Railroads.

Pennsylvania Railroad

TYRONE & CLEARFIELD BRANCH

ON and after Monday, NOV. 5, 1883, the Passenger Trains will run daily (except Sundays) between Tyrone and Clearfield, as follows:

CLEARFIELD MAIL.

LEAVE SOUTH.		LEAVE NORTH.	
Curwensville,	3.20, P.M.	Tyrone,	9.05, A.M.
Riverview,	3.30, "	Vanscoyoc,	9.20, "
Clearfield,	3.40, "	Summit,	9.30, "
Leonard,	3.49, "	Powelton,	10.00, "
Barrett,	3.54, "	Osceola,	10.12, "
Woodland,	4.01, "	Boynton,	10.17, "
Bigler,	4.08, "	Steiner's,	10.22, "
Wallaceton,	4.17, "	Philipsburg,	10.25, "
Blue Ball,	4.25, "	Graham,	10.28, "
Graham,	4.31, "	Blue Ball,	10.37, "
Philipsburg,	4.35, "	Wallaceton,	10.44, "
Steiner's,	4.39, "	Bigler,	10.52, "
Boynton,	4.46, "	Woodland,	10.59, "
Osceola,	4.52, "	Barrett,	11.07, "
Powelton,	5.03, "	Leonard,	11.12, "
Summit,	5.15, "	Clearfield,	11.19, "
Vanscoyoc,	5.35, "	Riverview,	11.25, "
Tyrone,	6.00, "	Curwensville,	11.40A.M

CLEARFIELD EXPRESS.

LEAVE SOUTH.		LEAVE NORTH.	
Curwensville,	5.30 A.M.	Tyrone,	7.20 P.M.
Riverview,	5.39 "	Vanscoyoc,	7.43 "
Clearfield,	5.47 "	Summit,	8.05 "
Leonard,	5.53 "	Powelton,	8.17 "
Barrett,	5.57 "	Osceola,	8.28 "
Woodland,	6.03 "	Boynton,	8.34 "
Bigler,	6.08 "	Steiner's,	8.39 "
Wallaceton,	6.15 "	Philipsburg,	8.42 "
Blue Ball,	6.21 "	Graham,	8.47 "
Graham,	6.25 "	Blue Ball,	8.55 "
Philipsburg,	6.29 "	Wallaceton,	9.02 "
Steiner's,	6.32 "	Bigler,	9.10 "
Boynton,	6.37 "	Woodland,	9.17 "
Osceola,	6.42 "	Barrett,	9.25 "
Powelton,	6.53 "	Leonard,	9.30 "
Summit,	7.05 "	Clearfield,	9.37 "
Vanscoyoc,	7.28 "	Riverview,	9.45 "
Tyrone,	7.45 "	Curwensville	10.20 "

PHILIPSBURG & MOSHANNON BRANCHES

LEAVE SOUTH. P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	LEAVE NORTH. A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
2.30			Morrisdale,	7.15	12.40	
2.40		7.30	Philipsburg,	7.00	12.25	5.09
2.45		7.33	Steiner's		12.22	5.06
2.49		7.40	Boynton,		12.14	4.58
2.55	10.20	7.53	Osceola,	9.50	12.04	4.40
3.10	10.35	8.11	Moshannon,	9.34	11.52	4.30
3.18	10.43	8.19	Sterling,	9.30	11.45	4.25
3.22	10.48	8.25	Houtsdale,	9.25	11.40	4.20
3.30	10.53	8.35	McCauley,	9.20	11.35	4.10
3.35	10.58	8.41	Kendrick's,	9.15	11.30	4.05
3.40	11.13	8.49	Ramey,	9.10	11.25	3.00

BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH.

Ex. Mail. P.M.	A.M.			Mail. P.M.	Exp. A.M.
7.08	8.20	leave Tyrone	arrive	6.32	7.55
7.23	8.37	Bald Eagle		6.17	7.42
8.01	9.16	Julian		5.38	7.05
8.24	9.43	Milesburg		5.15	6.43
8.32	9.51	Bellefonte		5.05	6.33
8.45	10.03	Milesburg		4.55	6.23
8.58	10.20	Howard		4.31	6.00
9.42	11.08	arrive L. Haven	leave	3.55	5.25

TYRONE STATION.

