The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 8, 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.

Hayes' last message has been sent to Congress, and his $50,000 salary, which he has stolen from Samuel J. Tilden, will stop March 4th, 1881.

The second session of the Forty-sixth Congress met on Monday, and by the provisions of the Constitution will adjourn *sine die* on the 4th of March.

BUCKEYE TO BUCKEYE.—Don't fail to read Dono Piatt to Garfield, to be found on our fourth page this week. We think Piatt is rather ahead, outside of approaching Presidential gifts.

THE NEW LEGISLATURE.—The Legislative Directory, prepared by W. P. Smull, Resident Clerk of the House of Representatives, gives the following as the political complexion of the Legislature:

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Republicans	31	122	153
Democrats	16	77	93
National Greenback	1	1	2
Greenback Democrat	1	...	1
Fusion	...	1	1

This shows the Republicans to have a majority of 54 over all, which is certainly enough for all political purposes.

HYPOCRITES ALL.—During the campaign it was "Tariff! Tariff!" wherever you went. Now, Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, is strongly urged for the Speakership of the next Congress by the New York *Tribune* and other leading Republican papers, although he is one of the most decided Free Traders in the country, and would select a Committee of Ways and Means to suit himself. This demonstrates the amount of sincerity there is in the cry about a tariff.

RADICAL PUNISHMENT.—It is remarkable that the Radical party sometimes imposes on its honest (?) and great (?) men wonderful burthens. A few years ago our Libby Prison neighbor—General Harry White—was State Senator, member of the Constitutional Convention and Congressman-at-Large. Now he is nothing!

But there is another Radical—Garfield—a little greater than our mutual friend and neighbor. He is President, United States Senator and Congressman; but he is too modest (?) to draw the salary for either place until after the 4th of March. Four years hence he will not amount to any more than Harry White.

G.A.G.—During war times, while Mr. Grow was Speaker of the House, he was frequently charged with using the initals of his name—"gag"—while in the Chair. The Cambria *Freeman* hints at his return in this way: "Galusha A. Grow, with whom a desire to be sent to the United States Senate from this State has assumed a chronic shape for the last five years, is about to realize the truth of the maxim, "Put not your trust in politicians of Pennsylvania." It is nevertheless a fact, that no man can hope to be the successor of William A. Wallace unless he is acceptable to the "Cameron clan," and it is now asserted in high quarters that Simon, his son Don, and their backers, have made other arrangements, and that Grow will be remorselessly squelched. It may be Quay or Hoyt or Oliver, of Pittsburg, but there doesn't seem much of a chance that it will be G. A. Grow."

GO AHEAD.—We see it stated that the New York grand jury has indicted Samuel S. Morey for perjury and the editors of *Truth* for libel. We are glad of it, provided it is intended to have the indictments promptly tried. There is a general desire that there should be an exhaustive inquiry into the genuineness of the Morey letter. The impression sought to be created that it was a forgery is not accepted by those who have recognized the close similarity of the letter to Mr. Garfield's sentiments and handwriting. The violence of Judge Davis in the opinion in which he held some of the accused parties to bail has destroyed all confidence in his judgment as that of an impartial and conscientious judge. There is nothing, therefore, to determine public opinion in the matter; and unless a thorough judicial investigation is had public opinion will continue to be divided as now, when probably one-half the people suppose that Garfield really wrote the letter and the other half indignantly refuse to believe him to have been so base. Why has Gen. Garfield not been put upon the witness stand during all this fuss?

IN SESSION.—The Harrisburg *Patriot* of the 6th says: "Congress meets to-day. As the people at the late election approved *Credit Mobilier* jobs and De Golyer pavement swindles it will not be surprising if the lobby, which for four years has been banished from the Federal Capitol, will re appear fully armed for a new assault on the Treasury. Whether *Vox Dei* or *Vox Diaboli* it is nevertheless *Vox Populi*, and will be so regarded at least by the Representatives of the "third House." But the Democratic majority in Congress should not hesitate to perform its duty to the country in spite of the purchased verdict in favor of a corrupt and unprincipled party. A sound measure of civil service reform should be passed, the tariff revised in the interest of the whole people rather than for the benefit of a favored few, the political assessment bill should become a law, and an amendment to the Constitution abolishing the cumbrous and worm-eaten electoral machinery should be adopted. The Democrats can thus not only do 'the State some service,' but make a platform which will give them Congress in 1882 and the Presidency in 1884 by an overwhelming triumph."

CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE.

