Railroads.

Pennsylvania Railroad

TYRONE & CLEARFIELD BRANCH

ON and after Monday, MAY 24, 1880, the Passenger Trains will run daily (except Sundays) between Tyrone and Clearfield, as follows

CLEARFIELD MAIL.

LEAVE SOUTH.		LEAVE NORTH.	
Curwensville,	3.20, P. M.	Tyrone,	9.30, A. M
Riverview,	3.30, "	Vanscoyoc,	9.35, "
Clearfield,	3.40, "	Summit,	9.50, "
Leonard,	3.49, "	Powelton,	10.00, "
Barrett,	3.54, "	Osceola,	10.12, "
Woodland,	4.01, "	Boynton,	10.17, "
Bigler,	4.08, "	Steiner's,	10.22, "
Wallaceton,	4.17, "	Philipsburg,	10.25, "
Blue Ball,	4.23, "	Graham,	10.28, "
Graham,	4.31, "	Blue Ball,	10.37, "
Philipsburg,	4.35, "	Wallaceton,	10.44, "
Steiner's,	4.39, "	Bigler,	10.52, "
Boynton,	4.46, "	Woodland,	10.59, "
Osceola,	4.52, "	Barrett,	11.07, "
Powelton,	5.05, "	Leonard,	11.12, "
Summit,	5.15, "	Clearfield,	11.19, "
Vanscoyoc,	5.35, "	Riverview,	11.25, "
Tyrone,	6.00, "	Curwensville,	11.40, A. M

CLEARFIELD EXPRESS.

LEAVE SOUTH.		LEAVE NORTH.	
Curwensville,	5.38 A. M.	Tyrone,	7.30 P. M.
Riverview,	5.39 "	Vanscoyoc,	7.43 "
Clearfield,	5.47 "	Summit,	8.05 "
Leonard,	5.55 "	Powelton,	8.17 "
Barrett,	5.57 "	Osceola,	8.26 "
Woodland,	6.03 "	Boynton,	8.34 "
Bigler,	6.08 "	Steiner's,	8.39 "
Wallaceton,	6.15 "	Philipsburg,	8.42 "
Blue Ball,	6.21 "	Graham,	8.47 "
Graham,	6.25 "	Blue Ball,	8.55 "
Philipsburg,	6.29 "	Wallaceton,	9.02 "
Steiner's,	6.32 "	Bigler,	9.10 "
Boynton,	6.37 "	Woodland,	9.17 "
Osceola,	6.42 "	Barrett,	9.26 "
Powelton,	6.53 "	Leonard,	9.30 "
Summit,	7.05 "	Clearfield,	9.38 "
Vanscoyoc,	7.23 "	Riverview,	9.48 "
Tyrone,	7.45 "	Curwensville	10.00 "

PHILIPSBURG & MOSHANNON BRANCHES

LEAVE SOUTH. P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	LEAVE NORTH. A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
2:00			Morrisdale,	12:40		
2:15		7:00	Philipsburg,	12:25	4:30	
2:19		7:03	Steiner's	12:22	4:24	
2:24		7:09	Boynton,	12:14	4:16	
2:30	10:20	7:18	Osceola,	9:10	12:04	4:01
2:44	10:35	7:31	Moshannon,	8:55	11:52	3:37
2:47	10:43	7:39	Sterling,	8:50	11:45	3:30
2:52	10:48	7:45	Houtzdale,	8:45	11:40	3:45
2:57	10:53	7:55	McCauley,	8:40	11:35	3:45
3:07	10:58	8:01	Kendrick's,	8:35	11:30	3:30
3:12	11:03	8:09	Ramey,	8:30	11:25	3:30

BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH.

Ex. Mail. P. M.	A. M.			Mail. P. M.	Exp. A. M.
7.48	8.20	leave	Tyrone	arrive 6.32	7.55
2.23	8.37		Bald Eagle	6.17	7.42
8.01	9.16		Julian	5.38	7.05
8.24	9.42		Milesburg	5.15	6.43
8.32	9.51		Bellefonte	5.05	6.33
8.45	10.03		Milesburg	4.55	6.23
9.00	10.20		Howard	4.31	6.00
9.42	11.00	arrive	L. Haven	leave 3.35	5.25

TYRONE STATION.