EASTWARD.	A.M.	WESTWARD.	A.M.
Pacific Express	8.57	Pittsburgh Exp'ss,	1.53
Johnstown Express	8.31	Pacific Express,	8.18
	P.M.		P.M.
Day Express	12.34	Way Passenger,	1.15
Mail Train,	3.27	Chicago Express,	3.35
Atlantic Express,	6.51	Mail Train,	6.34
Phila. Express,	9.33	Fast Line,	7.08

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

S. S. BLAIR,
Superintendent.

my17-tf.

STAGE LINES.

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

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

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

LOW GRADE DIVISION.

ON and after Monday, Nov 15th, 1880, the passenger trains will run daily (except Sunday) between Red Bank and Driftwood, as follows:—

EASTWARD.—Day Mail leaves Pittsburg 8.55 a. m.; Red Bank 11.35; Sligo Junction 11.51; New Bethlehem 12.35 p. m.; Maysville 1.10; Troy 1.35; Brookville 1.55; Fuller's 2.20; Reynoldsville 2.38; DuBois 3.00; Summit Tunnel 3.21; Penfield 3.42; Tyler's 3.55; Benezette 4.31; arrives at Driftwood at 5.20.

WESTWARD.—Day Mail leaves Driftwood 12.20 p. m.; Benezette 1.06; Tyler's 1.28; Penfield 1.39; Summit Tunnel 1.60; DuBois 2.15; Reynoldsville 2.38; Fuller's 3.51; Brookville 3.15; Troy 3.32; Maysville 3.53; New Bethlehem 4.09; Sligo Junction 4.47; Red Bank 5.05; arrives at Pittsburg at 7.40 p. m.

☞ The Reynoldsville Accommodation leaves Reynoldsville daily at 7.55 a. m.; and arrives at Red Bank at 10.50 a. m., Pittsburgh at 1.40 p. m. Leaves Pittsburgh at 3.15 p. m.; Red Bank at 5.55 p. m.; arriving at Reynoldsville at 9.05 p. m.

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

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

FARE FROM CLEARFIELD, TO			
Bellefonte, Pa	$2 05	Middletown	$5 08
Lock Haven	2 70	Marietta	5 55
Williamsport	3 60	Lancaster	5 80
Huntingdon	1 80	PHILADELPHIA	7 90
Lewistown	2 99	Altoona	1 65
Marysville	4 50	Johnstown	2 85
Cuwensville	20	Philipsburg	81
Osceola	65	Tyrone	1 22
HARRISBURG	4 75	PITTSBURG	5 15

Miscellaneous.

FARM FOR SALE.

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

SIXTY ACRES,

half of which is in a good state of cultivation, with a frame dwelling, log barn, a thrifty orchard and an excellent spring of never failing water, together with the necessary outbuildings. The portion not cleared is heavily timbered, and all is underlaid with coal and iron. It will be sold low and on easy terms. For further information call on the premises, or address the subscriber at Grampian Hill P. O. OWEN J. KEENAN.
Grampian Hills, June 24, 1880-3m.

CENTRAL

State Normal School.

(Eighth Normal School District.)

Lock Haven, Clinton Co., Pa.

A. N. RAUB, A. M., Ph. D., Principal.

This School as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Clasical learning.

Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.

Location healthful and easy of access.

Surrounding scenery unsurpassed.

Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work.

Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough.

Expenses moderate.

Fifty cents a week deduction to those preparing to teach.

Students admitted at any time.

Course of study prescribed by the State; I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Scientific.

ADJUNCT COURSES:

I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Music. IV. Art.

The Elementary and Scientific courses are Professional, and students graduating therein receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding degrees: Master of the Elements and Master of the Sciences. Graduates in the other courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Faculty.

The Professional courses are liberal, and are in thoroughness not inferior to those of our best colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this school to help to secure it by furnishing intelligent and efficient teachers for her schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving school.

For catalogue and terms address the Principal, or the Secretary of the Board.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

STOCKHOLDERS' TRUSTEES.

