The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 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.

Snow fell in New Hampshire on Saturday to the depth of ten inches.

Grangers and other people in search of a big farm are requested to read our first page.

"Society Pests," on our first page, are drawn to life. They are not only found at Washington but everywhere else.

The Democrats have thirty-one majority on joint ballot in the Nevada Legislature, which will insure the election of Colonel James G. Fair in place of Hon. William Sharon.

READ IT!—The "Greeting" of the editor of the Washington *Post*, to Col. Bob Ingersoll, on our fourth page, should be read by everybody. The letter is full of theology and politics, classical in style, and every reader can learn something by perusing it.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, died suddenly at his home in London, on last Saturday night, in the 78th year of his age. He was the British representative in the Geneva Arbitration for the settlement of the Alabama Claims.

A NOBLE REMARK.—Discussing the future of the Democratic party Senator Bayard says: "The Democratic party is the defense of the Constitution. Its principels are right and have survived many more disastrous defeats than this. It may be chastened by accidents, mismanagement or the use of bad methods in political warfare, and I confess that I cannot justify much of what has been done on both sides during the recent contests. But the Democratic party will outlive all this, for principles do not die."

A BUSY TIME.—A despatch from Mentor, Ohio, says that it takes two or three Secretaries to open and read the congratulatory telegrams that daily pour in on General Garfield. Many of them are of course from disinterested persons, but pecks of them are from those who have axes to grind. Nearly every prominent official in Washington has, through the medium of the telegraph, renewed to General Garfield the assurances of his distinguished consideration. It is hinted that among these are some who, about the time of the Maine election, were a little uncertain as to their status, but who caught up in an incredibly short time after the October surprise.

NO DISBANDING.—Says the Boston *Post*: "Those who think the Democratic party is to disband talk at random. New combinations of men may be made, but the Democratic faith must of necessity always be a Democratic party so long as we live under a written constitution. As well talk of a church without a Bible as a constitutional government without a Democratic party. The name may be changed, but the thing will remain. Nor is it likely that there will even be a change of name. Certainly there ought not to be for this would be a dishonorable retreat and a confession of weakness and discouragement. It also the Republican party is to now adopt the old Federal doctrines for the necessity imposed on sound Democrats is also the more stringent and imperative for renewed vigilance and activity in resisting the centralizing and monarchical drift into which the country has been plunged."

TURN HIM OUT.—We notice by the Altoona *Tribune*, that the notorious Hary Huhn, of Philadelphia, is scouring the State and button holing the members elect for their support for the Chief Clerkship of the House of Representatives. He, in company with his brother Sam, and that immense escort of General Grant across the Continent after his tour around the world, Mr. Joe Souder, visited Hollidaysburg the other day to have an interview with Mr. Hewitt, and afterwards they called on Col. Burchfield, in Altoona. Huhn is a man without conscience and too selfish to do justice to anybody but "Harry," and, therefore, disqualified to preside over any department. Hewitt is smart, broad minded and liberal toward everybody, and, of the two, will make a fair presiding officer. We know both of them. If we are compelled to have a Radical for Speaker or Clerk give us a decent man instead of repairing to the cesspools of Philadelphia.

DEATH OF A GOVERNOR.—Hon. James D. Williams, Governor of Indiana, died at his residence in Indianapolis at 12:30 P. M., last, Saturday in the 72d year of his age. He was taken ill on the day of the Presidential election, but his illness was not considered dangerous until within the last three or four days. His disease was inflamation of the bladder, with which he has been afflicted for about fifteen years. His funeral will take place at his farm, near Wheatland, in Knox county, where he has resided for over forty years, to-day (Wednesday). Governor Williams' wife died only a few months ago at his farm in Knox county. The public career of Governor Williams has been a long one, and with the exception of his term in Congress, has been exclusively identified with the affairs of his own State. He was elected Governor in the Fall of 1876 over General Harrison by a plurality of over 5,000 votes. Lieutenant Governor Isaac P. Gray, a native of Chester county, Pa., has assumed the duties of Governor, and will act as such until the meeting of the Legislature in January.

OVERBOARD AGAIN.