The editor of the Selinsgrove *Times* treats the subject in this way:

"In one respect at least it looks as if our State government was organized at present on the theory of furnishing employment to the people—some of them anyhow. For instance. It employs constables, detectives, policemen, sheriffs, and the *posse comitatus*, to hunt up and arrest criminals. This gives employment to one set of men. Then it builds jails to hold these criminals to await their trials at Court. The building of these jails and the keepers of these jails thus are furnished employment. Then the Government provides for Court Houses, jurors, witnesses, Prosecuting Attorneys, Judges, etc., to try and convict these criminals, all of which is done at great expense. And so particular is the Government in this matter that a criminal must be tried in the county where the crime was committed, and by a jury of the vicinage. Why? Because the people of the county where a crime is committed must naturally know more about it than strangers. Then, after the criminals have been judicially convicted, penitentiaries have been provided and are kept up at enormous expense, to confine these criminals as a supposed punishment. This again furnishes employment to many men. After the criminals have been shut up a short time, they, or their friends for them, make application for pardon. This again furnishes employment to a large number of lawyers. Then, finally, we come to the Board of Pardons, a set of double or treble salaried gentlemen, strangers, who review the actions of the Courts below, and for any reason they may see proper—solid or imaginary—they declare the Courts below all wrong and let the criminals off with a pardon. This gives the released convicts a chance to go to work again at their old employment, and most of them start on another course of going through the same operation. Thus there is a continued round of employment furnished according to law, and this grand system is called 'criminal jurisprudence.' Don't laugh!"

PINS HIM DOWN.

The New York *World* scalps that noted political vagrant, and runner for President on Jewell's account for cash, as follows:

"General Weaver, recently Mr. Jewell's private candidate for the Presidency, has issued a fervid address to the deluded Greenbackers who supported his candidacy for President this year in which he warns them that we are making 'fearful strides' towards the establishment of a haughty moneyed aristocracy upon the ruins of the broad and humane republic bequeathed to us by our fathers.' Now that the election is over, and that General Weaver will never again be elected to Congress or run for President, why shouldn't he give the American nation a rest? If the evidence of his official associates—and of everybody's senses—is to be trusted, the General conducted the late campaign as a Greenback candidate, the greenbacks being furnished by Mr. Jewell and the Republican managers. If he was so innocent as not to insist on cash in hand, his claim on the Republicans was good, at least, for a consulship in some warm climate. But if he goes 'bellowing on till the last,' after the manner of the shark, he will only attract the attention of his late supporters, in which case, as likely as not, some of them will duck him in a horse pond."

Weaver is certainly smart. He got away with all the *jewels* and the cash, and allows his Greenback friends to roost on the fence.

A NICE COMPLIMENT.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* is one of the leading Radical organs of the country, and is vigorously casting about to find one of its own kind to succeed Senator Wallace. In alluding to him the editor says:

> In the retirement from the National Senate of Mr. Wallace, not only Pennsylvania but the country will suffer a loss. Mr. Wallace is a gentleman of very great ability, of prolonged legislative experience of unquestionable integrity. Among the really great men of the present United States Senate, Mr. Wallace holds a very honorable position, and in choosing his successor the Legislature should be careful to select one who will be altogether worthy and fit to hold the place to be made vacant by Mr. Wallace's retirement from it."

With Cameron and Grant in that body, the Pennsylvania delegation would not make much noise, or disturb the other members.

GO ON.—An exchange says: "It is to be hoped that the money lords may spend as much of their superfluous riches on General Grant as possible. Their pretended hero-worship is meant simply to familiarize the people with the idea of military rule so that when their oppression of the working classes produces another communistic outbreak the threat of Jay Gould to 'send for Grant' may be executed without causing a reaction of public sentiment. But the more they spend on Grant now the less they will be able to give to corrupt the ballot box in the future."

SENDS IT HOME.—Rev. Henry Clay Dean of Missouri formerly Chaplain of the United States Senate, puts it this way: "What elected Garfield was the combination of Beecher, who, for two decades, has polluted literature, and who was caught in crime, with Conkling, who has been prancing for years with another man's wife, and Ingersoll, who read a writ of ejectment against Almighty God and a jail delivery to hell—this it was that defeated us and elected Garfield."

OFFICIAL PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.—The Chicago *Tribune* furnishes the following statement of the vote, taken from the official returns from every State in the Union, of the late Presidential election:

Garfield	4,449,415
Hancock	4,442,014
Weaver	305,279
Dow	9,641
Scattering	1,793
Total	9,202,599
Garfield's plurality, 7,401.	