J. H. Barton, M. D., A. H. Best, Jacob Brown, S. M. Bickford, Samuel Christ, A. N. Raub, R. S. Cook, T. C. Hipple, Esq., G. Kietzing, E. P. McCormick, Esq., W. W. Rankin, W. H. Brown.

STATE TRUSTEES.

Hon. A. G. Curtin, Hon. H. L. Dieffenbach, Gen. Jesse Merrill, Hon. Wm. Bigler, J. C. C. Whaley, S. Miller McCormick, Esq.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM BIGLER,
President, Clearfield, Pa.
Gen. JESSE MERRILL,
Vice President, Lock Haven, Pa.
S. MILLAR McCORMICK,
Secretary, Lock Haven, Pa.
THOMAS VARDLEY,
Treasurer, Lock Haven, Pa.

Lock Haven, Pa., August 4, 1880-1y.

Miscellaneous.

ARNOLD HAS ADVANCED

Prices of Shingles,

SHAVED AND SAWED

Curwensville, Jan. 9, '78-tf.

E. S. HENDERSON,

UNDERTAKER

BURNSIDE, PENN'A.

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

Funerals Attended Anywhere.

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

Dec. 16, 1879-tf.

GEO. WEAVER & CO.,

SECOND STREET,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

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

Dry - Goods Groceries,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

QUEENSWARE, WOOD & WILLOW WARE,

HATS AND CAPS,

FLOUR, FEED, SALT, &c.

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

GEORGE WEAVER & CO.
Clearfield, Pa., Jan. 9, 1878-tf.

REMOVAL!

James L. Leavy,

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

COOK STOVES,

HEATING AND

PARLOR STOVES,

of the latest improved patterns, at low prices.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Gas Fixtures and Tinware.

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

Anything in my line will be ordered special if desired.

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

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

HAVE YOU HEARD

The News From

MOORE'S?

THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps

—AND—

Gent's Furnishing Goods

That Ever Came into the County,

AT THEIR STORE, ROOM NO. 1

OPERA HOUSE,

GEO. C. & TOM W. MOORE.

Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 22, 1880-3m.

HOFFER'S

Cheap Cash Store.

ROOM NO. THREE, OPERA HOUSE.

Clearfield, Pa.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

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

Fancy Dress Goods,

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

NOTIONS,

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

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Hardware, Tinware,

Carpets, Oil Cloths,

WALL PAPER,

LEATHER, FISH, Etc.,

Which will be sold wholesale or retail. Will take

Country Produce

In Exchange for Goods at Market Price.

WM. J. HOFFER.
Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 24, 1880-tf.

New Advertisements.

5,000 BUSHELS.—George Weaver & Co want five thousand bushels of OATS, now, and will pay cash or produce.
Clearfield, Pa., Aug. 13, 1879-tf.

MEAT MARKET.

F. M. CARDON & BRO.,

On Market St., one door west of Mansion House, CLEARFIELD, PA.

Our arrangements are of the most complete character for furnishing the public with Fresh Meats of all kind, and of the very best quality. We also deal in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, which we keep on exhibition for the benefit of the public. Call around when in town, and take a look at things, or address as

F. M. CARDON & BRO.
Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-tf.

FOR TINWARE, HARDWARE,

and

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

and

NEEDLES, ATTACHMENTS AND PARTS,

and all kinds of

SEWING MACHINES,

GO TO

O. B. MERRELL, Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA. [June 2, '80-tf.

Thomas A. Duckett,

—DEALER IN—

F-U-E-L.

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

Coal, Wood & Coke,

Which I am prepared to deliver in a few hours' notice. I am always ready to haul and deliver from and to the depot, or anywhere else, and move families and household goods anywhere on short notice. THOS. A. DUCKETT.
Clearfield, Pa., Mar. 31, 1880-tf.

JOHN TROUTMAN,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

MATTRESSES,

AND

Improved Spring Beds,

MARKET STREET, NEAR P. O.

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

MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES,

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

dec18'72 JOHN TROUTMAN.

Re-Union of Trade.

THE undersigned wishing to inform the public that he opened a

COMMISSION STORE

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

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

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

FARMERS AND LUMBERMEN

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

Singer Sewing Machines.

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

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

John Irvin & Bros.,

CURWENSVILLE, PA.,

—DEALERS IN—

All Kinds of Merchandise,

—SUCH AS—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

SQUARE TIMBER,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SAWED LUMBER CUT TO ORDER.

