The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1880.

Reader, if you want to know what is going on in the business world, just read our advertising column, the *special* column in particular.

Democratic National Ticket!

FOR PRESIDENT:

Gen. Winfield S. Hancock,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

Hon. William H. English,

OF INDIANA.

THE ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR ELECTORS-AT-LARGE:

Robert E. Monaghan, William H. Playford.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS:

Dis.	Dis.
1. John Slevin.	15. George A. Post.
2. Edwin A. Pue.	16. A. M. Benton.
3. John M. Campbell.	17. J. P. Linton.
4. Gilles Dallett.	18. Col. John S. Miller.
5. John M. Moffitt.	19. J. O. Saxton.
6. Edward Walden.	20. C. M. Bower.
7. Nathan C. James.	21. J. A. J. Buchanan:
8. George Fillert.	22. Christopher Magee.
9. Jas. G. M'Sparren.	23. Robert M. Gibson.
10. Dr. A. J. Martin.	24. Thomas Bradford.
11. Adam Geringer.	25. Harry W. Wilson.
12. Frank Torner.	26. Samuel Griffith.
13. P. J. Birmingham.	27. J. Ross Thompson.
14. H. E. Davis.	

Democratic State Ticket!

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:

HON. GEORGE A. JENKS,

OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

COL. ROBERT P. DECHERT,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

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 certification 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.

HANCOCK'S SAYINGS.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS ORDERS THAT SHOW WHAT KIND OF MAN HE IS.

The true and proper use of the military power, besides defending the national honor against foreign nations, is to uphold the laws and civil government and to secure to every person residing among us the enjoyment of life, liberty and property.

The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved.

Power may destroy the forms, but not the principles of justice. These will live in spite even of the sword.

The great principles of American liberty still are the lawful inheritance of this people and ever should be.

Armed insurrections on forcible resistance to the law will be instantly repressed by arms.

Nothing can intimidate me from doing what I believe to be honest and right.

Arbitrary power has no existence here.

(From the New York Times, Feb. 19, 1873.)

Messrs. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony.

(From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1873.)

The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. The source of its profits were very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own share, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with reference to the matter which has been contradicted. The committee *distinctly reject the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. But untrue testimony given under oath is usually, if not legally, perjury.*

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames.

(From the New York Tribune, Feb. 19, 1873.)

James A. Garfield, of Ohio, had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received $329, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself.

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the transaction to be disgraceful.

(From the New York Tribune, Feb. 26, 1873.)

Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offense. *If he is to be expelled for bribery, the men who were bribed should go with him.*

A CHILDISH INQUIRY.—"Pa, what does the printer live on?" "Why, my child?" "Because I heard you say you hadn't paid him for six years, and you still take the paper."

"THE BAYONET IS NOT A FIT INSTRUMENT FOR COLLECTING THE VOTES OF FREEMEN." —*Hancock.*

ORGANIZE—LET THERE BE AT LEAST ONE HANCOCK AND ENGLISH CLUB ORGANIZED IN EVERY ELECTION DISTRICT IN THE COUNTY.

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IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

The next election in Pennsylvania will be held on Tuesday, November 2d, 1880.

Voters must be assessed two months before the election—that is, on or before September 2d.

See that the Assessor's registry of voters has been posted on the election house, as required by law, where it can be conveniently inspected.

The Assessors must be at the election house on Wednesday and Thursday, September 1st and 2d, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. of each day, for the purpose of correcting the list of voters, by adding names thereto or striking them off.

The Committee men of the respective election districts should attend at the time the Assessor sits to correct the list.

To secure their votes, voters must have paid a State or county tax one month before the election and within the two years immediately preceding the date of one month before the election. The last day for paying tax this year is October 2d.

Members of Democratic State, County and City Committees should see to it that every voter of our party has complied with the law.

Failure to pay a tax in season deprives the voter of the privilege of voting. An Elector can swear in his vote though he be not assessed, but the neglect may cause much trouble.

THE JUNIOR HANCOCK CLUB MEETS IN THE WIGWAM EVERY THURSDAY EVENING. BOYS, TURN OUT.