An exchange says: "The riot bribery cases, still pending in the Dauphin County Criminal Court, against Christ. Long, George F. Smith and E. J. McCune, were again called for trial Tuesday last. These cases have now been dragging along nearly two years, until the public had forgotten that there were such cases in existence. Why they have not been tried long ago none but those familiar with the inner ring in Republican politics can tell. It tried they would doubtless be convicted, and if convicted they would be pardoned as those who were convicted last Spring were. It is possible that the Board of Pardons has had all it cares for in this line and some new mode of escape for the rest of the riot bribers has to be invented. When the cases were called for trial on Tuesday last, the Defendants' counsel asked for a continuance for the reason that Christ. Long was sick at his home in Cumberland county and George F. Smith was sick at his home in Philadelphia. This is the third or fourth time these Defendants have gotten sud denly sick on Court week and in all probability they will have a relapse at every Court until the cases are dismissed. The affidavits to prove sickness of Defendants exhibited to the Court, were sufficient to warrant the continuance of the cases, if the sickness was real and not gotten up for the occasion, but there is a strong belief that the Defendants knew beforehand that they were to be sick at this particular time and laid in an extra supply of doctors for the week. One of the parties conspicuous in proving sickness of Defendants was heard to say that if the sick dodge didn't win the Defendants would have to leave the State until after Court.'"

NONSENSE.

Ever since Grant left office an uneasy desire is manifested to do something extraordinary for ex-Presidents. His friends in the Republican party want him to be President again, but like the fellow who went for a first-class mission and came down to an old pair of pants, they are satisfied to get anything else for him they can. His opponents and rivals seem to be quite willing that the country should provide for him in any way that will not promote his or hinder their Presidential prospects. The New York *Times'* proposition to raise a $300,000 fund for his support, not meeting with very ready response, the Republican State Committee of Mr. Conkling's State have resolved that "steps should be taken by our representatives in Congress to so amend the Constitution of the United States as to provide that the Presidents and Vice Presidents on their retirement from office shall be admitted to life membership of the Senate."

The whole discussion is arrant nonsense. No man is fit to be President who cannot live the balance of his days upon the honors and profits of the office. If the incumbent of it shall, at its close, not have won the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens he deserves to sink out of sight and out of consideration as rapidly as possible. If he shall have borne himself worthily he will need no bolstering up. This talk about pensioning ex-Presidents or making life Senators out of them, has its start with that element which is forever agitating a more splendid scheme of government than that of the fathers. Sensible people should unite to give it a quietus.

WOLFE FOR U. S. SENATOR.—The New York *Sun* intimates that it would be a good thing for the Democrats and anti Cameron Republicans to unite and elect Wolfe of Union to the U. S. Senate over Quay or whoever Cameron puts up.

The *Sun* don't know the Republican members of the Pennsylvania Legislature. With the exception of Wolfe, Mapes, Silverthorne and Emery, it is doubtful if any others could be found with integrity enough to defy Cameron's caucus. We shall soon see how the Grow members will act when the Ringsters beat Galusha, and nominate a member of the Pardon Board for Senator.

CENSUS AFFAIRS.—Sunset Cox is the author of the law under which the recent census was taken. He is now justly anxious that Congress shall make the new apportionment of Representatives at the next session, because at that time the Legislatures of twenty-five States will be assembled, nineteen of which do not convene again until 1883. If the apportionment is postponed to the succeeding session of Congress, about thirty States will have to bear the expense of extra sessions of their Legislatures or elect their Congressmen according to the present basis of representation.

THE THREE TWENTY-NINE VACANCY.—Garfield's vacant Senatorship is already making a stir among the 329 patriots in Ohio. There are about a dozen who are eager to step into Garfield's shoes. There is Gov. Foster, Judge Taft, Matthews, Sherman and several others. A Columbus dispatch says: "Secretary Sherman's announcement in the Ohio papers, that he is a candidate for United States Senator has caused much excitement and bitterness in Republican circles and it is regarded as a virtual break with Garfield, who is backing Governor Foster, and a fight of extreme bitterness is likely to follow."

PRACTICAL.—The Reading *Eagle* insists, if there is anything in the cry about "protecting home industry," the people of Reading should not go to Philadelphia or any other market for clothing, shoes, jewelry, furniture, trimmings, etc., which are for sale at home. This is carrying out the protection logic in a way that protectionists will not approve, but which they cannot constantly object to. The whole theory of the prohibitive tariffs is based on an intense selfishness. It can only be enforced at the expense of fair play in the dealings of communities, and at the expense of commerce in the dealings of nations.

Some one, supposed to be General William H. Gibson, of Ohio, gives this definition of Vice President: "The Vice President is simply a Coroner who sits in the political morgue and communes with the corpses. Death may promote him, but nothing else can disturb his sepulchral serenity."

HANCOCK ON HIS DEFEAT.

General Hancock in an interview with a friend in New York, said: "Personally, I do not feel badly because I am not elected. Of course I regret that the Democratic party, of which I am proud to be a member, has been defeated. It is a great disappointment to all of us when we fail to gain a victory in behalf of the faith and principle which we advocate. It is my wish that it be understood that I have no grief on my own account. The man who assumes the duties pertaining to the Presidency of the United States has a momentous task to perform."

"Whom do you blame for your defeat?