A GOOD LICK.—It is the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, a descendant of a noble house in England, a gentleman who has devoted many busy years to the great work of tracing his ancestral line back towards the flood, who is now trying to get up a permanent fund for the support of "the oldest living ex-President"—in other words, for Gen. Grant. Well, General Grant has done a good deal for this snob, and his gratitude is not discreditable.

THE BRIDGE QUESTION.

LAWRENCE TWP., Dec 6, 1880

MR. EDITOR:—Will you permit me through the REPUBLICAN to enter my humble protest against the change of site of the "Goodfellow Bridge." I will give you several reasons why I think it should not be changed; and if anyone can show more and better reasons why it should, Democrat-like, I will give way—for of late we have been in the habit of giving way when we were d—n badly cheated.

We will in the first place take the matter of economy. The county will save at least fifteen hundred dollars ($1500) in abutments, as the old abutments do not appear to be much damaged, and Lawrence township will save at least five hundred dollars ($500), for the township will be compelled, in case of a new site, to fill up the roadway at the abutments and make the road from the proposed new site to the old bridge, on the north side of the river, as good as it is on the south side at present.

In the second place, there are seven or eight families on the south side of the river who have to go to the Centre school, and will have to travel from a mile to a mile and a half farther to get to the school by way of the new site than by the old one.

Thirdly, we of this section are a church-going people, and the Centre church is the only church in the township that we, "in this neck of woods," have access to. We would be cut off from that.

Fourthly, William Porter, Esq., has gone to a great expense and trouble in the erection of a first class flouring mill on the north side of the river, and I think fully one third of his customers comes from this section, which will be in a great measure lost to him if the people will have to drive almost to Clearfield town to get across the river.

Now, Mr. Editor, your theory in regard to location would be good if there were not other places but Clearfield and Curwensville to be considered; but we, in the rural district, have some interests too that we feel like looking after. When you ask us to risk our families and our property in driving over five railroad crossings in order to make it safe for the people of Clearfield and Curwensville, we feel as if you were asking too much. We are willing to divide the risks. As to the material for the bridge, I concur with your views all the time. If the lumber of the old bridge was fit to re-build, I think it would be policy to put up an iron bridge, as it costs but a trifle more than wood, and there is no risk from fire or wind; and I notice that very little of the old lumber would do to rebuild. I am satisfied that iron will be quite a saving to the county and a great advantage to all concerned.

TAX-PAYER.

CONJECTURING.—The Washington *Post* remarks: "It is said by certain wise men who profess to know thousands of things that are hidden outside the range of general vision, that the one great object of General Garfield's visit to this city was to make peace with John Sherman. It is also said that this object has been accomplished, so that now between the President-elect and the head of the Treasury Department "peace, like a river, rolls its way." The most intimate friends of General Garfield in the Ohio Congressional delegation confidently predict that Mr. Sherman will be elected to the Senate. It is known that great efforts are being made to get Taft into Garfield's Cabinet, and if this succeeds, there can be no place in that collection of statesmen for Charles Foster. Congressman Townsend, who is a close friend of General Garfield, sees no opening for Foster into either the Senate or the Cabinet."

MORAL IDEAS.—The *Christian Statesman* has an article censuring Mr. Hayes for disregarding the Sabbath while on his recent Western tour. It relates facts, going to show that he made it a grand show day, the people turning out *en masse* to celebrate his appearance among them. So, it appears, that Gen. Grant is not the only representative of the great moral party of the nation that disregards the religious observances of the first day of the week. We regret that Mrs. Hayes would so far forget her religious obligations as to encourage such a violation of the Sabbath. Had the criticism and facts appeared in a secular journal we would have been loathe to believe them; but the *Statesman* is an ardent Republican journal, and a special champion of Mr. Hayes' administration.

GO TO WORK.—The recent election demonstrates that if the Democratic party would go into a canvass as well organized as the Republican party it would sweep it out of power by a two-thirds vote. To build up, strengthen and maintain organizations should be the individual work of every Democrat. Wait not for orders nor for committees, but begin and that without delay; see to it that every Democrat and every doubtful voter in your neighborhood has some Democratic paper for the year. This will make it easier to get them to the polls on election day; it will help in many other ways. There should be organizations in every election district in the county to see to this work.

A SPECTACLE.—A Radical contemporary informs the world that Garfield is "our first Christian President." Another fellow remarks:

> What a fine sight it must have been to see "the first Christian President" walk off arm in arm from the Washington depot with Ben Ingersoll.

That's a joke on the hatchet man, and the other fellows who drew the Presidential salary since the days of Washington.