The text book for Speakers, for the campaign of 1880, will be ready for distributing in a few days. Speakers wishing to be supplied with the Text Book should write at once to

W. H. BARNUM,
Chairman Nat. Dem. Com.,
138 Fifth avenue,
New York.

The Text Book contains the lives of Hancock and English and their Letters of Acceptance, the platform adopted in Cincinnati, the Records of Garfield and Arthur, including histories of the Credit Mobilier, District of Columbia and Indian Rings, the Electoral Fraud, the Pacific Mail Steal, the Moth Swindle, the Civil Service Sham and the other great scandals which have disgraced the Republican administration. It also contains Compilations of Statistics and Political Information of great value to speakers and editors.

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All Hancock and English Campaign Clubs and other organizations which support the Democratic candidates are requested to send to

W. H. BARNUM,
Chairman Nat. Dem. Committee,
138 Fifth Ave.,
New York,

1st. The name and location of their organization.

2d. A statement of the number of members enrolled.

3d. The names of officers.

4th. Accounts of meetings held.

5th. Reports, every two weeks during the campaign, of the number and increase of membership, with the condition and prospects of the canvass.

THE SENIOR HANCOCK CLUB MEETS IN THE WIGWAM EVERY SATURDAY EVENING. ATTEND.

"LOOK HERE!"—Say, why did those two "Christian Statesmen," Coltax and Garfield, fix upon Sunday, August 1st, for their jamboree at Chatauqua lake? It's too funny for anything, that those two soiled political doves should jointly engage in desecrating the Sabbath. But, then, its like the Credit Mobilier job.

A GRAND VERDICT.—In scanning over a large list of exchanges for the purpose of observing what the editors would say about our noble fellow-citizen, ex-Governor Bigler, since his death, they all, in substance, say that he was an able Governor, an industrious Senator and an HONEST MAN. That covers all.

Every Democratic voter in Clearfield county should bear in mind that WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st and 2d, are the last days for registering for the next election.

ROLLING ALONG.—The Hancock Club business seems to be the staple business of the country—in a political sense. The man that penned order No. 40, and addressed a long letter to General Sherman, is being looked up by the intelligence of the country. He is a trump.

Those of our readers who want to obtain some information on the Garfield pavement business, can be enlightened by turning to our first page and reading what Hon. J. R. Doolittle, ex-United States Senator from Wisconsin, says.

Let every Democrat in Clearfield county see AT ONCE that his name is on the Registry. The list of voters is now posted up at every election House.

ADJOURNED.—The meetings called for Winterburn and Laurel Run, in Huston township, on the 16th and 17th, have been adjourned until the 26th and 27th respectively. Posters will be forwarded the Local Committee.

The texts from General Hancock's letters, found on our fourth page, make an excellent pocket memorandum.

Wallace at Norristown, on our first page, is the bugle note of the campaign.

Read "The Soiled Candidate" on our fourth page.

UP HILL WORK.

Those Radical organs that uttered the truth in 1873, when the Credit Mobilier frauds were being debated and investigated in Congress, are in an awful situation now when one of those "soiled doves" is running for President. Here are a few specimen bricks from the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, a rampant Garfield organ now. In February, 1873, the editor said:

Supposing that the acceptance of the bribes did not cover the members with dishonor, THE PERJURY THAT WAS COMMITTED SURELY DID, AND FOR THIS ALONE THE CRIMINALS SHOULD BE EXPELLED."

That's good orthrography and sound morals, but the editor in question, since he has been saddle-bagged with one of the CRIMINALS indicted, for President, he, the other day, chimed in on this same subject in this way:

"The sons of Oakes Ames have issued a long statement, in which they attempt, with what seems to be a large measure of success, to vindicate their father from the charge that his conduct of the Credit Mobilier business was unworthy of an honorable man. It is not likely that the public will care greatly about the matter just at this time, excepting in so far as they may be now proofs presented that Ames did not corrupt General Garfield. But nobody outside of the Democratic party ever has believed that Garfield was corrupted, and nobody inside of the Democratic party would venture to admit that Garfield is innocent, although an Angel from Heaven, instead of Ames' children, should proclaim the fact."

How stupid for even a boy to crucify himself in that kind of a way, much less the high moral educator of the *Bulletin*.