"Certainly not my friends; and it was perfectly natural that my political opponents should work for their own interests."

"But, General, some of our friends have said that—"

"Oh, never mind," interrupted Gen. Hancock, "the campaign is over and the true Christian spirit is to forgive and forget. I have the pleasure of knowing that I have hundreds of thousands of true friends who tendered me the compliment of their votes. To merit the esteem and kind wishes of those people is the desire nearest my heart. I have always tried to faithfully serve my country in the past, and it is my earnest intention to pursue the same policy in the future, what ever may be my station in life."

"REBEL PENSIONS."—An exchange remarks: "We no longer wish to conceal from our readers the fact that rebels are to be pensioned, we cannot, in justice to the prompting of our conscience, deny this. Hence, are our reasons for thus candidly expressing ourself: Longstreet draws annually from the Treasury of the Government he sought to destroy, $7,500; Mosby, $6,000; Hilliard, Minister to Brazil, $12,000; Key, $5,000 and a life office. A Radical President pensioned these big rebels, and what guarantee have we that the little ones will not be similarly favored by Garfield? We suspect that the Ames DeGolyer man will assist to procure a pension for every rebel soldier, if he will only agree to vote the Radical ticket in the future.

PART OF A ROGUE'S OUTFIT.—Among the effects of the burglar Rollins, who lately died in the Eastern Penitentiary, were the following: A hat which, by touching a spring, could be made to turn white or black, according to taste, or could be made to assume a half dozen different shapes. Then there were a couple of silver mounted revolvers, a bowie knife and a garment of silk which could be compressed into so small a compass as to be carried in one's pocket. This could be made to serve as a white coat or a black one, or a cloak. Then there was a pair of shoes the soles of which had been neatly hollowed out and the interstices filled with saws of fine watch spring steel and files of a peculiar make.

IS HE A FOREIGNER?—It is rumored that General W. W. Grout, Congressman-elect from the Third district of Vermont, is ineligible, he having been born in Canada and never naturalized. General Grout, however, says that his parents were natives of Vermont, and that after living in Canada until their son was ten years old, they returned to the United States. While in Canada his father never exercised any of the rights of citizenship, and the son is therefore eligible under the statute of 1802, which provides that "Children of parents who are citizens of the United States, if born outside of the jurisdiction of the United States, are not disqualified from exercising their rights as citizens of the United States."

THE CHANGE.—A contemporary remarks: "A mousing politician by the name of Platt is said to have been selected by Roscoe Conkling to succeed Francis Kernan in the United States Senate from the State of New York. Calico Foster is now believed to have the inside track for the succession to Allen G. Thurman from the State of Ohio. Harry Oliver or some other sub-boss is likely to be chosen to occupy the place now filled by William A. Wallace. Compare the character of the outgoing Democratic Senators with that of the men who are named as their probable Republican successors and say if you can that the country is likely to be the gainer by the change."

KILLED BY BURGLARS.—Dan'l Troutman, a farmer 70 years old, residing near Uniontown, Dauphin county, was awakened shortly after he retired on Saturday night, the 16th inst., by two burglars at his bedside. He fired at them, and one of the men returned the fire. The return shot struck Troutman in the breast and he fell dead at his wife's feet, saying that his murderer was Henry Rumbarger. Rumbarger, who is known as a bad character, has been arrested, and made a confession, implicating Frank Rumbarger, a cousin, who has also been lodged in prison. Troutman leaves a wife and fourteen children.

NO "LORD" IN IT.—The Lancaster *Intelligencer*, speaking of Garfield's election to the Presidency says: "The Lord has seemed to have a saving care for him thus far, notwithstanding his many iniquities, and has elevated him now upon a pinnacle where it will be a miracle if he can stand." Our esteemed cotemporary is mistaken. The Lord had nothing to do with it. It was the Devil and Bob Ingersoll that did the job.

EXACTLY.—A cotemporary remarks: "The citizens of the District of Columbia and the office-holders at Washington have gotten up a disgraceful quarrel about the control of the arrangements for the inauguration of the new President. If 11,000 Democrats in the State of New York who supported Garfield had voted for their own candidate this unseemly dispute would not have occurred."

Whatever turn affairs take in Ireland this Fall and Winter, the New York *Sun* thinks it is a safe prediction that in ten years from now the present land-ownership system will be only an ugly memory. Landlordism, as it has hitherto existed in the British islands, is going the way of feudalism.

Governor Wiltz, of Louisiana, has appointed Hon. J. C. Manning, ex-Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, United States Senator, vice Spofford, deceased.

PENNSYLVANIA'S VOTE.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION IN ALL THE COUNTIES OF THE STATE.