DELEGATES.—The Territorial delegates elect to the Forty-seventh Congress have thus far been overlooked in the count. They are as follows:

Arizona—Granville H. Oury, Democrat.
Dakota—Benjamin F. Pettigrew, Republican.
Idaho—Gen. Sinclair, Democrat.
Montana—Martin Maginnis, Democrat.
New Mexico—Trinquilino Luna, Republican.
Utah—Gen. O. Cannon, Mormon.
Washington—Thomas H. Brents, Republican.
Wyoming—M. H. Post, Democrat.

The Democrats gain Arizona and Wyoming Territories.

The New York *Times* thinks the importance of the Vice-Presidential position is not generally recognized. The *Times* is right. Except as a temporary receiving vault for the politically dead, the office is not recognized at all.

Of the present Congress 189 members have been re-elected to the Forty-Seventh Congress. Maine, New Hampshire, Kansas, South Carolina and Texas send back their solid delegations without any change.

It is now said that the ice taken from the West Branch at Williamsport is strongly impregnated with coal oil, the result of the breakage of the oil pipes on Pine Creek.

MORE INVESTIGATION.

HOW GARFIELD WILL RECEIVE A CERTIFICATE OF CHARACTER—TAKE THE RECORD.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Mercury* gets at the facts in this way:

It is definitely settled that at the meeting of Congress in December two lines of inquiry will be set on foot in the House of Representatives with the design of putting the Republican party on record for the next four years. The first will be a reopening of the Credit Mobilier business in view of Garfield's recent denials and of the statement made by Judge Poland that if he and his Republican colleagues had known of the latter testimony which has since come to their knowledge, they would not have declared that Garfield was guilty of bribe taking and perjury. This statement of Judge Poland gives a reason for making the investigation, and the Democrats have had no chance to do it before, as the whole matter was formerly in Republican hands. That Garfield was guilty in this affair of a double crime none but extreme Radicals doubt, and it is the intention of the Democrats to bring this guilt home to him in such a manner as to compel the Republican party which nominated him to assume the responsibility for this

CRIME AGAINST THE NATION'S HONOR

and to answer for it to the country. Of course this will not prevent Garfield's taking his seat, but before he does so the House will place itself on record by a declaration that James A. Garfield has been found guilty of a double crime of bribe-taking and perjury, and in the judgment of Congress ought to be forever disqualified from holding any position of honor or trust under the Government, and that in view of his record it becomes the succeeding Congress to keep a close watch on the revenue and the distribution of offices. On this record Republicans will have to fight it out for the next four years, and it will place the advantage politically with the Democrats.

The second line of inquiry will be the alleged frauds by which the State of New York was carried by the Republicans for Garfield, and this will be done with no idea of disputing Garfield's title to the Presidency, but with the idea of calling the attention of Congress to the system of white slavery at the North by which the employers drive the clerks and workmen to the polls to vote as they dictate, and to outrageous interference of Federal Marshalls with voters and challengers on election day. Investigation will show that there never was an election in which the votes of so many men were cast by their masters as at the one just past. There is not a manufacturing village in the North where a majority of the workingmen were not forced to vote as

THEIR EMPLOYERS DICTATED.

And there is not a village or city of the North where money was not used to purchase the votes of men whose necessities were pressing, or whose estimate of the value of the franchise was low. So far as the electoral votes of Connecticut or New Hampshire are concerned, they simply represent white instead of African slave pens, and will be given to Mr. Garfield—as it will be—it will go on record as representing merely a morality as low as ever attached to the auction block. It will be proved that nine million people, equally divided, stood still, in order to see whether the vast sums of money contributed by stock brokers, national bankers, monopolist corporations, and tariff beneficiaries could be successfully used in New York City, to hire or compel ten thousand Democrats to vote against their convictions or possibly to hire twenty thousand men who had no right to vote, to kill the fairly expressed voice of the honest electors of New York. When this record is made up by Congress and placed before the public, the Democrats declare that they can go before the people with confidence that Radicalism will be stamped out effectually in 1884.