"THE BAYONET IS NOT A FIT INSTRUMENT FOR COLLECTING THE VOTES OF FREEMEN." —*Hancock.*

"THOU SHALT NOT BEAR FALSE WITNESS AGAINST THY NEIGHBOR."—*Exodus XX—16th.*

There are some persons so grossly given to lying about and slandering their neighbors, that it operates on them like a malady. To illustrate, we give the following:

DUBOIS, PA., August 11.—A spirited Garfield meeting was held here last night, and was a grand success. The Republicans are doing everything they can in this new and thriving city, and hope to redeem this end of old Clearfield from the rule of rebel sympathizers. During the parade, before the meeting last evening, a prominent Democrat, on being asked to join the procession, replied: "Not by a d—d sight. That is the Union flag, and I never trained under it nor won't to-night." This is nothing strange to people who have lived in this banner Democratic county of coffee-pot fame. We have heard the rebel yell here before, but we put them down once and can do it again.

The above appeared in the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of the 12th, and was headed by the editor, "Clearfield Copperheadism." The man that sent that telegram is either a tool or a knave, if not the proprietor of the combination. More: He is a liar and he cannot call a single witness to vouch for his damnable accusation against his neighbors. Again: If that telegram was sent by a Sunday School teacher, Bible readers can make up their minds that he has no respect for the Ten Commandments. We hope the "prominent Democrat" will come to the front and assist us in exposing this arch-enemy now preying upon this community.

Every Democratic voter in Clearfield county should bear in mind that WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st and 2d, are the last days for registering for the next election.

FORNEY TO LARIMER.—Nearly everybody hereabout personally knows "Gib" Larimer, as well as Col. Forney. "Gib," learning that his mutual friend, Col. Forney, had declared for Hancock, refused to believe that the Colonel had forsaken the sinking Radical ship, and he at once addressed him a letter on the subject. The following is the answer:

PHILADELPHIA, August 7, 1880.

MY DEAR LARIMER:—I have your kind letter of the 2d of August, dated at Bellefonte, and I answer it by sending it to your old home at Pleasant Gap, Centre county, Pa.

I return to the Democratic party simply because I am animated by an irresistible sense of gratitude to a man who, I believe, saved my native State from Confederate invasion, and to an unequal irresistible desire to promote peace and reconciliation between the North and South. And if our people do not carry out the idea, I shall then believe that the Republican party was insincere when it offered pardon to the South.

I send you several papers, and am always glad to hear from you, and desire you to remember I am, Sincerely your friend,

J. W. FORNEY.

J. G. LARIMER, Esq., Pleasant Gap, Centre county, Pa.

A CUTE REMARK.—"The Government" once said:

"You have made the Custom House a centre of partisan political management. With a deep sense of my obligations under the Constitution, I regard it my plain duty to suspend you in order that the office may be *honestly administered*."—*R. B. Hayes to Arthur.*

This corrupt man, who was removed because of his crimes, is now the Radical nominee for Vice President. Did Hayes lie about him, or is he still a scoundrel? That is a question for every voter to solve between this and November. We believe Hayes told the truth.

A FOUL BLOW.—The DuBois *Courier* last week, under the head of "mud-slinging," dealt the *Journal* a severe blow below the belt. Even, as an organ, the attack on Capt. Kopp, and other old respected citizens in the vicinity of Trontville, was too much for "Jim," or anybody else.

Let every Democrat in Clearfield county see AT ONCE that his name is on the Registry. The list of voters is now posted up at every election House.

TOO THIN.—That "UN-biased" *Paper*—the "organ of the Reynoldsville coal region," ties right up to the Radical nominees, White, Long, etc. The capital letters, "un" should be knocked off the head, and the false pretence avoided in the future.

"NO GO."—Garfield went to New York to sell the patronage of the Administration to Conkling for his support in this campaign. Conkling is too smart to give his services for nothing. He knows the jig is up.

THE NONSENSE ENDED.—Unfortunately for society and the health and life of other fools, Tanner got through his starvation experiment alive. We had indulged in the hope he would die and end the nonsense.

WILLIAM BIGLER.

A DEMOCRAT OF THE OLD SCHOOL AND HIS STURDY PUBLIC SERVICES.

William Bigler died at his home, in Clearfield, August 9th, after an illness of some months. The younger generation of men, those who have grown to manhood since the war, are less familiar with the name of William Bigler than those older. He has, however, occupied a conspicuous position in the front rank of illustrious Pennsylvanians for thirty years, having served as Governor and United States Senator.