EASTWARD.	A. M.	WESTWARD.	A. M
Pacific Express	9.14	Pittsburgh Exp'ss,	1.53
Johnstown Express	8.31	Pacific Express,	8.18
	P. M.		P. M.
Day Express	12.54	Way Passenger,	1.15
Mail Train,	3.27	Chicago Express,	3.35
Atlantic Express,	6.51	Mail Train,	6.34
Phila. Express,	9.33	Fast Line,	7.08

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

S. S. BLAIR, Superintendent.

my17-tf.

STAGE LINES.

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

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

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

LOW GRADE DIVISION.

ON and after Monday, June 28th, 1880, the passenger trains will run daily (except Sunday) between Red Bank and Driftwood, as follows:—

EASTWARD.—Day Mail leaves Pittsburg 5.55 a. m.; Red Bank 11.35; Sligo Junction 11.51; New Bethlehem 12.55 p. m.; Maysville 1.10; Troy 1.35; Brookville 1.55; Fuller's 2.20; Reynoldsville 2.38; DuBois 3.05; Summit Tunnel 3.21; Penfield 3.42; Tyler's 3.55; Benezette 4.31; arrives at Driftwood at 5.20.

WESTWARD.—Day Mail leaves Driftwood 12.20 p. m.; Benezette 1.00; Tyler's 1.28; Penfield 1.39; Summit Tunnel 2.00; DuBois 2.15; Reynoldsville 2.38; Fuller's 2.54; Brookville 3.15; Troy 3.32; Maysville 3.55; New Bethlehem 4.09; Sligo Junction 4.47; Red Bank 5.03; arrives at Pittsburg at 7.40 p. m.

☞ The Reynoldsville Accommodation leaves Reynoldsville daily at 7.55 a. m.; and arrives at Red Bank at 10.30 a. m., Pittsburgh at 1.40 p. m. Leaves Pittsburgh at 3.15 p. m.; Red Bank at 5.50 p. m.; arriving at Reynoldsville at 9.05 p. m.

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

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

FARE FROM CLEARFIELD, TO

Bellefonte, Pa	$2 05	Middletown	$5 00
Lock Haven	2 70	Marietta	5 55
Williamsport	3 60	Lancaster	5 80
Huntingdon	1 80	PHILADELPHIA	7 90
Lewistown	2 90	Altoona	1 65
Marysville	4 50	Johnstown	2 35
Cuwensville	20	Philipsburg	51
Osceola	65	Tyrone	1 22
HARRISBURG	4 75	PITTSBURG	5 15

Miscellaneous.

ARNOLD WANTS

Shingle Bolts & Saw Logs.

Curwensville, Jan. 9, '78-tf.

FARM FOR SALE!

The undersigned will sell at private sale, his farm, located in Penn township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing

SIXTY ACRES,

half of which is in a good state of cultivation, with a frame dwelling, log barn, a thrifty orchard and an excellent spring of never failing water, together with the necessary outbuildings. The portion not cleared is heavily timbered, and all is underlaid with coal and iron. It will be sold low and on easy terms. For further information call on the premises, or address the subscriber at Grampian Hills P. O. OWEN J. KERNAN.

Grampian Hills, June 24, 1880-3m.

HARD TIMES

HAVE NO EFFECT

IN FRENCHVILLE!

I am aware that there are some persons a little hard to please, and I am also aware that the complaint of "hard times" is well nigh universal. But I am so situated now that I can satisfy the former and prove conclusively that "hard times" will not affect those who buy their goods from me, and all my patrons shall be initiated into the secret of

HOW TO AVOID HARD TIMES

I have goods enough to supply all the inhabitants in the lower end of the county which I sell at exceeding low rates from my mammoth store in MULSONBURG, where I can always be found ready to wait upon sellers and supply them with

Dry Goods of all Kinds,

Such as Cloths, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Muslins Delaines, Linen, Drillings, Calicoes, Trimmings, Ribbons, Lace,

Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps—all of the best material and made to order—Hose, Socks, Gloves, Mittens, Laces, Ribbons, &c

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Fish, Salt Pork, Linseed Oil, Fish Oil, Carbon Oil.

Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, Castings, Plows and Plow Castings, Nails, Spikes, Corn Cultivators, Cider Presses, and all kinds of Axes.

