they have moral courage and integrity. Mr. Wallace's worst or most virulent enemies can not successfully attack him in these respects. We do not assume or pretend to suggest that in matters of detail and individual preferences Mr. Wallace does not sometimes err. He would not be mortal if it were otherwise, and angels do not come down to us to lead in political or other human organizations. But he means well, his judgment is usually correct, he has great ability, great earnestness and great integrity, and possesses all the essential qualifications of leadership, which in political matters he constantly exercises with all his power in the interests of the Democratic party.

Then why, we repeat, is he so constantly attacked? The proud eagle is hawked at by the mousing owl. Envy will not fail to strike every shining mark, and the more brilliant it is the more cruel darts will there be hurled at it. The most cruel blows will come from such as owe him only gratitude. That is at once the fate and penalty of distinction. It is true in the small affairs of life as well as in the greater ones. Then there is ever that ungrateful mass of seekers for favor, whose ungracious appetites are only whetted by being crammed, raised for so oft above their deserts by undeserved confidence and partiality, these are the bitterest of foes after the life blood is denied them, and the most implacable and vituperative of enemies. No man who has patronage or favor to bestow can escape these. The Barrs of Pittsburg, and the Scotts of Erie, can never forgive Mr. Wallace because he would not be dictated to by them, but whatever their grievances may be they have no business to carry them into Democratic Conventions, to the injury of the party. There is no instance in which Mr. Wallace ever carried his personal grievances there. If he has personal quarrels he settles or endures them in a personal way—does not parade them before the public.

Commencing the world a poor boy and without influential connections, Mr. Wallace has struggled manfully for the high position he has attained and for the honorable fame he enjoys. He never gained a point by cringing or sycophancy. He never loaned himself to the corrupt or powerful that thrift might follow fawning. He stands where he does by his own honorable efforts and by the public confidence he has richly earned. A brilliant future is yet before him and a graceful party will yet testify its confidence in his worth, ability and patriotism, despite all the shafts of envy and vituperation that devilish malignity can invent. The people have often trusted him and never in vain. Whatever duties have been imposed upon him he has always discharged them promptly with ample ability and perfect integrity. Such statesmen are rare and it is the highest interest of the public to uphold them. Let him go on in his noble way, without regard to the number or the quality of the curs that bark at his heels. The Democratic masses are with him and will sustain him.—*Clinton Democrat.*

THE LAST SELL.

The Selinsgrove *Times* of last week gives the following: N. D. VanDyke, of Mexico, Juniata county, who is the same man who once ran the Freeburg Academy in this county, is engaged in the mercantile business. A few weeks ago he went to Philadelphia on business. On Fourth street near Walnut he met a young man who claimed to know him and said his name was Pomeroy and when a boy had lived at Port Royal. He said he was engaged in traveling and advertising California tea, that his satchel was at a ticket office where they sold through Western tickets near by on Locust street, and invited VanDyke to go with him. He wanted VanDyke to take a sample of tea along to show to Pomeroy of the Port Royal Bank. He gave VanDyke a seat and proceeded to show him the samples and got him to smell at the tea. As soon as he did this he became unconscious and was robbed of $100 in cash, and about the time he came to his senses they put him out on Fourth street and let him go. There were three scoundrels engaged in this robbery. VanDyke paid a detective $10 to ferret out these men, but he failed to do so. This case however led to the fact that a gang has been at work for some time swindling country people by means of this tea business. Pomeroy of Port Royal says this is the second time his name has been thus used to his knowledge. While VanDyke was in the bogus ticket office, a pretended drover from Kentucky came in and bought a through ticket. When the ticket office was again visited all the furniture, tea, Time Tables, &c., were gone, and a sign was on the building outside "to let."

UNIT.—The Democrats of Ohio, at their State Convention last week instructed their delegates to vote as a unit, and to cast their ballots for Hon. Allen G. Thurman for President. It is claimed that the delegation sent to Cincinnati is the ablest body of men that ever was sent to a National Convention from the Buckeye State.