William Bigler was born at Shermansburg, Cumberland county, Pa., in December, 1813. His parents, Jacob Bigler and Susan Dock, sister of Judge Dock, of Harrisburg, were of German descent, and were educated, like most children of their origin, in both the German and English tongues. While very young his parents removed to Mercer county, having purchased a large tract of wild land, in the hope of building up their fortunes; but the title proving defective, they found themselves in a short time bereft of everything but a small farm. The children had a severe struggle with life, and William drifted into a printing office. From 1830 to 1833 he was employed by his brother John, in the office of the *Centre Democrat*, published at Bellefonte. At the end of that period, influenced by the advice of his friends, among whom was Andrew G. Curtin, since Governor of the Commonwealth, he decided, though not without many misgivings, to remove to Clearfield and commence the publication of a political paper. Young Bigler had no money, but he possessed about everything else requisite to the publication of a paper. With the aid of his friends he secured some old type and a second-hand press; then, as he used to say, he "started an eight-by-ten Jackson paper to counteract the influence of a seven-by-nine Whig paper which had preceded him into that mountainous region." This paper was called the Clearfield *Democrat*. Bigler did nearly all the work, writing the editorials setting the type and working the old hand press. With all these drawbacks the publication was a very spirited one, but it was not a source of immediate wealth. He was deep in politics, however, and soon acquired a reputation for good judgment and sincerity. His uniform courtesy toward everybody made him a general favorite, and it is said of him that he was a real backwoodsman, a good hunter and the best marksman with a rifle in all the country—accomplishments which in those days by no means detracted from his influence as a political leader.

In 1836, or shortly after Mr. Bigler, having married a daughter of Alexander B. Reed, of Clearfield, disposed of his paper and entered into partnership with his father-in-law in mercantile business. He engaged in his new pursuit with his usual industry and energy, and in a brief period placed himself in the front rank of the merchants and dealers in lumber in that section. From 1845 to 1850 he was by far the largest producer of lumber or square timber on the west branch of the Susquehanna river. But his previous active participation in politics and his well-know views on public questions kept him prominently before the people. He was an ardent advocate of a convention to amend the State Constitution and was presented from his county as a delegate to that body, but he declined to be a candidate.

In 1841 he was nominated for the State Senate, and though much to his pecuniary disadvantage, he accepted the nomination. The district was composed of the counties of Armstrong, Indiana, Cambria and Clearfield, and he was elected by a majority of over 3,000. Though opposed by a regularly nominated candidate of the Whig party he received every vote in Clearfield county save one, a result unprecedented in the history of politics. The term of service upon which he now entered covered a period of unusual difficulty in the management of the affairs of the State. He was elected Speaker of the Senate in the Spring of 1843, was re elected at the opening of the session of 1844, and in October following was returned for a second term. Mr. Bigler did not desire again to be a candidate, and so disinclined was he to continuing in puplic life, that he had instructed the delegates from Clearfield to the nominating convention to withdraw his name, which they did; but the delegates from the other counties composing the district conferred the nomination on him notwithstanding, and he was elected by a vote much larger than the regular party vote. In 1848 his name was presented for Governor, and he received a larger vote in the Democratic Nominating Convention of that year; but the choice fell upon Morris Longstreth, then a Canal Commissioner, who was defeated by William F. Johnson. In 1849 Mr. Bigler was appointed one of the Revenue Commissioners, whose duty it was to adjust the amount to be raised by taxation in the different sections and counties of the State.

At the succeeding election for Governor in 1851 Mr. Bigler received the Democratic nomination by acclamation and was elected after a warm contest, in which Governor Johnson was his opponent. Not only were questions of State concern involved, but discussion turned upon the fugitive slave law and the question of slavery in the Territories. Mr. Bigler was at this time but 38 years of age, and it is something of a coincidence that at the time of his election as Governor of Pennsylvania his brother John was chosen Governor of California. Gov. Bigler's administration was characterized by the virtues of the old-time Governors, especially maintaining rigid economy and strict accountability in the use of public moneys. He took a firm stand against the practice of putting good and bad legislation together in a single bill for the purpose of getting the bad measures through, and it was owing to his exertions that a bill was passed forbidding the passage of any act which did not fully state in its title the subject-matter and which contained more than one subject, thus breaking down forever this most pernicious system.