Perfumery, Paints, Varnish, Glass, and a general assortment of Stationery,

GOOD FLOUR,

Of different brands, always on hand, and will be sold at the lowest possible figures.

J. H. McClain's Medicines, Jayne's Medicines Hostetter's and Hoofland's Bitters.

$600 pounds of Wool wanted for which the highest price will be paid. Cloverseed on hand and for sale at the lowest market price.

Also, Agent for Stratonville and Curwensville Threshing Machines.

☞ Call and see for yourselves. You will find everything usually kept in a retail store.

L. M. COUDRIET.

Frenchville P. O., August 12, 1874.

Miscellaneous.

ARNOLD HAS ADVANCED

Prices of Shingles,

SHAVED AND SAWED.

Curwensville, Jan. 9, '78-tf.

E. S. HENDERSON,

UNDERTAKER

BURNSIDE, PENN'A.

THE subscriber now offers to the citizens of Burnside and vicinity, an unprovided specialty. Hereafter all kinds of Caskets and Coffins will be kept on hand, and orders filled at once.

Funerals Attended Anywhere.

I will furnish the finest as well as the cheapest articles dedicated to funerals. All orders left at the store of JOHN C. CONNER will receive prompt attention. For further particulars, call on or address

E. S. HENDERSON.

Dec. 10, 1879-tf.

GEO. WEAVER & CO.,

SECOND STREET,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Have opened up, in the store room lately occupied by Weaver & Betts, on Second street, a large and well selected stock of

Dry - Goods Groceries,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

QUEENSWARE, WOOD & WILLOW WARE,

HATS AND CAPS,

FLOUR, FEED, SALT, &c.

Which they will dispose of at reasonable rates for cash, or exchange for country produce.

GEORGE WEAVER & CO.

Clearfield, Pa., Jan. 9, 1878-tf.

REMOVAL!

James L. Leavy,

Having purchased the entire stock of Fred. Sackett, hereby gives notice that he has moved into the room lately occupied by Reed & Hagerty, on Second street, where he is prepared to offer to the public

COOK STOVES,

HEATING AND

PARLOR STOVES,

of the latest improved patterns, at low prices.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Gas Fixtures and Tinware.

Roofing, Spouting, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, and Repairing Pumps a specialty. All work warranted.

Anything in my line will be ordered special if desired.

JAS. L. LEAVY, Proprietor.
FRED. SACKETT, Agent.

Clearfield, Pa., January 1, 1879-tf.

IN THE FACE OF THE FACT

—THAT ALL—

WOOLEN GOODS

HAVE ADVANCED ENORMOUSLY IN VALUE,

THE PRICES OF OUR

New Spring Clothing

Will Be Found As Low

AS LAST YEAR.

GUINZBURG'S

—ONE PRICE—

CLOTHING STORE,

WESTERN HOTEL CORNER,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Clearfield, Pa., April 14th, 1880-2m.

HOFFER'S

Cheap Cash Store.

ROOM NO. THREE, OPERA HOUSE,

Clearfield, Pa.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

Comprising Dress Goods of the very latest styles, consisting in part of Cashmeres, Manchester Fancies, Alpacas, and all manner of

Fancy Dress Goods,

Such as Cretons, Mohair Lusters, Plaids, Dress Ginghams, Dress Fancies of the very latest styles, and as cheap as they can be sold in this market.

NOTIONS,

Consisting of Gloves for Gents, Ladies and Misses. Hose of all shades, Silk Fringes, Laces, Fancy Dress Buttons. Ladies' Ties of all shades and styles, Cuffs and Collars, Ribbons of all kinds and qualities. Merino Underwear, Trimmings, etc.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Hardware, Tinware,

Carpets, Oil Cloths,

WALL PAPER,

LEATHER, FISH, Etc.,

Which will be sold wholesale or retail. Will take

Country Produce

In Exchange for Goods at Market Prices.

WM. J. HOFFER.

Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 24, 1879-tf.

Miscellaneous.

Thomas A. Duckett,

—DEALER IN—

F-U-E-L.