SUBSIDIZING GRANT.—The attempt to raise a Presidential pension fund for General Grant, and after him to be devoted to succeeding ex Presidents, is not a certain failure, as was expected. Jay Gould, W. H. Vanderbilt, and J. W. Mackay, the California millionaire, have each contributed $20,000; E. D. Morgan, L. P. Morton, H. B. Dinsmore, W. B. Astor, and John Hoey, each $5,000—making a total capital of one hundred thousand dollars, furnished by these eight men. When the Dexters and Childs of Philadelphia are heard from, and the rich men of Boston come in, the remaining one hundred thousand will be secured. And then in 1884, General Grant, the subsidized dependent of these nabobs, will be a candidate for the Presidency. If he shall be elected the subscribers to the fund will get their money back, with interest more than a hundred fold. The question before the house is: Will a majority of the people of the United States vote to put in the Presidential chair a pensioner of the money power of the country? The election of Garfield, convicted by his own party of bribery and corruption, is about as good an answer to the question as can be furnished at the present time.—*Venango Spectator.*

BLASPHEMOUS.—A Republican exchange publishes in an approving and commendatory manner, the following:

> "Hymn 329, "Crown him Lord of all," was given out in a Lancaster church on Wednesday evening."

A party that would steal the Presidency and afterwards elect one of the chief promoters of the fraud (who was likewise proven to be a bribe taker and perjurer) to the office of President, does not scruple at blasphemous utterances like the above.

The rumor is again current that Cameron is going into Garfield's cabinet, and thus places will be made in the Senate for both Quay and one more of the Ringsters. It is also said Cessna is determined to make the contest for the Senatorship, and if the Camerons don't recognize his claims, he will fight them.

Garfield is home again from Washington, and vainly trying to escape the importunities of office-seekers. The outs want in and the ins want to stay. They are opposed to "change."

General Rosecrans calls Secretary Evarts "the venerable sardine who presides over the State Department." Not much dignity, but spiced with truth.

The Chicago *Times* opposes the appointment of Senator Logan as Minister to England on account of his ignorance of the language spoken in that country.

Evarts W. Farr, Republican Congressman-elect from the Third district of New Hampshire, died at his home, on Tuesday the 30th ultimo.

In looking over the list, we find that there are about ten prominent Republican statesmen in Pennsylvania who haven't been mentioned as candidates for the United States Senate.

All the mail routes in Pennsylvania are to be let the coming Winter for four years from July 1st to June 30th, 1885.

WILL THE REPUBLICANS MAKE WAR ON THE SOUTH?

The Hon. George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, is censured by the more cautious Republicans for "letting the cat out of the bag" in the last issue of the *North American Review*, wherein he announces that Garfield will pursue a vindictive policy toward the South. The *Chronicle Herald*, when reviewing the *Review* article, says:

Under the delusive title of "The Future of the Republican Party," Boutwell maps out a murderous plan of aggression against the South. "It may well be said," he declares, "that the time is past for concessions, compromise, of conciliation will no longer be even tolerated by the Republican party." It is not the Autocrat of all the Russias who is delivering himself in this strain, but the attorney of a faction which has secured control of a victorious party. That there may be no doubt of what he means, Boutwell says: "The canvass had been conducted upon the ground occupied by the earnest men of the party, and the success of the party is due in the largest degree to the presence and active labors of General Grant, Senator Conkling and their friends and supporters," and he adds with brutal, arrogant significance, "Our policy toward the South in its present political attitude must be determined, bold, aggressive. The South respects power, and it respects those who possess power and exhibit courage." The programme requires no interpretation. It speaks for itself. It is prickly with bayonets.

At the expense of painting the lily, Boutwell commits his party as far as he and his faction can to the "consistent, speedy and resolute rejection of the claimants to seats whose records are tainted with fraud or stained with crime"—of which record the Republican party is to be the judge. With such a test made by such a tribunal there is not a Southern Democrat in the Senate or House who might not be thrown out of his seat. He thinks there ought to be no hesitancy in using the bayonet to collect the ballots of freemen whenever his party considers that an emergency has arisen. The army is to be an essential part of the *posse comitatus*. The constitutional guarantee of a republican form of government to every State in this Union is to afford the Republican party all the pretext it may need for imperial legislation. Under the construction put upon that section by the "earnest men of the party" there is no legislation so odious but a shred of the Constitution can be found to cover it.

If it is the purpose of the Grant conspirators to rule or ruin, they are going the right way about it. To attempt to carry out the programme outlined by Boutwell will arouse this country as it has not been aroused since the rebellion. To persevere in it will shake the country with civil war. Is that what "General Grant, Senator Conkling and their friends and supporters" are driving at?

THE PENSION LIST.

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF PENSIONS DURING THE YEAR—THE COMMISSIONER ESTIMATES IT WILL REQUIRE $50,000,000 TO PAY THE CLAIMS OF THE CURRENT YEAR.