In March, 1854, he was again unanimously nominated for Governor and entered upon another laborious campaign; but his health failed and he lay sick in the northern part of the State during most of the canvass. He was defeated by the Native American party by a large majority. The new party was very strong that year. In January, 1855, but a few days after the expiration of his Gubernatorial term, he was elected President of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Co., in which capacity he evinced his usual energy and industry and contributed largely to bringing its affairs to a healthy condition. He was also, in 1855, elected to the Senate of the United States, where he served for six years. When, after the election of Mr. Lincoln, it became apparent that secession would be attempted, Mr. Bigler was untiring in his efforts to secure an amicable adjustment of the National troubles. He acted with Mr. Crittenden in his efforts to secure a compromise, and held that the people of the Southern States could have no reasonable plea for resorting to violence until they had first exhausted all peaceful means for the adjustment of their grievances. In the course of an elaborate speech upon the subject in the Senate, in February, 1861, he said: "As for secession, I am utterly against it. I deny the right, and I abhor the consequences; but I shall indulge no argument on that point. It is no remedy for any one of the evils lamented, and in my judgment it will aggravate rather than remove them and, in addition, superinduce others of a more distressing and destructive character."

He was a member of the Committee of thirteen, to which was referred the famous compromise propositions of Mr. Crittenden, and presented and advocated a bill providing for submitting the Crittenden resolutions to a vote of the people of the several States, which was rejected, but which has since been regarded by sagacious men as a remedy which would have utterly crushed secession. He was a member of the Charleston Convention, 1860, where he took decided ground against the nomination of Judge Douglas. He was temporary Chairman of the Democratic Convention of 1864, and voted for the nomination of General George B. McClellan. He was also nominated in the same year for Congress, and though defeated received more than his party vote. He was again a delegate to the Democratic Convention of 1868, which met in New York. He had the nomination for delegate to the Convention for the revision of the State Constitution, but withdrew from the ticket to give place to ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin as representative of the Liberal Republicans. Afterwards the delegates at-large in the Constitutional Convention reported that they had selected him to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of S. H. Reynolds. In 1874 he was elected a member of the Centennial Board of Finances, and the energy and ability which he displayed in that service are still familiar to the most of our people. In September, 1875, he was presented in the Democratic State Convention at Erie for the Gubernatorial nomination, and from the third to the tenth ballot led all the other candidates. His name was withdrawn after the tenth ballot, and Cyrus L. Pershing, of Schuylkill, was nominated.

In 1876 he manifested a warm interest in the Democratic canvass for the Presidency, and when the election was seen to turn upon the disputed votes of certain Southern States, he was requested by Mr. Tilden to go to Louisiana with other prominent and sagacious Democrats to see that the votes cast in that State were fairly canvassed and that the result was legally declared. His associates from Pennsylvania in this duty were Mr. Randall and ex-Governor Curtin. Mr. Bigler went to New Orleans at a great sacrifice of personal comfort and business interests, but in obedience to a profound sense of the gravity of the crisis. In his own words, he felt that he was "a peace commissioner" and being such, could not be influenced by mere partisan considerations. He soon became satisfied that Louisiana had declared for Tilden by a very large majority, and could not for a moment believe that the desperate schemes impated to them would be carried out by the Returning Board. When he saw that he was mistaken in this charitable judgement, he was astounded and fell back upon the hope that there would be such a manifestation of popular indignation against the Returning Board as would compell it to retrace its steps and prevent the consummation of what he believed to be a great outrage. There could be no better illustration of his strict sense of justice and his sublime confidence in the policy of law and the integrity of the American people. In all of the proceedings at New Orleans he was a prominent figure, commanding the respect of both parties, and consulted as an oracle by those of his own political faith.

For several years past ex-Governor Bigler has given almost his entire attention to the development of the resources of the county in which he lived, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was a man of the sturdiest character, honest and faithful in doing all that he undertook, and whatever of good can be said of any man who goes from this life to the one beyond may be said of William Bigler, and truthfully.