The following table gives the official vote of each county in our State for President, as filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth:

COUNTIES.	President, 1880.			
	JAMES A. GARFIELD, Republican.	WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, Democ'l.	JAMES B. WEAVER, Nation'l.	SAMUEL DICK, Prohibitionist.
Adams	3137	3752	69	.....
Allegheny	35539	29906	1638	118
Armstrong	4721	3991	129	9
Beaver	4706	3191	129	6
Bedford	2638	2773	53	...
Berks	922	16919	179	2
Blair	3808	4728	195	35
Bradford	5132	4959	490	68
Bucks	7353	8627	23	12
Butler	5269	4677	259	47
Cambria	3962	4555	146	19
Cameron	641	352	27	1
Carbon	2857	3164	38	16
Centre	3602	4394	97	19
Chester	11298	7524	9	156
Clarion	2933	1478	322	2
Clearfield	3105	4076	239	16
Clinton	2281	3117	58	21
Columbia	2236	4594	192	28
Crawford	7192	5817	1159	39
Cumberland	4431	3162	11	20
Dauphin	8573	6619	31	22
Delaware	7669	4478	21	17
Elk	720	1534	85	...
Erie	8752	8171	641	12
Fayette	4930	6350	800	22
Forest	370	875	281	1
Franklin	5328	4651	4	17
Fulton	853	1232	...	2
Greene	2 10	4271	20	16
Huntingdon	2753	3870	39	12
Indiana	4617	4131	148	8
Jefferson	2756	3615	137	6
Juniata	1671	1999	62	19
Lackawanna	7357	7174	151	83
Lancaster	19189	16369	59	78
Lawrence	4369	2847	159	93
Lebanon	3612	32 8	1	6
Lehigh	6144	8292	17	6
Luzerne	11021	12575	542	21
Lycoming	4955	4176	566	38
McKean	3691	3056	297	16
Mercer	6079	5729	496	245
Mifflin	2675	1955	20	11
Monroe	96	3334	17	1
Montgomery	11826	11625	73	37
Montour	1253	1062	80	7
Northampton	3981	9857	93	21
Northumberland	4847	5971	219	14
Perry	3802	2991	.....	26
Philadelphia	97229	76 30	241	57
Pike	507	1522	10	2
Potter	1779	1134	255	4
Schuylkill	9337	11511	2185	3
Snyder	2120	1579	11	28
Somerset	4190	2546	53	15
Sullivan	625	991	72	...
Susquehanna	5831	3582	236	28
Tioga	6013	2815	1131	18
Union	2254	1562	11	6
Venango	4059	3573	685	115
Warren	3207	2118	651	34
Washington	6151	5859	331	8
Wayne	3142	4121	13	108
Westmoreland	7115	7975	899	9
Wyoming	1787	1883	38	9
York	7570	11581	9	8
Total	444704	407428	20666	1939

Hayes over Tilden in 1876, 17,914. Garfield over Hancock, 37,276. Majority over all, 14,622.

Phelps, the anti-Masonic candidate for President, received the following vote: 1 in Allegheny; 1 in Beaver; 17 in Bradford; 1 in Erie; 4 in Franklin; 2 in Indiana; 1 in Jefferson; 5 in Lackawanna; 2 in Lancaster; 5 in Susquehanna; 3 in Wayne—total, 44.

For Auditor General, John A. Lemon, Republican, received 442 335 votes; Robert P. Dechert, Democrat, 403,746; E. A. L. Roberts, Greenback or National, 19,226; George F. Turner, Prohibitionist, 1,798. Lemon's plurality, 38,589; majority, 15,363. There were 119 scattering votes for Auditor General.

For Judge of the Supreme Court, Henry Green, Republican, received 446 834 votes; Wm. A. Jacks, Democrat, 403,904; Samuel Valentine, back of National, 12,843. Green's plurality, 38,930; majority, 25,911. There were 928 scattering votes for Supreme Judge.

WHAT IS COMING.

The people who are so anxious to take care that our ex Presidents shall never need to earn their livelihood have a very inadequate conception of the theory of a democratic government, although it is not so certain that they do not have a proper idea of our own; which practically is less democratic by a good deal than it is in theory. There could not be a better way of discouraging an aristocracy than to so arrange matters that every citizen would need to labor to live; and a very good encouragement in that direction would be effected by the spectacle of our ex-Presidents descending from their high elevation to tasks of daily labor that beset ordinary mortals. The sight would be edifying rather than otherwise if we were really persuaded that the quintessence of good government lay in the equality of the people. As it is apparent that our people generally feel that it would be unseemly for our ex-Presidents to come down to a very humble walk in life by reason of a lack of fortune, it is clear enough that our democracy does not embrace the idea of all the people's equality, as a pure democracy naturally would. Our country is coming, more and more, under the control of the few; and the proposition to pension ex-Presidents is but a step forward in the diriction we are taking towards a government autocratic in form as well as in substance, with a privileged and titled class bearing outward marks of the superiority they claim.