On the 30th of June last, the pension list consisted of 132,212 army invalids; 78,772 army widows, minor children, etc.; 2,060 navy invalids; 1,870 navy widows, minor children, etc.; 10,138 surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and 24,750 widows from that war—a total of 250,802, an increase since last year of 8,047. During the year 19 545 new pensions were allowed and 1,377 pensions previously dropped restored; 12,875 were dropped. The annual pensions average $103 34, an aggregate for all of $25,917,906,60. Exclusive of all arrears, the payments for the year amounted to $37,046,185 89, of which $12,468,191,20 was accrued pension in the new cases. The payment of arrears commenced in May, 1879. There was paid in May and June of that year $3,933,386 63, and $19,980,808.23 during the last fiscal year. The total amount paid out for pensions during the year, was $57,026 994,12. The commissioner estimates that it will require upward of $50,000,000 to pay the pensions for the current year. An equal amount is estimated for the next year. The number of cases in which arrears of pension has been allowed up to November 1, the date of the report, is 43,917; the average in each case is $560.15. These cases were settled from the commencement so as to distribute them in equal proportions throughout the country month by month as the work progressed.

INVALID AND OTHER CLAIMS.

During the nineteen years from June, 1861, to July 1880, 412 459 army and navy claims for invalid pensions were filed, and 278,488 claims in behalf of army and navy widows, minor children and dependent relatives; 168,856 of the invalids, and 193,494 of the other classes were placed on the pension rolls. Under the acts of February 14, 1871, and March 9, 1878, granting pensions on account of services in the war of 1812, 34,339 survivors presented claims, and 40,020 widows; 25,470 of the survivors and 29 898 widows have been pensioned. There were on the 30th of June 282,597 live unsettled claims for pensions of the army and navy classes, and 17,749 claims for pension on account of services in the war of 1812, for bounty land warrants and for increase of pension. There were allowed during the year, 14,631 original pensions of the army and navy classes, which is more than have been allowed in any year since 1871. Annexed to the report is a number of valuable statistical tables, which cannot be given in full, but one is worthy of particular mention, showing the number of pensioners borne upon the rolls at the end of each fiscal year from 1861 to 1880, and the amount of money paid out for pensions each year. The total amount for the twenty years is $455,718,505,70.

RECORD OF CLAIMS.

The Commissioner refers to the new record of claims which has been in course of preparation for many months and now approaching completion, which classifies the claimants by their proper military organization. These records when completed, will comprise 176 volumes of 250 pages each, and contain a record of the claims on account of the service in 2,268 regiments, 194 battalions, 706 independent companies, 708 batteries and 46 staff corps. The re organization in November last, of the office force engaged in settling the army claims for service in the war of the rebellion and the arrangement of the files to correspond, has been of great advantage to the service. This re-arrangement is upon geographical lines, so that all claims on account of service in New York organizations are settled in one division and on account of Pennsylvania service in another, and so on. The report next takes up the subject of Indian pensions, on account of service in the three regiments of Indian home guards, raised in the Indian Territory, which have been a source of much trouble for many years. In 1879 the Commissioner detailed two special agents to visit the Territory and investigate the claims upon their merits. The investigation was successful and the claimants are about to be paid their dues. A large sum of accrued pension is due in each case, which, under the law, must be paid by checks issued by the pension agent. The Commissioner says that there are no banks or other financial institutions in the Territory upon which the pensioners can depend to exchange at a reasonable rate current money for their pension checks, and the pensioners are in danger of being overreached and defrauded of their pensions by unscrupulous speculators and adventurers who infest the Indian and border settlements, unless some precautions shall be taken for their protection, and recommends legislation to authorize the accrued pension to be paid in installments not to exceed $200 each, as a means of protection.

GENERAL NOTES.

There are about 2,450 pensioners residing at the various branches of the Homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, whose pensions annually amount to about $300,000, which has been paid to the Treasurer of the home and disbursed under the direction of the managers, who claim that the course is justified by law and necessary in order to secure proper discipline and good order among the inmates. The Commissioner is of opinion that the law does not provide for the payment of these pensions in this manner, and requests that the subject be brought to the attention of Congress and the duties of the Commissioner of pensions and managers of the homes in relation to these pensions be more clearly defined. Legislation to authorize the payment of the pensions to the wives and children of insane or imprisoned pensioners is recommended. The report also recommends legislation to authorize the pensions of minor children to be commenced at the date of the last payment to the widow of the soldier, in cases where she has re married and concealed the fact and continued to draw the pension. It also recommends legislation to enable the Commissioner to more equitably dispose of claims for increase of pension than can now be done under the law, and providing for the review of unjust rates of pension which have been established under a mistake. The report next deals with the subject of attorneys and attorneys' fees. It calls attention to the fact that since the act of June 20, 1878, there is doubt whether the penal provisions of section 4 785, revised statutes, can be enforced against attorneys, and recommends an amendment to dispose of the doubtful construction. It also recommends legislation to protect the department and claimants against disbarred attorneys who continue to practice after disbarment. The Commissioner repeats the recommendation of his former reports to substantiate for the present secret ex-parte method of presenting the evidence in pension claims, a plan for taking the testimony by public proceedings before officers of the Government in the neighborhood of the claimant and witnesses, and urges the legislation to accomplish this purpose.

