The Republican.

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CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 15, 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.

The United States Treasury on Friday a week paid out nine million dollars for pensions.

A commission was issued on Thursday, the 2d inst., to Henry Green, as Judge of the Supreme Court of this State for a term of twenty-one years.

Mr. Peter Baldy, of Danville, among his various bequests, left $50,000 to be used by his Executors in building a monument to himself and wife. —*Exchange.*

We wonder if he had any poor relations?

It is announced that Secretary Thompson has resigned and will leave Hayes' Cabinet next week. It is reported that he is to become President of the Inter-Ocean Canal Company at a salary of $25,000.

NUMBER SEVEN.—Chester A. Arthur will be the seventh Vice President elected from the State of New York. His predecessors were Aaron Burr, George Clinton, Daniel D. Tompkins, Martin Van Buren, Millard Fillmore, and William A. Wheeler.

It is reported that Judge Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, is about to resign his place on the Bench and take the Chief Attorneyship for the Reading Railroad at double the salary he is now receiving. He was put on the Bench by monopolists and he has served them well. The public interest never bothered him.

A BIG THING.—Hayes' Message is one of the longest documents sent out from the White House for a long time; and it has less in it than most of such State papers contain. His talk on Civil Service is clear humbuggery of the stalest kind. He has never practiced what he preached on that subject, and to allude to it now is assuming that the people are fools.

A WHOLESOME REMARK.—The late Governor of Indiana, "Blue Jeans" Williams, believed emphatically in economy. When applied to once, to aid some charitable cause, he said to the ladies who asked it: "If you will dispose of your jewelry and fine clothes and give the proceeds to this object, and dress as plainly as my wife, you would not need to solicit aid."

"DOWN ON THE NIGGER," TOO!—The late election returns indicate that there are a great many Radicals in Iowa who apparently are not in favor of admitting colored men to the Legislature. The majority for the constitutional amendment making colored men eligible was less than forty thousand, while Garfield had a majority of nearly eighty thousand.

THE "NEW PROBABILITIES."—Gen. W. B. Hazen has been appointed Signal Officer, vice Gen. Meyer, better known as "Old Probabilities," deceased. He has no special fitness for the position, and owes his appointment to political influence. Hazen will be known as "Old Probs" hereafter, provided the appointment is satisfactory to the Senate. About his only qualification for the office is the fact that he is an Ohio man.

WELL BAGGAGED.—An exchange says that "Mrs. President Lincoln recently returned from Europe with a wardrobe represented by sixty-five trunks, which were forwarded from New York to Springfield, Illinois, at a cost of $400 expressage." It has always been said that "the late lamented" died poor, and that his family was near poverty's door. If the above "sixty-five trunks" be true, who is lying about "the Government" family?

HOW WE SWING AROUND.—The next United States Senate will be presided over by Chester A. Arthur, the Vice President-elect, who was turned out of the New York Custom House by Secretary Sherman for corrupt practices in the discharge of his official duties. Suppose Sherman be elected United States Senator from Ohio, what a spectacle it will be to see him a member of the body presided over by Arthur. Did Hayes and Sherman lie about Chester three years ago?

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION DAY.—The Cincinnati *Star* remarks: "Just why the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month was selected instead of the first Tuesday we never heard explained but once, and that explanation was that if the first Tuesday had been named it might have fallen on Sunday, but being placed after the first Monday of the month that accident would be impossible. The gentleman making the explanation was of Irish parentage, although born in Western Pennsylvania."

CONGRESS.—This body has been in session over a week, but has accomplished very little, though it is reported that much work is done in the Committee which will all be laid before the House after the holiday vacation. The Congressional apportionment under the new Census seems to be the leading question, after the Appropriation bills. Representative Cox, of New York, Chairman of the House Census Committee, has been informed by Superintendent Walker that the Census returns will be ready for transmission to Congress not later than the 21st instant. Mr. Cox has a bill ready providing for reapportionment on the basis of a new Census which he will press for passage as soon as the Census returns are sent in by General Walker. He has no doubt that a reapportionment law will be enacted during the present session. Heretofore the apportionment always went over to the next Congress; because the Census Bureau was unable to get through with its work previous to the March adjournment.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

The Electoral Colleges of the several States met according to law at their respective capitals on the first of December, inst., and went through the formality of voting for President and Vice President of the United States, which resulted as had been decreed by the popular will as expressed on the second day of November last. The only exception to be noted was that of the State of Georgia, whose electors did not vote on the day named because of some conflict between the State and United States laws, which will probably result in the rejection of the electoral vote of that State. Under the circumstances this rejection will have no effect upon the result, but that in connection with the failure of election of one of the Democratic Electors in California, by reason of his personal unpopularity, clearly demonstrates that our electoral system has outlived its day, and so long as it exists, will prove to be a source of danger to the peace of the country; and it is to be hoped that Congress will not any longer neglect its duty in the matter of providing a remedy.