Ex-Governor Bigler for a number of years had been affected with valvular disease of the heart, and for the last twelve months greatly enfeebled. For the last three months he has been confined to his room. Although every effort has been made by the best medical skill he continued to grow worse and for some time it has been evident to his friends that his recovery was impossible. He bore his sufferings with great resignation, and being fully conscious of his condition he calmly awaited death. On Sunday he was very much oppressed with difficulty of breathing but passed a comfortable night, and at seven o'clock Monday morning gave signs of great prostration, his pulse being almost gone. Rallying again it was thought he might live some hours, but at fifteen minutes of nine his head fell back, and, with a few gasping breaths and without a struggle, he passed away as in a gentle sleep. Although unable to converse much he retained full consciousness until nearly the last moment. His death bed was surrounded by his family and many of his personal friends. His body was deposited in the cemetry at Clearfield on Wednesday at one o'clock P. M.

"THE BAYONET IS NOT A FIT INSTRUMENT FOR COLLECTING THE VOTES OF FREEMEN." —*Hancock.*

BURNING WORDS.—On Sturday evening last, Judge Stallo presided at a great Democratic meeting in Clifton, near Cincinnati, at which Judge Hoadly, the temporary President of the Cincinnati Convention, in the course of an address on the issues of the campaign, drew a most striking comparison between the fitness for power of the Republican and the Democratic candidates for the Presidency, as exhibited in the relations of each of them to the recent history of Louisiana. General Hancock as Military Governor of Louisiana restored civil liberty and self government to the people of that State. General Garfield as a "visiting Statesman" in Louisiana consented to a shameless fraud upon the people of that State and of the whole Union. The "soldier," in the words of Judge Black, "reassured the friends of free government and inspired them with new hopes." The "Statesman" assisted—still in the words of Judge Black—"to strangle the liberties of a State" and to "SWINDLE A WHOLE NATION AT A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION."

Every Democratic voter in Clearfield county should bear in mind that WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st and 2d, are the last days for registering for the next election.

RATHER MUCH.—The editor of the Chicago *Times* becomes sportive in this manner: "Mrs. Hancock must submit the General's love letters for publication. They are suspected of containing treasonable utterances, or at any rate of having been written by Jere Black."

POSIES!—The Carbon *Democrat* says: "Hancock, the living hero of Gettysburg, the Republicans profess, is not to be trusted in office. They do not hesitate to trust Longstreet, who fought against Hancock, on that memorable field. Oh, what contemptible hypocrisy!"

THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION.

To the Democratic Voters of Clearfield County:

In obedience to the rules governing the Democratic party of Clearfield county at the Primary Election, the County Committee hereby gives notice that the election for delegates, and for the instruction of such delegates, as to candidates for the several offices to be filled at the approaching November election, will be held at the Election House in the several boroughs and townships in said county, on SATURDAY, THE EIGHTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1880, beginning at 1 o'clock P. M., and continue open until 7 o'clock P. M. of said day. The election will be held by the Vigilance Committee, who are the Election Board, under our rules, and are constituted as follows:

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE FOR 1880.

Burnside Borough—Charles B. Patrick, Robt. Conner, J. B. Neff.

Clearfield—S. V. Wilson, S. I. Snyder, John Hallahan.

Carwensville—F. I. Thompson, Al. Bilger, Stephen Graff.

Bourndale—Patrick Dunn, James Ward, John H. McGrath.

Lumber City—Daniel W. Hite, John McDivitt, Israel Guppy.

Newburg—Isaac Markle, John D. Miller, Goodwin Worrell.

New Washington—Dr. A. D. Bennett, N. A. Arnold, Wm. Mahaffey.

Osceola—R. A. Campbell, George E. Jones, J. R. Pately.

Wallaceton—George W. Emigh, Frank Goss, John Westbrook.

Beccaria Township—David Bear, George W. Dotts, Jr., John Hindman.

Bell—John M. Ross, Joseph L. Campbell, J. C. Neff.

Bloom—William Linns, John F. Stull, Frank McBride.

Boggs—Isaac Reish, John W. Kyler, Thomas Beers.

Bradford—David Hinships, Elijah McDowell, John Livingston.

Brady—Charles Schmem, Lewis Schaub, J. Hamilton.

Burnside—John Weaver, James Sylvis, James Chapman.

Chest—Joseph H. Beth, Blair Snammerille, Matthew McCully.

Covington—F. L. Coudriet, Lewis Picard, Peter Garmier.

Decatur—J. F. Steiner, Frank Parsons, David Hughes.

Ferguson—John N. Hile, George Straw, Warren Bell.

Girard—George W. Stover, R. S. Stewart, John B. Leigey.

Goshen—John A. L. Fiegal, W. M. Wilson, Thompson Reed.