SENATOR GRANT.

The people who are so anxious to find a soft place for ex President Grant think they have found just the thing in the Pennsylvania Senatorship. It is very becoming that an ex-President should be a Senator; and some think that they ought to be so disposed of as soon as they go out of the Executive office. There are just now half a dozen vacant Senatorships at the disposal of the Republicans, and one among them certainly should be assigned to Grant. He is hovering over the country in an eagle like sort of way, looking for a new fat prize in the waters below, and hankering sorely after an elevated eyrie where he can be lazy and comfortable and conspicuous. He has no local habitation in any particular place, though it was lately announced that he had bought the New York home of the father of his son in law, and proposed abiding there. At that time there was talk of the New York Senatorship for him. But now the Pennsylvania prospect is brighter for him, for several reasons of very particular force. The choice of Grant in Pennsylvania would not only satisfy the Republican aristocratic feeling that he should be pensioned on the government, but it would be particularly grateful to his many rich and weak minded admirers in Philadelphia; and, more than all, would be very agreeable to Senator Cameron, because he has thus the best chance to beat Grow, and that with a candidate, who will suit him exactly; for Grant would cheerfully leave the disposition of the patronage to Cameron; and that is the particular value to Cameron of the Senatorial office. He has been very sorry that he was to have a Republican instead of a Democratic colleague; and he would be tempted to resign if he had to take such a one as Grow, with whom he would be constantly snarling over the bones. Having been so long in supreme authority it would go ill with him to have to take an aggressive partner. With Grant by his side, however, the situation would be lovely, and it is very likely that the feat of elevating the General into the vacant Pennsylvania Senatorship will be undertaken. It has our sympathy. We should like to see Grant staked down somewhere. We do not consider him to be so important a man as his friends think him, nor do we find in him the qualities which will enable him to shine as a Senator. But as we are not in charge of his reputation we are quite willing and even anxious that he shall try that place, or any other that will enable him to demonstrate his talents, if he has any. He has been ballooning a long time on the reputation he won for dogged fighting, without counting the cost, that was successful against a weaker enemy. And to-day no one disputes Grant's obstinacy. Some people think that he has, beside, a great deal of brain power. We shall be heartily glad to see him show it in the Senate. It will be a great satisfaction to know that a man whom so many people have been pawing over and exclaiming has the profundity of thought and the perspicuity of speech which will make him a valuable Senator. It will show that his trumpeters are not the soft-headed creatures they have been suspected of being, and that they could tell a hawk from a hand-saw when they came across it.

General Grant has our best wishes for his success in his swoop upon our Senatorship; and we hope that when he gets it he will know what to do with it.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

GRANT AS A DEADHEAD.—The Philadelphia *Chronicle Herald* says: An amusing incident occurred on board the limited express train which left this city at 7 o'clock Sunday evening, November 28th, for New York. Among the passengers was General Grant, who arrived in Philadelphia on Saturday morning. The train is composed of parlor cars, and the fare on it is one dollar above the usual rate. When the conductor came through the train gathering the tickets on Saturday night General Grant exhibited his pass.

"One dollar more on this train," said the conductor.

"I am General Grant," remarked the general.

"Can't help that," was the imperturbable reply; "it's a dollar extra on this train, and you must pay."

The General paid.

THE FRAUD.—It is said that Mr. Hayes will not be a candidate for anything after the Fourth of March, but will retire on his savings and "take a little needed rest." What has he been doing for four years but making excursions and attending cattle shows? There has been no President upon whom the cares of his station have fallen so lightly. The people are very likely to give Mr. Hayes a long rest.

Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, the reaper manufacturer, has given $100,000 to the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Chicago to place it entirely out of debt.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, to report distribution of the balance in the hands of Joseph H. Breth, Administrator of Christian Neff, late of borough of New Washington, dec'd, amongst those legally entitled, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Clearfield, Pa., on THURSDAY, the 23D day of DECEMBER, 1880.

DANIEL W. MCCURDY, Auditor.