A NEWSPAPER LADY.—Mrs. Oswald Ottendorfer, editor of the New York *Staats Zeitung*, is pronounced by Gath "the most extraordinary influence in the German politics of America." Her father founded the paper, which now is worth $600,000. Mrs. Ottendorfer regularly visits the office or has revised proofs sent to her, orders the editorial policy of the paper, and governs things generally to suit herself. When Gath was asked if Mr. Ottendorfer had returned from Europe, the answer was, "I don't know, but it don't make any difference. Mrs. Ottendorfer is at home. She is about equal to three Ottendorfers. She knows all about the politics of New York city, and what to prescribe for it."

THE WHEAT CROP.—The wheat crop of the United States for 1880 is now placed at an aggregate of 455,559,000 bushels. The production by sections is as follows:

Western States	323,675,000
Pacific Coast (including Washington Territory)	39,568,000
Southern States	41,929,000
Middle States	36,103,000
Colorado and Territories	12,850,000
New England	1,100,000
Grand total	455,559,000

The needs of the country in the way of bread, seeds, etc., are estimated at 205,000,000 bushels, leaving a surplus, in round numbers, of 180,000,000 bushels for export.

HOME VOTING.—Galena, Illinois, the home of Gen. Grant, gave 302 majority for Hancock, who also carried Greenbacker Weaver's county in Iowa by a majority of two. A closer vote than this is shown by the official returns of Montgomery county, Pa., the home of General Hancock, which show a majority of one for Garfield.

The Republicans charge that the Garfield-Morey cheap Chinese labor letter was a forgery. But that fact has not been proved, nor has the forger been indicted or even named. It it was forgery, why don't they produce the proof or the forger?

DEATH OF GEO. J. BOLTON.

A PROMINENT HOTEL PROPRIETOR.

Mr. George J. Bolton died at his residence in Harrisburg, on Sunday morning, Nov. 14, about 9 o'clock, after an illness of several months. The *Patriot* of that city refers to him as follows:

Although at times during this period he was quite sick and had failed considerably, his family and his friends still hoped for his recovery, and the announcement of his death was a great shock to all who knew him.

George J. Bolton was born in Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, in this State, on the 21st day of August, 1832, and was forty eight years of age at the time of his death. His father was a printer and for many years the proprietor of the *Patriot and Republican Standard* and a Democratic newspaper at Tunkhannock. When a boy he learned the printing trade in his father's office, and in connection with a dearly loved sister, assisted his father in the publication of the weekly newspaper, a very different undertaking in those days from what it now is; and the experience of this youthful pair at that time was quite novel and interesting. He worked at his trade at one time in the city of New York, when quite a youth, but most of his experience in the printing business was in Wyoming county.

His father was one of those who early ventured to California after the discovery of gold and on his way back to his home, the vessel on which he had taken passage was wrecked, and the father lost, with all he had acquired in the gold regions whatever it may have been. After the loss of the father much of the care of the family, which consisted of the mother, four sisters and two brothers devolved upon young Bolton, a duty which he performed faithfully and well through life. His mother died about two years ago. Three of his sisters and the brothers are yet living. During the construction of the North Branch canal, Mr. Bolton was a member of the Engineer Corps. He came to Harrisburg in 1854 with the Hon. William M. Piatt, of Tunkhannock, then Senator from that district, and was made an officer of the State Senate. Upon the election of the Hon. Henry S. Magraw as State Treasurer in 1856, Mr. Bolton was appointed to a clerkship in that official's department and served during the administration of Magraw with one of our old and esteemed citizens, William D. Boas, Esq., now living on Pine street.

In the Spring of 1869, Mr. Bolton rented what was then known as the Buehler Hotel. It was a great undertaking for him at that day and his expectations were very humble, but after the breaking out of the war in April, 1861, the business increased very rapidly and he developed capacity for hotel keeping not surpassed by any of his cotemporaries in the business. He purchased the hotel later and enlarged it from time to time until it has acquired as much reputation as Bolton's Hotel as it had under its former name. There are few hotels now left in this country around which more history clings, political and social, than this far famed old house. For nine or ten seasons, Mr. Bolton kept the well known Columbia House at Cape May and the management of this popular resort added much to his reputation as a caterer for the public. During this time he also became proprietor of the Washington House in Philadelphia, thus having under his direct management at one time, three of the most prominent hotels of the day, and although mentally qualified for the arduous duties, physically it was probably too much for him.