Graham—C. W. Kyler, D. D. Schoonover, Henry Hubler.

Greenwood—John A. Rowles, A. H. Newcomer, James Cleary.

Gulich—D. C. Flynn, James E. Davis, Isaac Wolfe.

Huston—H. L. Horning, W. D. Woodward, Jr., John A. McGillis.

Jordan—Dr. A. E. Creswell, Michael Smith, John McCracken.

Karthaus—George Heckendorn, E. I. Gilliland, James H. Hunter.

Knox—Conrad Baker, J. B. Dunlap, Lewis Erhard.

Lawrence—Clark Brown, Leander Dunning, G. W. Ogden.

Morris—D. H. Warning, A. W. Raymond, Alex. Hoover.

Penn—Martin M. Flynn, Warren Sharp, John Peters.

Pike—Samuel Addleman, John Hagerty, Samuel McKendrick.

Sandy—John M. Troxell, B. Chagan, Joseph A. Bowersox.

Union—R. H. Laborde, Simon Welty, Oscar M. Bell.

Woodward—W. M. Lather, Nicholas Welch, Thomas Mathers.

Every Democratic elector has the right to vote for—

One person for Congress,
One person for Assembly,
One person for Prothonotary,
One person for Register & Recorder,
One person for County Surveyor,

and for the proper number of delegates assigned under rule 2d, to each election district, not less than two in every case.

The delegates will meet in the Court room, in Clearfield, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER TWENTY-FIRST, at precisely 1 o'clock P. M., and there and then proceed to nominate candidates for the several offices above named, three Congressional delegates, and to select three Senatorial Conferees to meet like Conferees from the counties of Centre and Clinton, for the purpose of selecting a Senatorial delegate to the State Convention, and one person as Representative delegate to the same Convention, and also to elect a Chairman and appoint a standing Committee for 1881, as well as any other matters pertaining to our party interests.

It is the desire of the County Committee that the members of the Vigilance Committee, or Election Boards, be at the Election House at the time appointed, and be prompt in the discharge of the duties enjoined upon them.

J. P. BURCHFIELD, Chairman.
WM. E. WALLACE, Secretary.

Clearfield, August 18th, 1880.

"THE BAYONET IS NOT A FIT INSTRUMENT FOR COLLECTING THE VOTES OF FREEMEN." —*Hancock.*

No go.—Oakes Ames' three sons are out in a letter addressed to the Press and the people, defending their father's conduct in the Credit Mobilier scandal. This is a joke on Congress and the Poland Committee and those newspapers that condemned Ames, Garfield & Co., at the time the crime was committed. The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, a high-toned Radical organ, in February, 1873, among other things, remarked:

* * * Oakes Ames seems to have confined his operations to the highly moral men in Congress who have boasted loudly of their purity and condemned corruption in the most vociferous manner. * * * His successes were with such immaculates as Colfax, Kelley, Scofield, Dawes, Bingham and Garfield.

* * * * * * * * *

It is with shame and mortification, therefore, that the Nation is compelled to admit that its great representative body to-day prefers to retain its members who are convicted of crime, even though it is compelled to find for its action excuses which would excite laughter, if they did not provoke utter contempt.

* * * * * * * * *

The storm came and the lightning flashed, which struck Oakes Ames and James S. Brooks and very badly wounded Kelley, Scofield, Garfield, Dawes, Bingham and others. The storm having cleared away the spectacle of the victims is before the public and their blasted forms and reputations are displayed as a warning to simple-minded men who have been looking up to them as models and endeavoring to follow in their footsteps.

Oakes Ames' heirs should have produced their father's vindication at some other period, and not at a time when one of his chief of staff of bribe-takers is running for President, and all honest people re investigating the scandal of eight years ago.

ATTENTION, ALL!—The National Democratic Committee, with headquarters at 138 Fifth avenue, New York, want all Hancock and English campaign and other Democratic organizations to send to that address: 1st. The name and postoffice address of their organization. 2d. A statement of the number of members enrolled. 3d. The name of officers. 4th. Accounts of meetings held.

Every Democratic voter in Clearfield county should bear in mind that WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st and 2d, are the last days for registering for the next election.

OF COURSE.—A contemporary inquires: "Will Hayes and John Sherman vote for Arthur for Vice President, after both saying officially, in writing, that he is dishonest? Yes, they will both vote for him, for of such is the Republican party."