Grant lost Wisconsin, and it looks "blue" for even Illinois. The former State went for Washburn and Sherman, and it looks now as though Blaine would walk off with Illinois—Grant's home. If so that will be hard on the world's traveler.

The Delaware Radicals have struck for Blaine, and Tennessee split in two on Grant and Sherman, and then sent their delagates to Chicago without instructions.

WHY!—If it was all right for Hayes to put a Confederate Brigadier in his Cabinet and make Plenipotentiaries and Consuls out of them, why would it be wrong for the associates of this class of men to hold seats in the Senate and in the House? Will some loyalist please solve this practical problem?

The Republican papers say Voorhees' Exodus Committee has cost $50,000, and complain that it is a very expensive affair. Well, the most of the money has been paid to Republicans who have had themselves summoned to tell lies about the cause of the exodus.

OF COURSE!—A contemporary says: "It has finally leaked out that Colonel Fred. Grant is in favor of a third term. It ought now to be taken for granted that the last obstacle to this felicitous movement is swept away."

In the little city of Nashua, where the Howe sewing machine was invented, the woman still lives who used to wash Howe's shirt every week because he was too poor to have a third.

The scriptures give a fine promise to the Indians. The editor of the Jersey City *Journal* finds on investigation that they remark, "Lo, I am with you always."

The New York *Express* can excuse a man for lying when he flatters a homely woman, but when he is trading horses he must stick to the truth.

"CHEAP JOHNS."—The "Harmony" Convention causes second and third-class Radical journals considerable sport.

Legal Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of writs of *Levari Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, Pa., on

Friday, May 21st, 1880,

At 1 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:—

All the right, title and interest of Defendants in all that certain building, a one-story frame barn, located on lot or piece of ground situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., being part of a larger tract of land containing 214 acres, more or less, said building being 40 feet in width and 50 feet in length, with a basement stable under the west end of the barn.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Andrew Kephart, owner, and James Bloom, contractor.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Defendant in a certain two-story frame dwelling house, 18 feet wide, 26 feet long, and 17 feet high, located on a lot or piece of ground situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., part of a larger tract whereon Andrew Kephart now lives.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Andrew Kephart, owner, or reputed owner.

ALSO,

All the interest of Defendants in all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: On the east by Filbert street, on the west by lot belonging to the estate of H. P. Thompson, dec'd, on the north by State street, and on the south by an alley, having a front of 50 feet on State street and a depth of 180 feet on Filbert street, and known in the plan of said borough as lot No. 9.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Irvin and Wm. P. Chambers.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Defendants in that certain lot of ground lying in Covington township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing two acres and twelve and one-half perches, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post corner of the Milesburg and Smithport turnpike road; thence along road west 35 perches to a post; thence south 19 perches to post; thence along township road north 63 degrees east 43 perches to place of beginning, being part of a larger tract granted and conveyed by Peter A. Mayer, jr., of the city of Baltimore, Md., to Peter Mayer, sr., of said county of Clearfield, Pa.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of W. S. Gilliland and George Heckendorn.

TERMS OF SALE.—The price or sum at which the property shall be struck off must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will be immediately put up and sold again at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, and who, in case of deficiency at such re-sale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the Deed be presented in Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff. JAS. MAHAFFEY,

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Sheriff.
Clearfield, Pa., April 28, 1880.

AUDITORS' STATEMENT of the accounts of LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP, from June, 1879, to April 14th, 1880:

Z. DOBBS, DISTRICT TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE ROAD AND POOR FUND.

ROAD FUND.

DR.

To am't received from Treasurer Owens	$1,421 60
To interest	27 00
To am't of George Gulich duplicate	1,036 14
To am't of M. S. Kramer duplicate	656 83
To am't of A. G. Lawhead duplicate	793 24
To am't of James Brown duplicate	918 93
To am't of unworked tax received by Lawhead	54 82
Total Road fund	$4,917 72

CR.

By am't George Gulich orders for service rendered, and 3 hammer handles	$146 73
By am't A. P. Moore order