I HEREBY give notice to the citizens of Clearfield and the surrounding vicinity that I am prepared at all times to furnish families and manufacturing establishments with a superior quality of

Coal, Wood & Coke,

Which I am prepared to deliver in a few hours' notice. I am always ready to haul and deliver from and to the depot, or anywhere else, and move families and household goods anywhere on short notice.

THOS. A. DUCKETT.

Clearfield, Pa., Mar. 31, 1880-tf.

TO FARMERS!

I wish to inform the Farmers of Clearfield county, that I am the manufacturer of Wheeler's patent Railway Chain

HORSE POWER.

With Threshers and Cleaners of one or two horse power. For further particulars address the undersigned at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, or call upon F. M. CARDON & BRO., Agents, in Clearfield Pa.

J. M. HULSHIZER.

June 24, 1880-3m.

JOHN TROUTMAN,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

MATTRESSES,

AND

Improved Spring Beds,

MARKET STREET, NEAR P. O.

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

MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES,

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

dec10'71 JOHN TROUTMAN.

Re-Union of Trade.

THE undersigned wishing to inform the public that he opened a

COMMISSION STORE

At the old stand in Troutville, Clearfield county, Pa., on the 18th inst., with a full stock of

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

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

FARMERS AND LUMBERMEN

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

Singer Sewing Machines.

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

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

The Leading, The Cheapest,

THE BEST

Boot and Shoe,

Hat and Cap Store

IN CLEARFIELD COUNTY

Is the one in the

OPERA HOUSE,

—KEPT BY—

G. C. & T. W. MOORE,

We have just received our Spring and Summer stock, which, having been purchased before the advance, can be sold at the OLD PRICE. Call and see. Besides the cheaper goods in our line, we keep

BOOTS, FINE SHOES,

Perkins' Boots and Shoes,

CLAFLIN'S SHOES,

STETSON'S HATS

AND THE GENUINE TAYLOR

MACKINAW HAT,

Which are our specialties. We also have a full line of GENTS' SUMMER UNDERWEAR. All the latest novelties in NECKWEAR. Give us a call and be satisfied.

GEO. C. & TOM W. MOORE.

Clearfield, Pa., April 14, 1880-6m.

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.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1880.

TEXTS FROM HANCOCK'S LETTERS.

When fraud, violence or incompetence controls, the noblest Constitutions and wisest laws are useless.

The bayonet is not a fit instrument for collecting the votes of freemen.

It is only by a full vote, free ballot and fair count that the people can rule in fact, as required by the theory of our Government. Take this foundation away and the whole structure falls.

The great principles of American liberty are still the rightful 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.

The thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, embodying the results of the war for the Union are inviolable.

If called to the Presidency, I should deem it my duty to resist, with all my power, any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the Constitution, which, in every article, section and amendment, is the supreme law of the land.

This Union, comprising a General Government with general powers and State Governments, with State powers for purposes local to the States, is a polity the foundations of which were laid in the profoundest wisdom.

This is the Union which our fathers made and which has been so respected abroad and so beneficent at home.

The war for the Union was successfully closed more than fifteen years ago.

All classes of our people must share alike the blessings of the Union, and are equally concerned in its perpetuity and in the proper administration of public affairs.

We are in a state of profound peace. Henceforth let it be our purpose to cultivate sentiments of friendship and not of animosity among our fellow-citizens.

As one people we have common interests.

A sedulous and scrupulous care of the Public Credit, together with a wise and economical management of our Governmental expenditures, should be maintained, in order that labor may be lightly burdened and that all persons may be protected in their rights to the fruits of their own industry.

Let us encourage the harmony and generous rivalry among our own industries which will revive our languishing merchant marine, extend our commerce with foreign Nations, assist our merchants, manufacturers and producers to develop our vast natural resources, and increase the prosperity and happiness of our people.

Public office is a trust, not a bounty bestowed upon the holder.

The basis of a substantial, practical Civil Service Reform must first be established by the people in filling the elective offices; if they fix a high standard of qualifications for office, and sternly reject the corrupt and incompetent, the result will be decisive in governing the action of the servants whom they intrust with appointing power.

No form of government, however carefully devised, no principles, however sound, will protest the rights of the people unless administration is faithful and efficient.

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

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 Regular Army should be so directed by its superior officers as to be recognized as a bulwark in support the rights of the people and of the law.