The result of the vote in detail was as follows:

For Garfield and Arthur.		*For Hancock and English.*	
California	1	Alabama	10
Colorado	3	Arkansas	6
Connecticut	6	California	5
Illinois	21	Delaware	3
Indiana	13	Florida	4
Iowa	11	Kentucky	12
Kansas	5	Louisiana	8
Maine	7	Maryland	8
Massachusetts	13	Mississippi	8
Michigan	11	Missouri	15
Minnesota	5	New Jersey	9
Nebraska	3	Nevada	3
New Hampshire	5	North Carolina	10
New York	35	South Carolina	7
Ohio	22	Tennessee	11
Oregon	3	Texas	10
Pennsylvania	29	Virginia	12
Rhode Island	4	West Virginia	5
Vermont	5		
Wisconsin	10	Total	144
Total	214		
		Vote Not Cast.	
Georgia			11

In plain English: The Electors in Georgia acted the fool, and those of New York were PURCHASED FOR CASH. New York defeated Hancock. The 35 Electors of that State settled the question.

The remains of Simon Snyder, who was Governor of Pennsylvania from 1808 to 1818, are buried at Selinsgrove, and the grave is unmarked. —*Exchange*

Yes! A monument has been placed over the grave of John W. Geary, who with Auditor General Hartranft and State Treasurer William H. Kemble, conspired with one George O. Evans, a Philadelphia "rooster," whom the trio jointly labeled "Agent for the Commonwealth," and sent to Washington to collect a $300,000 War claim due Pennsylvania. The money was paid to them by the Federal Government, but not one dollar of it ever reached the State Treasury. The money was divided among the conspirators. Notwithstanding this bold robbery on the part of Geary and his confederates, the "Grand Moral Idea" Legislature appropriated $5,000 toward erecting a monument over his grave. Snyder and Geary! Such is the fate awarded honest men and rogues in this high-toned Commonwealth. Reader, which grave would you prefer to honor? That of Snyder's, at Selinsgrove, or Geary's, at Harrisburg.

TOO RUDE.—We like the editor of the Selinsgrove *Times* for his unflinching Democracy; but sometimes he sees fit to trespass, by unnecessarily assailing some of our mutual party friends. Here is his last on Judge Black:

It is hoped Judge Black has permanently retired from the business of mending the smirched reputations of Radical politicians. The Garfield job was a stunner on the old Judge. There is still an unexplained mystery about it, and we can't get away from an intuitive impression that the Judge tried to fix up Garfield's reputation for a consideration as a professional service. Hereafter the old man had better keep out of such jobs and save himself from unpleasant reflections.

Now, if the grand old Roman did become tangled in defending his brother, Garfield, he made the blunder on the right side—because of personal friendship. Garfield is the sinner in the case, and not Judge Black. The Judge, of course, likes a good fee; but when a personal friend thrusts it upon his hands, fees are never thought of.

SHOULD BE MORE CAREFUL.—The next time that the man who draws the Presidential salary, or of the Secretary of the Treasury, writes a letter to a Government official he should revise it before it goes into the public prints. That letter from Hayes to Arthur, while the latter was Collector of Customs at New York,—"I feel it my duty to dismiss you that the office may be HONESTLY administered," will rise up to plague him if he ever should meet Arthur as Vice President of his political party. Reader, remember that three years ago Mr. Hayes and his Secretary of the Treasury pronounced Arthur, the Vice President-elect, a scoundrel, and, like honest officials, turned him out for his crimes. Now, he is made Vice President! What kind of a "grand moral idea" is that?

LYNCH LAW.—Daniel Smith, colored, was convicted in Pulaski, Tennessee, on Thursday, of assault with intent to kill, and sentenced to twenty-one years in the penitentiary. As soon as sentence was pronounced a mob broke into the Court-room, over-powered the Sheriff's men, seized Smith, took him to a bridge, where they hanged him until he was dead. This is a place of Southern society.—*Exchange.*

Why not allude to another fact. Scarcely a month elopes but we read of similar occurences in Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska, for stealing horses or mules. Now, if the theft of a beast amounts to more than the life of a human being, where does your Yankee civilization come in?