In 1861, he married Miss. Emma Brumbaugh of this city, and he leaves with his bereaved wife, three daughters and two sons to mourn his loss. There are many now living who have enjoyed the kindness and hospitality of his well-known house who will deeply sympathize with the widow and children in their sad bereavement and drop a tear to the memory of the departed friend and brother. Mr. Bolton was a member of the Fourth St. Lutheran Church. He was also prominently identified with the Masonic order. He was a man of great energy of character, working at times night and day to accomplish his ends. He had strong practical characteristics and varied experiences; he was a most indulgent, kind and affectionate father, a warm friend and a good citizen, whose loss will be widely and deeply felt, and the memory of him will be long cherished. Peace to his ashes.

SUPPOSE.

A Congress, says the *St. Louis Post*, Democratic in both branches, has to count the Electoral votes and declare who has been elected President of the United States.

Four years ago the Republicans established the precedent that Congress could count or reject the Electoral returns as it pleases. It thus rejected the honest returns of Louisiana and counted those steeped in perjury, forgery and infamy.

Four years ago the unquestioned majority of Louisiana, thus trampled upon by Congress, was 8,000 out of a total of 150 000. This was equal to a majority of 64,000 on the total vote of New York.

New York's majority is only about 20,000 out of 1,200,000 votes. Great frauds are alleged. Suppose the Democratic Congress should do precisely what the Republicans did four years ago?

It is a terrible temptation; but we feel sure that the Democratic Congress will not yield to it, and that Garfield will be President—will be so counted in and declared by a Democratic Congress.

But suppose on the other hand, Congress were Republican, New York had gone Democratic and its vote decided the Presidency in favor of the Democrats. Is there any one who doubts how quickly the Republicans would use their power, reject the Democratic return and count in their own candidates.

ON TIME.—"For President in 1884—General Winfield S Hancock"—is the ensign the Hollidaysburg *Standard* has nailed to its masthead. "The Democratic party," it says, "never went into a battle under a better leader than Gen. Hancock. Pure in character and life, a soldier without reproach, a citizen without stain, his defeat in the campaign just closed was a National calamity which will become more and more apparent as the administration of Garfield develops itself. Believing now that we voice the sentiment of the mass of the Democracy of this county as well as of the country, we move from the field which was lost by treachery, and under the banner of Hancock begin the conflict for good government which we believe will end with the election of Hancock in 1884."

The California vintage this year is estimated at from 11,000,000 to 14,000,000 gallons.

The export of American cattle to Europe the last three months was 16,769 head.

INGERSOLL ANSWERED.

In the large hall of the Cooper Union one evening last week the Rev. Dr. Thomas Guard, of Baltimore, lectured in reply to Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, his subject being, "Is the Bible an Immoral Book?" Bishop Harris, of New York, presided. Among those on the platform were Bishop Wiley, Peter Cooper and Rev. Messrs. Deems, Parker, Williams, Graves, Woodruff, Buckle and Roach.

The speaker began by speaking of the Bible as a humanizing and refining agency even among barbarians. He said it would be out of his power, with the limited time afforded him, to reply to all the objections to the Bible thrown out by Colonel Ingersoll; he would confine himself to a few of them. It does not require, he said, much erudition to raise an objection to the Bible, as a child may ask a question that would puzzle a bishop. Col. Ingersoll has been unfortunate in selecting for criticism the very worst types of men and women who are spoken of in the Bible. They object that they find in the Bible the doctrine of original sin. There is a reality constantly before us, and that is the tendency of human nature to do wrong. But is the Bible to be called immoral because it tells us how to account for this universal fact? It is not to be found in the Bible that God ever consigned a soul to eternal death on account of the sin of Adam. We have in the Bible records of men who wholly disregard the moral code, but these records are given to prove the human genealogy of the Son of Man. Some of the human ancestors of our Lord were among the basest scoundrels that ever lived. The speaker cited David and Solomon and others, saying that they were murderers and adulterers, but that they were all embraced in the magnificence of the compassion of Jesus Christ. It is true, the speaker said, that Jacob was a swindler, but he was overtaken by signal retribution. David stole Uriah's wife and caused the murder of her husband; but David's punishment has been put on record as a warning to evil doers. The speaker graphically depicted the judgment afterward visited on David's household and asked whether, in the face of such recorded punishment, the Bible can be truthfully called an immoral volume. The Bible, he said, in that case had been a gibbet, and thereon hangs the foul curse of David, and there it will hang until the end of time, while around that gibbet the jackals of infidelity and the prairie dogs of scepticism have gathered to howl and snap at the loathsome object. Solomon, the speaker continued, was a free lover and afterward a free thinker. Solomon was the Brigham Young of his age.—*N. Y. Herald.*

DEATH OF JACINTO LOBRANO.