I would, under no circumstances allow myself or my troops to determine who were the lawful members of a State Legislature.

Our system does not provide that one President should inaugurate another. There might be danger in that and it was studiously left out of the charter.

The Army should have nothing to do with the election or inauguraion of Presidents. The people elect the President. The Congress declares in a joint session who he is.

I like Jefferson's way of inauguration; it suits our system. He rode alone on horseback to the Capitol, tied his horse to a rail fence, entered and was duly sworn; then rode to the Executive Mansion and took possession.

OUR TARIFF VIEWS.

In a recent number of the Philadelphia *Record*, we find our views on this public question so well expressed that we crib the article in full:

"Nearly every statesman of broad and liberal views and every close student of political economy is, theoretically, a free-trader. Restrictions upon commerce are generally conceded to be a necessary evil, like the limitations of liberty formulated in the laws in the interest of order and the public safety. Give and take is the true principle of international relationship. 'Live and let live' is a maxim as sound in its application to nations as to individuals.

"In practice a tariff for revenue—which is the only kind in this country consistent with the organic law as embodied in the Federal Constitution—is, perhaps, a wise expedient, in view of the popular sensitiveness to the direct and open approach of the tax-gatherer, and the consequent necessity of disguising the demands of the Government for money under roundabout processes and specious forms. Thus we pay the larger part of our national taxes to the shopkeeper and the corner grocer. It is questionable, however, even here whether it every man had to pay his National as well as his State taxes directly there would not be a healthier public sentiment in regard to Government expenditures and a compulsion to more rigorous economy. Admitting, however, that a revenue tariff is well enough, and that the machinery of the Custom House is the best device for filling the perpetually-hungry public purse, a tariff for protection has not this apology for its existence. It is essentially abnormal. It interferes with the laws of trade. These laws are just as absolute as the laws of nature itself. Such a tariff is effective only so far as it is prohibitory. It may stimulate certain industries unnaturally and build up new and robust monopolies, but all this is at the expense of the general welfare. So far as concerns the country at large which labors under such a system it is a failure, and its alleged advantages are illusory. The fallacy which underlies the protective theory exists in the very nature of things. It must necessarily be partial, and therefore inequitable if not iniquitous, as well as unequal, in its operation. It exalts one interest and depresses another. Every seeming gain in one direction by means of it is inevitably balanced by the compensation of a real loss somewhere else. Allowing that the laws of trade need revision, their amendment should be something more than tinkering. But human statesmanship as it happens not being wiser than the divine omniscience there is little to encourage the hope that, under the most favorable circumstances, any protective scheme can be elaborated which shall be so thorough and exhaustive and so completely cover the whole ground as to be safely substituted for the natural system of things as regards trade any more than a perfect substitute could be devised for anything else that has been ordained by nature.

"As society conduces to the well-being of the individual man, so does a free inter-communication contribute to the true prosperity of nations. It is not healthy for either a person or a people to be a hermit. There is a mutual dependence between the different branches of the human family, and it requires them all to make up that great whole which we call mankind. From the earliest known ages commerce has been the evangelist of civilization and the minister of human progress. Out of it we have sprung those kindlier influences that have done so much to put our race upon a higher plane. It is the great reciprocal almoner of gifts, supplementing the needs of every clime by exchanging the surplus of the one for the plenty of another. It distributes the superabundance of different lands so that there may be neither waste here nor privation there. Such benefits as have come from war illustrate the overruling power of Providence to educe good from evil. But not so with commerce. It has preached in all ages the gospel of peace and fraternity among the nations, and its missionary work in breaking down local prejudices and alienations and spreading a cosmopolitan and philanthropic spirit is one of the most beneficent of its achievements. The United States cannot afford to disregard its rights and obligations as one of the foremost Commonwealths of the globe by surrendering the commercial function to other hands. Jealousy of other countries and a fear of competition with them is unworthy the genius of this great Republic. Our flag should be seen upon every sea and in every corner of the earth as the sign of a freedom that we have reduced from prophecy to fact, and as an inspiration to emulate us in the establishment of government of, for and by the people."

WHAT THEY SAID THEN.