A RADICAL QUESTION.—A Radical organ states it in this way: "If it would be injudicious to elect Secretary Quay United States Senator from this State, because he *recommended* the pardon of William H. Kemble and others, how much more so to elect Governor Hoyt who *granted* the pardon? It is a very poor rule that won't work both ways. What should operate to debar Quay should operate with greater force against Hoyt."

A BIG RECOMMENDATION.—An exchange says they are having some trouble over the selection of a postmaster for Altoona, and as Gen. Grant seems to be in need of something to keep him through the Winter he has been mentioned as one who, by accepting the appointment, could compose all differences. General Grant is getting to be a very numerous citizen.

A Pittsburgh firm is making what it terms "crystal cloth," woven from threads of glass. The cloth can be made up into garments, washed and ironed.—*Exchange.* That's rather a brittle story.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says that the contest for the United States Senatorship in this State seems at present to lie between Gov. Hoyt and Galusha A. Grow. Mr. Cameron's favorite, Henry W. Oliver, of Pittsburgh, has dropped out of the race. John Cessna heads a small band of devoted followers, and J. K. Morehead is also in the field. The leading supporters of Mr. Grow claim that fifty-five Senators and Members have been instructed for him, and that this ascertained and positive strength is rapidly increasing and will certainly control the Republican caucus. But to those familiar with the history of former assaults upon the Cameron citadel in the Legislature, it looks like the old, old story. Admitting the claims of the Grow leaders of fifty-five instructed votes in the caucus, they still lack twenty-three of a majority. When Thaddeus Stevens and Andrew G. Curtin once on a time entered the lists against Cameron they were able to muster a majority of instructed and pledged members of the caucus; but when the decisive moment came their seemingly invincible strength melted away before the peculiar tactics of their adversary. Now Thaddeus Stevens and Andrew G. Curtin, when they were candidates for the United States Senatorship, had a greater following in the Republican party than Mr. Grow has to-day, but still with all their power they were unable to hold intact the apparent anti-Cameron majority in the Legislature. How then can Mr. Grow expect to do better than those abler politicians who with greater advantages of position than he possesses, failed in their attempt to capture the Cameron stronghold?

The interests of the Democratic party, it must be admitted, would probably be subserved by the election of Mr. Grow. He cannot have entirely forgotten or discarded his former Democratic and liberal principles. His views on the tariff are undoubtedly moderate and his sectionalism is a mere pretense to which he felt himself obliged to resort in order to carry favor with the stalwarts. He has turned his political coat twice already, and who knows but he might get it on with the seamy side turned the right way should he once be seated in the Senate? Besides Mr. Grow is not a man who is likely to play second fiddle to Mr. Cameron, or to make any alliance by which the latter would be enabled to retain his present control of official patronage. The rival houses of Cameron and Grow would divide the once happy Republican family into hostile factions, and the power which has so corruptly and yet so absolutely ruled in the politics of Pennsylvania would be endangered if not broken. We confess, therefore, that since the election of a Republican to the United States Senate seems inevitable we shall not be grieved beyond consolation if the choice of the Republican caucus shall fall upon Galusha A. Grow.

THE ASSOCIATE JUDGE QUESTION.

An effort is being made before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to oust the two Associate Judges of Fayette county who are not learned in the law. The local papers state that the object is to have the Court declared unconstitutional, so as to render void the sentence of Benjamin Campbell, who was convicted of arson some two years ago and for whom a pardon could not be had. The Attorney General applied for a writ of quo warranto, which was argued a week ago. In his application Attorney General Palmer directs attention to the Constitution, which provides that each county having 40,000 population shall constitute a separate Judicial district, and in such district the office of Associate Judge, not learned in the law, shall be abolished. Associate Judges in office at the time of adoption of the Constitution were allowed to serve out their terms, but the Judge of Fayette county were commissioned in December, 1876. They were elected on the ground that Fayette was not a separate district, having Green county attached; but the Attorney General instances Dauphin with Lebanon, and Franklin with Fulton as districts where the Associate Judges not learned in the law have been dispensed with, although the law forming the districts is identical with that applying to Fayette. There are no authorities in the case and it will be regarded as a matter of interpretation of the Constitution.

OUR CASH ACCOUNT.