Clearfield, Pa., Nov. 5th, 1880-3t.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE on GREAT STEADY EMPLOYMENT Selling the Standard Agricultural Book.

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TELLS HOW TO Make Money — Cultivate Farm Crops, Care for Live Stock, Grow Fruit, and secure Happiness.

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800 Pages, and 140 Illustrations. Handsomest and best Farm Book ever published. Every Farmer should have a copy.

For descriptive circular and terms to agents, address J. C. McCURDY & CO., 632 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. Dec. 8, 1880-4t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, commencing on the second Monday (being the 10th day) of September, A. D. 1881:—

Final account of James McKeown, Administrator of the estate of Patrick F. Rafferty, late of Penn township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.

Final account of George C. Kirk, Administrator of the estate of John E. Shaffer, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.

Final account of George C. Kirk, Administrator of the estate of Frederick Shaffer, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.

Final account of Joseph P. Iler, Administrator of the estate of John Brown, late of Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.

Final account of James McMurray, Guardian of Mary A. Irvin, minor heir of William C. Irvin, late of Burnside, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd.

Final account of G. S. Merrell, Administrator of the estate of Jonathan Nichols, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.

Partial account of F. I. Thompson and Thos. W. Moore, Administrators of the estate of David Bell, late of Greenwood township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.

Guardian account of Aaron C. Tate, Guardian of Helen C. Dale, Mary Dale, Albert M. Dale and Wilhelmina Dale, minor heirs of William Dale, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.

The Guardian account of William B. Hewitt, Guardian of William S. Young, minor heir of Barne. Young, late of Burton township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.

Final account of Joseph M. Smith, Guardian of Margaret J. Cowan (now Rose), minor heir of Thomas Cowan, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.

Final account of Thomas Smith, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Edward Gallagher, late of Jordan township, Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd.

L. J. MORGAN, Register.

Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 8, 1880-4t.

HOLIDAY

Gifts! GIFTS!! Gifts!!!

Highly interesting to all those who are about to buy their

Christmas Presents

We have one of the finest assortments of fancy and useful goods in town, among which will be found

TOILET SETS,

LEATHERETTS

Writing Desks,

Work Boxes,

Jewel Cases, &c.,

A full and complete assortment of

Books and Fine Stationery.

Also, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of every description, from

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ORGANS

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Mouth Harmonicas.

Persons visiting our town

Institute Week,

And all others, are invited to call without fail, if you want anything in our line. We can't be beat in quantity, quality or price.

P. A. GAULIN,

P. O. Building, CLEARFIELD, PA.

December 8, 1880-4t.

Sheriff's Sale.

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

Thursday, January 6, 1881,

All that certain tract of land situate in Goshen township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the east by land of Graham and Fogel, on the south by land of Widow Shaw on the west by land of Shaw and Wilson, and on the north by lands of Harris, Hoy & Company, containing 64 acres, more or less, with about 15 acres cleared, and having thereon erected a log house and small frame barn.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of R. C. Leonard.

ALSO,

Three two certain pieces or parcels of land situate in Karthaus township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: One thereof bounded on the north by land of Page and Shultz, on the east by land of W. H. Heichel, on the south by land of James Harry Contract and on the west by land of F. E. Coudriet, containing 18 acres, more or less, all cleared, and having thereon erected two small plank dwelling houses, small frame barn and small log barn, with a young orchard growing on said premises.

ALSO,

All Defendant's interest in another piece of land adjoining the above, bounded on the north land of Justin Heichel, east by land of Justin Heichel and A. Rankin, south by land of W. H. Heichel and W. H. Schnarre, and west by public road, containing 72 acres, more or less, all cleared, having thereon erected a plank dwelling house, and a young orchard being on said premises.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William H. Schnarre.

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

JAMES MAHAFFEY, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 1, 1880.

Legal Advertisements.

such re-sale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the Deed be presented in Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff. JAS. MAHAFFEY, Sheriff

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 1, 1880

Sheriff's Sale.

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

Thursday, January 6th, 1881,

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

A certain tract of land situate in Chest township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as described as follows: On the east by Chest creek and lands of J. & J. H. Breth, on the north by lands of L. J. Hurd, on the west by public road leading from Newburg to New Washington, and on the south by road leading to Breth's mill and lands of said J. & J. H. Breth, containing about 12 acres, all cleared, and having thereon erected a two-story frame house, 16 by 28 feet, with small stable.

ALSO,

One other piece in Chest township, said county, being the same piece of land bought of William Hunter, and bounded and described as follows: On the east and north by lands formerly owned by said Wm. Hunter (of which this pi