Many of the papers that are now supporting General Garfield were demanding his expulsion from Congress in the Spring of 1873. It would be an easy task to compile volumes of bitter denunciation of General Garfield and his association in Credit Mobilier from files of Republican journals of that date. We give a few samples. Said the Indianapolis *Journal*, referring to all who were implicated, including General Garfield and Mr. Bingham: "Every member of Congress who deliberately handled Credit Mobilier stock is unworthy of future confidence." The Manchester *Mirror*, a leading Republican paper of New Hampshire, said: "Garfield had ten shares and the profits therefrom." And the same paper, following up the matter more vigorously, remarked: "That these two men (Ames and Brooks) should be summarily ejected from the positions they have disgraced is a most painfully apparent truth. But two parties are necessary to consummate bribery, and if Mr. Ames is to be expelled for bribing Messrs. Garfield and Bingham, they should bear him company in punishment. The conclusion of the Committee that they were bribed and did not know it is altogether too thin. The country demands that clean work be made of this cleansing process, and that all men who have sold themselves should be kicked out of Congress." All over the country, the Republican press, assuming a high moral tone, demanded that General Garfield and all who were implicated with him should be expelled from the House.

WHAT THE SOLDIERS SAY.—The *National Citizen Soldier*, a paper published in Washington and circulating largely among the soldiers of the late war, whose interests it advocates, says: "General Winfield Scott Hancock is well known to the American people through his record as a brave soldier and successful General. He has served in the army about forty years, but until the late war between the States he had little opportunity to show his metal or display his ability to command large armies. His star rose rapidly, however, from 1861 to 1865. He proved himself equal to any task imposed upon him, and no stain rests upon his honor, or blot to mar his fame. He fought for the Union under the stars and stripes and shed his blood in the sacred cause of freedom This comprises his public record, save that during the stormy period of reconstruction he was for a short time Military Governor of a large section of the South. He then and there proclaimed the doctrine that in times of peace the military should be subordinate to the civil power. This we think is sound political doctrine."

When the late George Ripley had turned off an article in an hour upon Goethe, he remarked to a surprised friend that he had been fifty years writing that article.

THE SOILED CANDIDATE.

There are few, if any, of the events recorded in our political history which created so profound a sensation as the exposure of the Credit Mobilier infamy. The principal stockholders of the Pacific railroad made a bargain with themselves, incorporated as the Credit Mobilier, for the construction of a large portion of that line of railway. The prices agreed upon were such as to afford an immense profit, not less than $30,000,000, to be paid by the productive industry of our people.

These corrupt men, having duly executed this swindling contract, descended on the National Capitol, and, through the agency of their leading spirit, Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, began placing Credit Mobilier stock where it would the most good. In other words, they began the infamous work of bribing Members of Congress by making them partners in the $30,000,000 swindle. The obvious purpose of this was to prevent legislation against the interests of the robbers, and to secure the passage of such acts as would facilitate the work of the robbery.

When the facts became known to the country, when the true character of the Credit Mobilier was exposed, when it was shown that the names of many Senators and Members were entered in the Oakes Ames memorandum book as having taken the bribes he offered, there was a tidal wave of popular indignation such as no previous exposure of corruption in Congress had ever set in motion.

And not only were the people indignant, but they were alarmed, and they had good reason to be. If such a game as that could succeed; if a gigantic corporation, the creature of Congress, could be swindled by the men in control of its affairs, and if the profits of such proposed swindling could be successfully employed in bribing Congress to afford facilities for such rascality—if all this deep and damnable plot could be carried on and carried out with impunity, the people felt that we had come the end of our experiment in self government; that our system must be branded as a failure and other means devised for the regulation of society and the protection of its members in the enjoyment of their rights. It is not too much to say that, had the entire plot of Oakes Ames and his associates been carried out, free government would have received a blow more fatal than any that has ever been inflicted.

Some of the Congressmen who were ineffaceably stained by Credit Mobilier were driven into permanent retirement. One of them, and the best of the lot, died broken-hearted, hunted to his premature grave by unavailing shame. Around them all lingers, and will forever linger, the aroma of that great scandal. To the name of each and all who were thus soiled adheres a permanent disgrace, and when such names are mentioned the first thought of those who hear it is: "He was mixed up with the Credit Mobilier infamy." Time has not softened public judgment as to the nature of the act. No amount of argument can palliate or excuse it. It was a shameful betrayal of the most important public trust. It was most culpable infidelity to the highest public duty. If we would not encourage a repetition of such criminal work we must let these convicted bribe-takers feel, at all times and under all circumstances, that their offense was simply infamous.