It is shown by the report of the Comptroller of Currency, taken on the 1st of November, 1880, the amount of circulating medium in the country was as follows:

Legal tender notes	$346,681,016
National bank notes	343,934,107
Gold coin	454,012,930
Silver coin	158,271,430
Total	$1,302,799,583

Upon these figures an intelligent contemporary, in answer to an inquiry, shows that the amount of currency in circulation in this country gives $26.05 to each person, estimating the population at fifty millions in round numbers. There has been a large increase in the volume of currency since January 1st, 1879, the date of resumption. At that time it was officially stated at $1,055,356,619, and the increase since then has been nearly two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, or to be precise, $247,371,861. More than $175,000,000 of the increase has been in gold, and nearly $52,000,000 of it in silver, while only about $20,000,000 of it has been in paper. The gold and silver of the country, according to the Comptroller's report, amounts to $612,283,357, while the aggregate amount of legal tender notes and National bank notes is $690,515,123. Judging from these figures there is no likelihood that Government securities will get below par very soon.

SAINTED POLITICIANS.—Benj. F. Butler and Colonel Ingersoll met on the train to Washington on a recent evening. In reply to Colonel Ingersoll's greeting, "How do you feel to-night?" General Butler said: "Oh, pretty well." "Why," said Colonel Ingersoll, in a surprised tone, "I supposed you must be feeling very sick over Garfield's election." "I misunderstood you," replied Butler; "I do feel badly enough," and then added: "You and Beecher did it, Colonel." "Well," retorted the Colonel, "how could you expect to win with the Lord and Devil against you?"

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1880.

The question of the next Senatorship is the one that just now takes precedence of all others in this city. For reasons not yet officially announced, Colonel Matthew Stanley Quay has resolutely declined being a candidate; but as Philadelphia has her head set on having a live Senator among her curiosities, the thirty-six Republican members from this city have about concluded that Col. A. Loudon Snowden is the most available person that they can put forward for Senator.

As things go, it is not likely that a Senator will be elected who will make any approach to Senator Wallace in point of ability and energy. The Republicans of this Commonwealth frequently pass by the most meritorious and select men, instead of the least worthy, for high office; and the same rule may apply in this case. In that event the mantle of Senator Wallace will not fall upon Colonel Snowden; for he is the equal in most respects and superior in others to any yet named in connection with the Senatorship.

The business men of Philadelphia continue to play into the hands of the Republican ring that has so long ruled this city; and, in order to perpetuate the power of the ring, they have, under the cloak of reform, taken upon themselves to renominate Mayor Stokley, the head, body and brains of the Republican ring in Philadelphia.

THE MOREY LETTER.

As the shamming over the Morey letter goes on we are more and more convinced of its genuineness, that the body of the letter was written by Brown, Garfield's clerk and signed, by the C. M. statesman himself. It is so characteristic of Garfield to make oath that he did not write the letter, it having been written by his clerk! The man who circulated a counterfeited and interpolated copy of the Poland report (the same which led the Muscatine *Journal* astray) is capable of just that sort of moral though not technical perjury. Every fact in Garfield's life relating to a pinch in his fortunes condemns him of this tricky oath. When a question arose as to the order in which his back pay was covered into the Treasury, he, in a public speech exhibited a list of the members who had returned the salary grab, printed in the New York *Herald*, and said to his audience, "there has been some controversy as to the order in which my back pay was returned. You will observe that in this *Herald* list my name is the first."

Now that was true, but it was a lie. His name did head the *Herald* list, but instead of being the first to return his back pay he was the twenty-seventh.

It is this miserable untruthfulness, this lying and sneaking disposition of Garfield, that appals all thinking men who value public morality. Every such man and every gentleman can appreciate this paragraph in Abram S. Hewitt's late article in the *Nation* on the Morey letter. Replying to the Judicial coward Noah Davis's charge that Hewitt and Garfield were "friends," Mr. Hewitt says: "There was an insuperable bar to the formation of any friendship between us from the outset, and this bar never was, nor by any possibility ever could have been removed. Gen. Garfield never crossed my threshold nor did I ever enter his door."

Of no other man ever elected President of this Republic could a thing as true and severe have been said. Mr. Hewitt is a gentleman, careful of his associations and Garfield had just been convicted of bribery and perjury by the Poland report.

"Christian Soldier" Howard has been appointed to take charge of West Point in place of General Scofield, retired. Now if General Howard wants to take the starch out of the white embryo Major-Generals who are supposed to slit the ears of the colored embryo Major-Generals, he will at once proceed to establish a savings bank for the special use of the cadets. Then, when he gets all their money, and the bank follows the example of his Freedmen's Bank, and "busts," the boys will be really as 'umble as Uriah Heep pretended to be.