Major General Wm. O. Butler, the survivor of a Democratic Presidential ticket, died at Carrollton, Ky., recently, at the advanced age of 87 years.

THAT CELEBRATED ORDER NUMBER FORTY.

Below we print the celebrated Order No. 40, issued by General Hancock, in which he recognized the supremacy of the civil law and laid the foundation for that great popularity with the masses of the people which has resulted in his nomination for the Presidency:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., November 29, 1867.

I. In accordance with general orders No. 61, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., August 27th, 1867, Major General W. S. Hancock hereby assumes command of the Fifth Military District and of the Department composed of the States of Louisiana and Texas.

II. The General Commanding is gratified to learn that peace and quiet reign in this Department. It will be his purpose to preserve this condition of things. As a means to this great end he regards the maintenance of the civil authorities in the execution of the laws as the most efficient under existing circumstances.

In war it is indispensable to repel force by force, and overthrow and destroy opposition to lawful authority. But when insurrectionary force has been overthrown and peace established, and the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the military power should cease to lead, and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion. So I firmly impressed with these views, the General announces that the great principles of American liberty are still the lawful inheritance of this people, and ever should be. The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons, and the rights of property must be preserved.

Free institutions, while they are essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people, always furnish the strongest inducements to peace and order. Crimes and offences committed in this district must be referred to the consideration and judgment of the regular civil tribunals, and those tribunals will be supported in their lawful jurisdiction.

Should there be violations of existing laws which are not inquired into by the civil magistrates, or should failures in the administration of justice by the courts be complained of, the cases will be reported to these headquarters, when such orders will be made as may be deemed necessary.

While the General thus indicates his purpose to respect the liberties of the people, he wishes all to understand that armed insurrection or forcible resistance to the law will be instantly suppressed by arms. By command of—

MAJOR GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK.

The sentiments expressed in this order is conclusive evidence of the inborn statesmanship of our noble standard-bearer. At the time it was issued, no one ever dreamed that he would be nominated by any party for President. Hence his utterances were of genuine American character, although otherwise schooled.

YES, DESPOTISM.—"We are gravitating toward a strong Government. I am glad that we are," said General Garfield in Congress fifteen years ago. General Garfield will learn in November, as General Grant learned at Chicago in June, that the people are satisfied with the Democratic Republic that the fathers erected.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PRIMARY ELECTION, SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, 1880.

FEES.—The fees must be paid in advance for announcing the names of candidates and the printing of 12,000 tickets will be as follows:

Congress	$15
Assembly	12
Prothonotary	10
Register and Recorder	8
County Surveyor	5

FOR ASSEMBLY:

We are authorized to announce the name of JAMES FLYNN, of Gulich township, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.

Postoffice address, Smith's Mills.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. POTTER REED, of Lawrence township, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.

Postoffice address, Curwensville.

We are authorized to announce the name of ABRAM HUMPHREY, of Lawrence township, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.

Postoffice address, Clearfield.

FOR PROTHONOTARY:

We are authorized to announce the name of GEORGE H. HALL, of Lawrence township, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.

Postoffice address, Clearfield.

We are authorized to announce the name of GEORGE C. KIRK, of Brady township, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.

Postoffice address, Lutherburg.

We are authorized to announce the name of N. P. WILSON, of Bradford township, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.

Postoffice address, Woodland.

We are authorized to announce the name of JAMES KERR, of Clearfield borough, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.

Postoffice address, Clearfield.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. W. WALTERS, of Clearfield borough, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.

Postoffice address, Clearfield.

We are authorized to announce the name of ISAAC MAYS, of Knox township, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.

Postoffice address, New Millport.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM R. DICKINSON, of Gulich township, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.

Postoffice address, Ramey.

REGISTER & RECORDER:

We are authorized to announce the name of ADAM BRETH, of New Washington, as a candidate for Register & Recorder, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.

Postoffice address, New Washington.

We are authorized to announce the name of GEORGE M. FERGUSON, of Lumber City, as a candidate for Register & Recorder, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.

Postoffice address, Lumber City.

We are authorized to announce the name of WM. V. WRIGHT, of Clearfield borough, as a candidate for Register & Recorder, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party.

Postoffice address, Clearfield.

We are authorized to announce the name of A