But the Republican party, in National Convention assembled, has insulted the moral sense of the American people by placing at the head of its ticket one of the men who was convicted, by a Republican Committee of a Republican Congress, of having agreed to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock—to be "carried" by Ames—and of having received $329, as a dividend thereon. This is one of the facts in the record of Mr. Garfield—an ugly, hideous fact for a Presidential candidate to face. And the man who believes that a candidate with such a record can be elected to the Presidency shows his utter lack of faith in the honesty and intelligence of the American people. Whatever else may be done in this Presidential year, it is morally certain that no hero of the Credit Mobilier scandal will be elected to the chief place of honor.

GARFIELD'S PLATFORM.—On the subject of currency his favorite figure is 329.

On the subject of tariff his is usually ten shares.

On the subject of free trade he trades freely in votes.

On civil service reform he will depend mostly for information on Chester A. Arthur.

On the subject of the Credit Mobilier he advocates no change in the style or shape of the American flag.

On the De Golyer claim he has nothing to say just now, mainly because anything he might say would only make matters worse.

On the subject of James A. Garfield he is for James A. Garfield, first, last and all the time.

OUR MINISTER SAFE.—The safety of the venerable I. Christiancy, Minister Plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary from the United States to the afflicted Republic of Peru, is assured. He fled before the wrinkled front of grim-visaged war from Lima to Callao, where he took refuge on board a war-vessel of the United States. Mr. Christiancy is so expert a diplomat that he can discharge the functions of his office at long range. So long as he is within fifty miles of Lima, the interests of this country in that capital are safe.

It is the German vote that controls the situation in Ohio. With the Cleveland *Wæchter am Erie* abandoning the Republican party and supporting Hancock, it looks as if Garfield was "over the Rhine" on the wrong side and couldn't get back.

Upon the conclusion of its New York engagements the Garfield hippodrome will be transferred to Indiana. Mr. Conkling has not yet consented to become its advance agent.

So far General Weaver has only lost one of the States which he had made up his mind to carry. He can easily claim some other State to make up a trifling loss like that.

EDUCATIONAL.

BY M. L. McQUOWN.

"Keep the people posted upon the value of intelligence over vice and ignorance. Intelligent people are law abiding; produce more than they consume; they enrich, and beautify, and build up, and circulate money, and create diversified industry, which gives employment to people. Intelligence pays."

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS.

THIRD WEEK.

The educational meetings to be held in connection with the examination of teachers for the current year, will be announced from time to time in this column. The object of these meetings is.

1st. To talk to the parents of the children regarding their duty to the public schools.

2d. To make suggestions to teachers and Directors upon such subjects as seem to require immediate attention.

3d. To instruct the pupils who are attending our schools, in regard to their importance as a factor in school work.

4th. To meet the Directors, teachers, parents and pupils in an official capacity, and exchange views with them upon the great educational problems of the day.

For Bradford and Bradford Independent at Bigler on Monday evening, August, 23d. Speakers—J. L. Pearce, Secretary of the School Board, J. R. Wilson, G. W. Emigh and M. L. McQuown.

For Decatur and Osceola at Osceola in the M. E. Church on Tuesday evening, August 24th. Speakers—Rev. Scott Wilson, Prof. W. A. Ambrose and M. L. McQuown. An Essay on "Cooperation of Parents" will be read by Mrs. A. A. Jolly.

For Houtzdale and Woodward at Houtzdale on Wednesday, August 25th, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M. Speakers—Rev. John M. Chase, Dr. Todd, Secretary of the School Board, G. W. Emigh and M. L. McQuown.

For Gulich at Janesville, Thursday, August 26th, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M. Speakers—Dr. J. H. Edwards, Rev. Gammill, Milton Spencer, A. L. Scofield and M. L. McQuown. Essays will be read by Misses Ida Alleman and Mira Fulkeson.

For Beccaria and Maderia Independent at Glen Hope, Friday evening, August 27th, in the Town Hall. Speakers—Frederick Shoff, John H. Weld and Thomas Flick, members of the School Board, Matt Savage, Rev. Adams, E. C. Haley and M. L. McQuown.