A SAILOR UNDER LAFITTE AND A SOLDIER UNDER JACKSON

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—The last of Lafitte's celebrated band of buccaneers died in this city on Saturday morning. His name was Jacinto Lobrano, and he was born in the city of Naples, between the years of 1783 and 1786. It is said that on account of being concerned in a plot against the Government he and his father left Italy in 1799. He then became a sailor, and made several voyages between Gibraltar and Havana. During 1814 he saw the exiled Napoleon at Elba. Lobrano's first visit to New Orleans was made in 1809. He subsequently became connected with Lafitte, being largely instrumental in persuading the privateer to side with the Americans against the British. The old veteran seems to have taken a prominent part in the battle of New Orleans, having been presented by General Jackson with a handsome sword, which he ever afterwards retained and cherished as one of his most valuable possessions. Once in relating this event he said Jackson had conferred upon him the title of General, when presenting the sword. Be this as it may, it is certain that Lobrano in his old age, believed himself to be a General in rank. The writer examined the ancient weapon yesterday. Its blade is one of the finest temper, and of such rare steel that it will bend double without the least sign of breaking.

The subject of this sketch settled down in New Orleans and at the age of forty-five married a lady of one of the most noted creole families in the State. It is stated that he participated in the Texas war for independence, and among the trophies of his exploits is a lance which he captured from one of the followers of Santa Anna.

Mr. Lobrano was at one time engaged in the slave trade and other commercial enterprises. He finally settled down in New Orleans and retired on a moderate fortune from all business pursuits about twenty years ago. Since then he has led a quiet and retired life.

It is related of him that during Butler's reign in New Orleans, Lobrano heard that the Dictator would seize his beloved sword, whereupon he swore that if Butler made the attempt he would cut off his head.

The negotiation was taken sick about one week ago. Up to that time he enjoyed excellent health. His sight was excellent, and he preserved his teeth and hair to the last. He was a man of medium height, and in his youth was of a handsome appearance, as shown by a portrait which hangs in the parlor of his late residence. He comes of a long-lived family, it being said that his sister attained the age of 100 years.

ENEMIES OF THE BALLOT.

All men have enemies. All institutions, and even churches are not exempt. The ballot box has its enemies, the most prominent of which are the following:

First ignorance. The more intelligence a man has the more qualification for the right of suffrage. As citizens we should study the nature of our institutions thereby acquainting ourselves with the needs of our country.

During the past campaign much has been said and written about the tariff, the rebel war debt, and the Chinese question. Men who are unable to read and write can not acquaint themselves with questions as they should. Many vote who cannot write their own names and are unable to spell President. Each voter should be able to read the Constitution of his State and of the United States and the Declaration of Independence.

There is excuse for the old men of this age not being able to read and write, but there is none whatever for the young voters. Every locality has a school house; every school house a teacher and those not having the means to purchase books, provisions are made to buy books for them, hence what excuse can be offered by the younger voters when unable to write his name.

Second, fraud. Thousands of scoundrels all over the country vote contrary to the law of the land. These men are fostered and protected by unscrupulous politicians. In no party do they receive a kinder reception than the Republican. The colonization of Indiana and New York prove this conclusively. The law should be more severe, to bring these men who are attempting to destroy this country, to justice.

Third, intimidation. Great corporations often compel their employes to vote as they desire. There are many instances of this kind, and occurred at the late election. If the head of the corporation be an ardent Republican, he in some way to escape the penalty of the law intimates, "Now, you vote the ticket I vote, or you will be frozen out of this establishment." "Or, if the man I vote for is defeated, this furnace will stop." This is simply damnable. If a man employed in a store or factory does his work well, and gives equivalent in work for wages paid him, he does all any one has a right to expect of him. The laborer sells his work, not his political or religious principles. These bosses are too wise to say, "I discharge you because you voted as I did not want you to vote," but they will find some excuse and of course discharge the poor man who must depend upon his labor for his daily bread. The laborer knows why he is discharged and God knows. Such men are not fit to be American citizens, who thus intimidate men in their employ.

Lord Chief Justice Holt of England, expressed himself in the following language: "Let all people come in and vote fairly. It is to support one or the other party to deny a man's vote. If such an action comes to be tried before me I will direct the jury to make him pay well for it."

Men should be careful how they overshadow the ark of the American covenant with corporate and capitalistic intimidation.

Fourth, bribery. It will never be known how much money is raised to carry elections. The nefarious system of taxing office holders to raise a corruption fund is pretty well understood by all. The time has come and the necessity of the case demands it, that the party in power be prohibited from using the people's money to carry on elections in that way.