NONE OF THAT.—Our exchanges announce that President-elect Garfield is seriously ill at his home in Mentor, Ohio. It is said also that he is threatened with apoplexy. It is to be hoped that these reports are exaggerated; as no one would be likely to be willing to exchange him for Arthur, the Vice President-elect, who was turned out of the New York Custom House for his corruptions by his own party. We have made up our mind to stand Garfield, but we hope the Lord will deliver us from the rule of Arthur.

"SUPERB" LOYALISTS.—The men who vote against such a soldier as General Hancock, and then awarded large salaries to such men as Mosby, Longstreet & Co., who slaughtered the Union soldiers like dogs, while such veterans as McClellan, Hancock, and many others, risked their lives for the Union and met the Confederate Brigadiers so highly prized by "the loyal millions of the North" at the cannon's mouth, is indeed a very strange reversal of modern affairs. But so we go.

"TOUGH AS WAX."—It is announced that Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, formerly Confederate Vice President, and now Congressman from Georgia, who has been at "the point of death" twenty times within the past five years, has been put on a pair of platform scales and balances the beam at 89 pounds; and he has the dyspepsia so bad that he can't eat anything. The old man says he expects to starve to death one of these days.

The thread for the glass cloth, now made at Pittsburgh, is drawn out of a molten bar by means of a rapidly revolving wheel at the rate of 2,000 yards a minute. The weaving is done on looms, about the same as with silk. The coloring is done with minerals when the glass is originally melted.

Abraham Lincoln's old home at Springfield is reported by the Sangamon (Illinois *Monitor*) to be "a calaboose for vagrants." The building was vacated by a boarding-house keeper recently and since then tramps have found lodging therein.

LIFE BROKERAGE.—The Selinsgrove *Times* says: We learn from a pretty reliable source that there are about $100,000 speculative insurance on the life of Abraham Johnson, an aged pauper of Union township, Snyder county, Pennsylvania.

HE SHOULD DRY UP.

We concur with an exchange in its remarks as follows: In his message to Congress Mr. Hayes complains that the colored men in several of the Southern States are not permitted to enjoy the rights of citizenship conferred upon them by the amendments to the Constitution. He says they are deprived of the right of suffrage "by fraudulent practices in connection with the ballots, with the regulations as to the places and manner of voting, returning and canvassing the votes cast." This charge made by the Fraudulent President is not false, but it is an insult to the people of the South. It is impossible to conceive of anything more supremely absurd and imprudent than the idea of the present occupant of the White House prating about fraudulent practices concerning the counting and returning of the votes cast at any election. If there is in all this country, one man who should forever keep silent upon the subject of election frauds, that man is Rutherford B. Hayes. He knows, and the American people know, that after he had been fairly defeated, by an overwhelming majority, he was placed in the Presidential chair by the most infamous frauds perpetrated in the history of any free government. His administration represents the wicked conspiracy which robbed the people of their chosen rulers, in 1876-7. For nearly four years he has filled an office to which he was never elected, and has drawn an annual salary of $50,000, which of right belonged to Samuel J. Tilden, the legally elected President of the United States. When Mr. Hayes prates about frauds concerning the ballot, he invites the contempt of just men of all parties.

A NEW FIELD.

The New York *Sun* tells of a new and novel church project which is under way in Brooklyn. The projectors think that there is room in that city of churches for a place of worship that shall be as free from aristocracy as ecclesiasticism and sectarianism; that shall have no salaried preacher or choir; that shall not be a bazaar of fashion; in which the poorest shall be as welcome and as well treated as the richest; a church not only saying but believing that no man is so bad as to be unworthy of help or so hopelessly depraved as to be beyond hope; "a true Christian church, which Christ would join if He were here on earth—a company of believers in and followers of the Nazarene in all respects, engaged in works of mercy, in lifting up tramps and vagrants, not in hunting them down by bureaus of espionage and detective; in feeding the sinful, no matter how they come into their deplorable condition; clothing the unclean, giving rest to the weary, medicine and gentle words of love to the sick—in a word, doing just as the Saviour did." If a church of this sort is successfully founded in Brooklyn it will be the most noted achievement of the age.