We hope all the teachers will arrange to be present at these meetings. It is hoped that those living in the communities where those meetings are to be held, will make due arrangements for light, music, etc. The announcements for the third week of the examination tour will be made next week. Parents and Directors are especially invited to be present.

THIRD WEEK.

For Knox at New Millport in the M. E. Church on Sunday evening, August 31st, 1880. Speakers—Rev. Shirk, A. J. Smith, Wm. A. Bloom and M. L. McQuown.

For Jordan at Ansonville on Wednesday evening, September 1st. Speakers—Reuben Straw and R. M. Johnson, representing the School Board, Rev. Campbell and M. L. McQuown.

For Chest at Newburg on Thursday afternoon, September 2d, in the Grove. Speakers—Robert McGarvey, representing Chest School Board and Gilbert Tozer, Secretary of Newburg borough. L. J. Hurd, Matt Savage, J. H. Kelley and M. L. McQuown.

For Burnside township and borough in the M. E. Church at Burnside on Friday evening, September 3d. Speakers—Daniel Gorman and John C. Connor, representing the School Boards, Rev. Holland, James H. Kelly, Rev. G. B. Ague and M. L. McQuown. An Essay will be read by Miss Mamie Irvin.

N. B.—All afternoon meetings will commence promptly at 2 o'clock, P. M.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Prof. Matt Savage delivered and address at the Grange picnic at Marron on Saturday, July 31st.

Prof. D. E. Bottorf has decided to complete his medical studies at Cleveland, Ohio, the coming Winter.

Miss Ada M. Ale, who has been visiting Altoona for the past three months is at her home again in Clearfield.

Prof. C. C. Emigh, formerly of Lumber City has been chosen principal of the Scottdale schools, Westmoreland county.

Edgar L. McCloskey, for a number of years identified with the public schools of Karthaus township, expects to enter Williamsport Commercial School soon.

SANDY.

The Normal Class, under Prof. L. E. Weber at DuBois, is well attended and very interesting.

The "berry season" interfered very much with the last few weeks of the Summer schools.

J. T. Liddle closed the DuBois Central High School with a public examination, having present a number of parents, teachers and others.

Miss Rose Butler, the popular teacher of the North Side school, closed the Summer term with a picnic, at which all enjoyed themselves hugely. Some very valuable gifts were presented to her as a token of the esteem and confidence of her pupils.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Never punish when angry.

Never attempt to teach too many things.

Make the school-room cheerful and attractive.

The examinations at this writing have just begun and will be reported from time to time in this column.

The members of the recently elected Pennsylvania School Board are Isaac L. Eagle, Joel Fox and Sam'l G. Bear.

Prot. B. H. Patterson, late Principal of the Oil City public school, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics in the Pittsburgh High School.

We are under obligations to Prof. W. A. Kelly, Superintendent of Jefferson county for a copy of his "Course of Study" for the ungraded schools of that county.

Teach pupils to read for the thought. To this end use the newspapers in the class occasionally. Histories are also excellent reading books for this purpose.—*Fred. W. Isham.*

The School Board of Lawrence Independent School District will receive applications for the Winter term until September 1st, 1880. The Board wants a good male teacher, and none but good material need apply. J. G. Scruyver, Clearfield, Pa. is the Secretary.

A. M. Buzard, teacher of Newburg borough school, reports for the month ending July 5th 1880: Whole number enrolled 33; average daily attendance, 36; per cent. of attendance, 93. Twelve pupils missed no time during the month. The parents are deeply interested in the success of the school.

The School Board of Huston met on the 24th of July and made the following appointments for their schools: Penfield High School, G. W. Weaver, Winterburn; A. H. Rosenkrans, Laurel Run; Frank Lenig, Hickory; Lou. Heisey, Mill Run; Carrie LaTouche. Mr. Weaver will have two assistants, not yet selected.

Our Own Advertisement.

THE REPUBLICAN,

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G. B. GOODLANDER,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Has the Largest Circulation of any paper in Northwestern Pennsylvania.

The large and constantly increasing circulation of the REPUBLICAN, renders it valuable to business men as a medium thro' which to