Senators, Congressmen, Governors, and Presidents have bought their way into office. Sometimes the price paid is the promise of official position. Wield your eloquence on my side and when I am elected President, I will make you my Secretary of State. Make me Mayor and I'll put you on the Water Board. Make me Governor and I'll appoint you Surveyor General. All in violation of the law.

Money is used to buy votes, so many dollars for so many votes. The amount of money used in this country by the Republicans to corrupt the ballot-box was simply immense, and was used by men from whom we all expected better things and which in due time will be fully explained and exposed to the good people of this county irrespective of political complexion.—*Bedford Gazette.*

THE BURNING OF THE MINNESOTA INSANE ASYLUM AT ST. PETER.

CHICAGO, November 16.—The burning of the State Insane Asylum at St. Peter, Minn., last night proves to have been a terrible disaster, attended by loss of life, the particulars as to which have not reached here. Only one wing of the building was burned. The structure occupied ten years in building, and was completed three years ago at a cost of $500,000. The loss by the fire will be from $100,000 to $150,000, on which there is no insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown. It originated in the basement of the north wing, which was destroyed. Different reports state the loss of life at from three to fifty, but no bodies have been found, no one is surely known to be missing. When danger became imminent the Superintendent ordered the release of all the patients, and it is probable some were overlooked in the confusion and burned, especially as some of the rooms quickly filled with smoke and could not be entered by the rescuers. There were 656 patients in the hospital last year. The liberated ones were cared for by citizens. Probably some took advantage of the opportunity to run away, and others wandered off aimlessly.

ST. PAUL, Minn., November 16.—A bulletin to the *Pioneer Press* from St. Peter says: "The number of lives lost by burning and freezing at the insane asylum is variously estimated at from twenty to fifty. The loss on the building is $300,000."

A special dispatch, 4 A. M., says: The scene at the burning of the poor inmates in the hospital was heart-rending in the extreme. So appalling a sight has rarely been witnessed. The patients in the annex wing were males. Many of them refused to leave the building at all. They ran up and down the halls screaming and crying, and those who could not be coaxed or forced out of the building became the unhappy victims of the flames or were suffocated. Some were saved by ladders and others by leaping from the windows. Some were, nearly nude, some shoeless and hatless, and all were exposed to the exceeding cold of the night.

Many of the demented and crazed inmates fled as if for their lives, and could not be overtaken or confined. Their sufferings in this frightful condition can better be imagined than described. The whole catastrophe is a heart rending one. Those who had escaped the flames were at large, half clothed, and were to be seen in all directions flying in wild fright from those who attempted to save them. The air was bitter cold, and the poor wretches with half naked bodies and bleeding feet were flying about, hiding in alleys and dark corners for some time.

The capacity of the building has been tried to its utmost. There were about 600 patients, and every inch of space was utilized. What will be done with these poor creatures turned out in the cold and their malady increased by the excitement of the occasion, is a serious question.

There are two other buildings situated in the town which are used, but are already crowded. The asylum at Rochester is full.

A SPLENDID SPECIMEN OF CIVIL AND MILITARY VIRTUES.—But the Philadelphia *Times* does not say a word too much in praise of General Hancock. He has so borne himself through the most trying ordeal a man can undergo as to increase the love of friends and win the respect even of bitterest political enemies. We do not believe there is a single Republican in the land who does not have a higher regard for Hancock to-day than before his nomination. He has behaved like a gentleman and soldier from beginning to end. The nomination did not turn his head nor did defeat disturb his equanimity. He has maintained his dignity under most aggravating circumstances, saying nothing and doing nothing unworthy of himself or the cause he represented. The fierce light of partisan criticism has not found a flaw in his record, or a stain on his reputation. He has no excuses or apologies to make. The confidential correspondence dragged out to serve Republican purposes was so creditable to him that Republican papers would not publish it. Fortunate, indeed, is that Presidential candidate who, when the struggle has ended, has nothing to regret but the defeat for which he was not responsible, and fortunate is the country who can produce such a splendid specimen of civil and military virtues as Winfield S. Hancock. The Democratic party may well be proud of a standard bearer of whom all this can be truthfully said when there is no political purpose to be served thereby.—*St Louis Republican.*

THE THAMES REGATTA.

LONDON, November 20.—Laycock, the Australian, won the final heat in the International Regatta to-day, carrying off the first prize, £500. Ross was second, winning £300; Hosmer third, winning £160, and Smith fourth, winning £40. Laycock won the race by 7 lengths, in 20 minutes and 43 seconds.

RATHER OLD.—The Buffalo *Express* wants to know who invented kissing. We don't think it was ever invented, it just came kind o' natural, like a shock of sugar-coated electricity. Our first mother, in her maiden innocence, asked Adam to tell her if her back hair was all right, and we presume he couldn't help it. We couldn't if we had been Adam, and the girl's mother away at the