THE LIE AHEAD.—An exchange says that it was on a recent Thursday that Prof. David Swing congratulated himself in the New York *Independent* on "the waning popularity of the lie." And this while the people were huzzaing because the man whom some of the most distinguished members of his own party declared had sworn to that which was false was elected to the highest position in the world. The increasing popularity of the lie seems to be the danger, Dr. Swing. The doctor will have to "take to the water" this time, although he will have Poland, Banks, McCrary & Co. to back him. A stolen President followed by a lying one is no credit to prevailing morality. It is very thin!

THAT HEATHEN.—"Chang," the Chinese giant, has arrived in this country. He is 33 years old, about 9 feet high, and well educated. He was interviewed by a reporter 6 feet 3 inches tall, who put on a high silk hat and then stood under the giant's outstretched arm without touching it. He wears a watch presented to him by Queen Victoria which weighs 2¼ pounds, to which is attached a chain 9 feet long, which barely reaches around his neck and down to his vest. His vest pocket is about the size of a charity fair grab-bag.

LOFTY SAYINGS.—A Baltimore paper goes off in this way:

One hundred and fifty years ago the site of Baltimore could have been purchased for nineteen hogsheads of tobacco. There were then forty-three inhabitants. At the close of the last century Baltimore was ahead of Boston in commerce. In 1820 there was a population of 80,000. Now there are 330,000. The activity of the people is shown in the fact that Baltimore made the first turnpikes and the first railroad, if not the first steamboat. "It preceded the world," says Mr. Scharf, "in the use of illuminating gas and in the magnetic telegraph. It put up the first iron building and the first cylinder printing press in the United States, printed the first agricultural paper, and hoisted the first American flag."

That editor must have felt good after that delivery. We hope he will be able to prove his allegations historically true, if called upon for the proof.

THE WHITES AHEAD.—An exchange says that Hancock carried nineteen States and Garfield nineteen. Except that the Republican keeps possession of the official flesh-pots they have but little to boast of. The people of the United States are about evenly divided between the two great parties, and subtracting the negro vote from the aggregate Republican vote it will appear that the number of white Democrats exceeds that of white Republicans by just about *one million*.

IN A HURRY.—The New York *Tribune* says: "The American people are in favor of seeing General Grant properly provided for, and that promptly, too." That last clause hits the nail on the head. "The American people" want to have an end of the discussion of "what shall we do for Grant?" as if he were a public pauper.—*Philadelphia Times.*

A SAMPLE TRAMP.—A ragged old tramp was arrested at Buffalo. When taken to the police station, and subjected to the customary search, he resisted furiously. His reasons was apparent when $3,242 in bonds and money was found sewed up in his clothes.

The annual message of Mayor Stokley, of Philadelphia, shows that the funded debt of that city is $70,970,041, three times that of the State.

Alaska has a population, according to the last census, of 22,000 persons, of whom 10,000 are Indians, 1,300 Aleuts and 1,500 Creoles.

California furnishes the best honey and a larger quantity than any other portion of the world.

DOMESTIC BRIGANDAGE.

For many years the American reader of current events has had his attention called to the crimes and daring deeds committed by the brigands of Italy and Spain, little dreaming that something of the same kind would occur in the Quaker Commonwealth, and that, too, about midway between the great city of the State and the State Capitol, where civilization is certainly "as tony" as anywhere else in the United States. But such is the fact. In addition to being annoyed by the Indian on our Western borders, we have the brigand right in our midst.

For a number of years the papers of Berks, Lebanon, Lancaster and Dauphin counties have referred to the numerous outrages committed in the shape of bold burglaries, daring highway robberies and numerous petty thefts perpetrated within the borders of said counties—the robbery of stores, railway stations, freight houses, mills, farm houses and barns. These thefts were traced to the infamous crowd known as the "Welsh mountain gang." Their stronghold, and place of refuge, was in the low range of hills and wilderness familiarly known as the Welsh mountains and Barren hill, about fifty miles west of Philadelphia, and nearly the same distance from Harrisburg. The place where their stronghold was located composes the border of three counties (Chester, Lancaster and Berks) but their depredations extended over Upper Lebanon and across the eastern limits of Dauphin county. A correspondent of the New York *Sun*, writing from the neighborhood infested with this notorious gang, says:

The resort of the desperadoes is known as the "The Sassafras," an extensive thicket of sassafras trees, so dense that a horse would find it impossible to force its way through, and many parts of it are impenetrable even to man. In many places the land is uneven and broken by deep gorges. Down the mountain sides are many large caves, almost screened from sight by the thick underbrush. Looking down from the edge of the hills upon the country below is like a transition from a wilderness to a paradise. To the west, as far as the eye can reach, stretches the fertile Conestoga Valley, with its endless prospect of well cultivated farms, neat white farmhouses and barns, its numerous wheat fields, and pastures filled with grazing cattle. This garden country is populated by the thrifty Menonites, the Dunkards and the descendants of the famous old Dutch stock. It is this thrift and wealth in live stock, coupled with the peculiar topography of the country, which makes this fertile country a favorite field of operation for the horse and cattle thieves, who have been plying their trade here for years. It is hard to tell when these wilds were free from them. No farmer within a radius of ten miles from "The Sassafras" has escaped their depredations. Honeybrook, over ten miles away, has been invaded twice in the night and two of its most valuable horses carried away. Every farmer with any valuable stock in the surrounding neighborhood has at one time or another suffered. Every previous effort to capture and bring to punishment the thieves have failed. At length the farmers banded together after the manner of the western vigilance committee for mutual protection. The farmers in the Lancaster section organized themselves into what is known as the Harmony Detective Association, while the farmers and citizens of the Chester county section banded together as the Honeybrook Detective Association. A liberal supply of arms were distributed in both these communities and the members of the respective associations agreed to shoot any man on sight caught stealing from their premises.

"The thieves carried off not only horses and cattle, but wheat, corn, pigs and poultry. Then houses were broken into on Sunday nights, when the occupants were at church, and wearing apparel and bed clothing were carried off, to the extent, in some instances, of depriving families of everything in this line that they possessed. Some months ago three masked men entered the house of Isaac Seldonridge, a well-to-do Dunkard farmer, living three miles from Honeybrook, Lancaster county, occupied by Seldomridge and his aged sister, drew pistols, bound the woman fast, and holding a pistol at the head of the brother compelled him to deliver up all the money in the house. This was only twenty dollars which they took away with the silverware and other valuables, swearing that they would call again, and that next time he had better have more money about him. These outrages were so often repeated that the citizens throughout the whole section of that country which had been invaded by the robbers became thoroughly aroused and meetings were held daily to organize measures to break up the gang. This has at length resulted in the arrests just made. Whether the whole of the gang has been captured or not, confidence is felt that the arrests will put a stop to any further depredations for some time at least.

"Within the past few weeks thirteen men ranging from eighteen to seventy years, have been quietly arrested in pairs and trios and jailed in the Lebanon, Berks and Lancaster county jails. Jacob P. Heffly was the first man arrested, and he made a full confession before Magistrate Shultze."

Heffly, it appears, had a quarrel with his wife and threatened her with bodily harm. In order to protect herself, it is alleged, she informed the authorities of the actions of her husband.

The *Sun* correspondent continues: "The entire gang lived in the forest country near the Blue mountains. They met in Ghost Hollow, where each took an oath on the Bible to be loyal one to the other and always be ready to protect and defend and also to divide all plunder. At the conclusion of the oath daggers were drawn and every man threatened with death should he reveal their secret. Edward Schaum, Alfred Dohman, F. Brill, Ben. Katterman, Sam McDonough, Geo. Good, W. Moyer, Q. Shaeffer, Bill. Moyer, Jacob Houck and several others were taken into custody. They are rough looking back-woodsmen of the poorest class. Some procured bail. They all claim that the man who confessed against them swore falsely. Their thieving operations extended into four or five counties—Berks, Lebanon, Schuylkill, Lancaster and Dauphin—and the band was a terror in Eastern Pennsylvania. They had night signals and countersigns, and carried on the boldest operations, driving off cattle and plundering indiscriminately, hiding their booty in the mountains, and then running it off to the cities."

SAD.—Mrs. Long of Baltimore was until lately a retiring, sedate woman, the widow of a wealthy merchant, and devoted wholly to domestic affairs. Now she is preaching on the street corners a religion which she says she has been commissioned by God to make known to the world. Though insane on that subject, she is rational in other respects.

CUTE.—The Lowell *Reporter* says some enthusiastic fashion writer predicts a revolution in underwear. Well, a change in such things is necessary, once in a while.

TRADING LOVERS.

HOW TWO PIKE COUNTY MAIDENS CHANGED OFF ON ACCOUNT OF POLITICS.

Not far from the town of Lackawaxen is the home of two young ladies—sisters—aged respectfully 18 and 20 years. They were each receiving the addresses of lovers who were brothers, and both couples were engaged to be married. It was their intention to celebrate a double wedding about the holidays, but matters have been changed. Sometime ago the four were sitting together in the parlor of the girls' home when the elder lady expressed a desire to attend a political meeting then being held in a near-by village. She asked her lover to accompany her, but he refused her point blank, giving as his reason that he was no Democrat. The young lady insisted but still he refused. Finally she turned to his brother, who, it seems, was a Democrat, and asked him to accompany her. To the surprise of all, he at once consented, and they went to the meeting. The two who remained at home were quite indignant, the one at the conduct of her lover and the other at the way his sweetheart had acted. The more they discussed it the angrier they became. They—the ones at home—were both Republicans, while the two who had left were of Democratic proclivities. They talked on, discovering little by little similarities of tastes and habits, and finally resolved each to break with the old love and form a new alliance. No sooner resolved than the compact was ratified with a kiss, when by chance the others entered. The gentleman told his brother at once what they had decided to do. To his great surprise no sorrow was shown, no anger manifested, and his wonder was increased when he was informed that the other couple, while on their way home, had resolved to do just the same thing. The hugging still continues as usual and the wedding will take place about New Year's day.

GRANT FOR THE SENATE.

The rumor that General Grant is to be elected to the Senate to represent New York is closely followed by the rumor that he is to be elected to represent Pennsylvania.

Both statements are plausible on their face.

Grant is eligible. For the last twelve years he has had no permanent residence, and can as easily claim citizenship in either one of the States mentioned as in Illinois, from which Commonwealth he hailed when elected President. He is invincible. Conkling controls the New York Legislature, Cameron the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Each has the power to make the ex-President a Senatorial colleague.

The difficulty lies in the fact that Grant cannot sit for New York and Pennsylvania at the same time. He may be elected Senator by both States, but, being so elected, he must make a choice as to which he will serve. A question of rivalry arising at this time between Conkling and Cameron, would, also, be awkward. They are both for Grant and the Empire.

It is our Christian hope, however, that Grant will be elected to the Senate, from some State or other. We want the American people to find out, before he dies, of what metal their ridiculous idol is made.—*Exchange.*

A LAWYER'S WIFE CREMATED

PLEDGED TO BURN THE BODY OF THE FIRST TO DIE—OTHER SUBJECTS.

There was another cremation at Dr. Lemoyne's crematory, in Washington county, on Thanksgiving day, the subject being Mrs. Lucia Noyes, wife of C. H. Noyes, a lawyer, of Warren, Pa. The lady died on the 21st of November, in her 28th year, of child birth. The body arrived at 11 o'clock A. M., accompanied by Mr. Noyes, who with his wife had pledged themselves to cremate the one who died first. There were religious services at the crematory conducted by Rev. Dr. Hayes, after which the body was removed from the casket and placed in the retort. As soon as the door was closed all took their departure. Nothing could be seen but dense smoke after the remains were placed in the retort.

The fires were lighted at 1 o'clock on the previous afternoon by John L. Dye, the gentleman by whom the crematory was built. He has overseen each of the incinerations which have taken place in Washington. Three persons in New York, two in Philadelphia, and one or two in Pittsburgh have about completed arrangements to have their bodies cremated at their death. Bodies that have been interred will not be received.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of L. G. WILE, late of Philadelphia, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.
WILLIAM POWELL, Administrator.
Clearfield, Pa., Nov. 24th, 1880-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of BENJAMIN S. ROBERTS, late of Knox township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay. CONRAD BAKER, Administrator.
New Millport, Pa., Nov. 10, 1880-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of ELIAS L. SMILEY, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd., having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay. LAFAYETTE SMILEY, Administrator.
Luthersburg, Pa., Nov. 10, 1880-6t.

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, on the premises, in Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., 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 66 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,

Those 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 Henry Cochran, and on the west by land of F. P. 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. Raskin, south by land of W. H. Heichel and W. H. Schnarre, and west by public road, containing 22 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. JAS. MAHAFFEY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Sheriff.
Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 1, 1880.

Legal Advertisements.

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 and described as follows: On the east by Chest creek and lands of J. & J. H. Breth, on the north by lands of L. J. Hoover, on the west by public road leading from Newburg to New Washington, and on the south by road leading to Breth's mills and lands of said J. & J. H. Breth, containing about 12 acres, all cleared, and having thereon erected a two-story frame house, 18 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 piece is a part of said tract), on the west by lands of Henry Pennington, and on the south by lands formerly owned by Jacob Lingafelt, containing