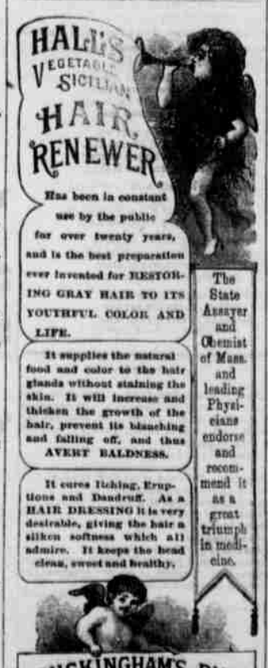
The Only Manufacturers in Clearfield County of the

NEW PROCESS FLOUR!

FLOUR, CHOP AND FEED ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Grain—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Etc.

Curwensville, Pa., June 2, 1880-tf.



THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 5, 1881.

WINTER WEATHER.

BY JOHN BURNSIDE.

The dead leaves rustle on the bough,
The weather's getting cold;
The ground is frozen, and the snow
Covers the farm and fold.
The farmer sits and sings beside
His cheerful hearthwood fire,
And chuckles on his knees doth ride,
And prattle to their sire.

The kettle on the crane still swings;
His good wife rambles round,
And viands from the larder brings,
As good as any found;
The neighing stock are housed and fed,
The sheep are safe in the fold;
There's wood within the grate and shed,
Without the snow and cold.

How goes it friend these chilling days?
Are you prepared to meet
The north-wind's blast, the icy glaze,
And Winter's snow and sleet?
Are you prepared to face the wild,
Relentless ice king's spell,
Supplied with food for wife and child,
And raiment, too, as well?

If not, God pity you my friend!
For charity is cold,
And sympathy no clothes will lend,
Unless indorsed by gold.
True charity has open ears,
But is so seldom found
That little of the *true* appears
To aid the poor around.

God pity you, full well, my friend!
And care for you and yours,
And may he food and raiment send
While Winter's cold endures;
And when the May day comes again,
With bright sunshine and flowers,
May you forget the spell of pain,
And live in brighter hours.

GRAYSVILLE, Pa.

FORNEY TO GOSHORN.

THE GREAT REPUBLICAN CORRUPTION FUND.

ANCHOR WHITE LEAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, Dec. 6, 1880.

Col. John W. Forney, Philadelphia:

DEAR SIR: I have just read your criticism on Mr. John Welsh in *Progress* (December 4, page 51), and regret that, in view of the political course of your paper, and especially this attack on one of your oldest and best friends, than whom there is no one in Philadelphia who is more esteemed and respected for the purity of his life, I must request you to discontinue sending me the *Progress* from this date.

Yours respectfully,
A. T. GOSHORN.

OFFICE "PROGRESS,"
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 14, 1880.

Hon. A. T. Goshorn, Cincinnati:

MY DEAR SIR: The right to stop a newspaper is like the right to breathe God's free air. But with certain other rights it may sometimes be abused. So I hold that no man stopping his paper has a right to give confidential reasons for insulting the editor. Having gone through this business for more than a generation, I propose to discuss the question with perfect candor in this public reply to your letter of the 6th of December, 1880. As the wrong I condemned was a deliberate outrage upon the American people, I claim the full privilege to justify myself in denunciation of it.

Twenty-one years ago James Buchanan, President of the United States, set the example to his army of office holders by stopping my paper, the *Press*, because I conscientiously declared for the freedom of Kansas. I boldly exposed his proscription to the people, and with their aid broke down his administration at the polls. When I advocated, almost alone among my contemporaries in Philadelphia, the movement in favor of letting the cars run over our streets on the first day of the week for the benefit of the laboring poor of this great city, my paper was stopped by thousands who now go to church in the same cars every Sunday. For that sincere effort I was assailed by a concentrated cordon of angry clergymen, one memorable Sabbath day, calling upon their congregations to stop the *Press*; and now most of these men of God frequently ride to and from church on Sunday. When, equally solitary and alone, I pleaded that the colored people should be allowed the use of the same cars, hundreds of those who now amiably sit side by side with the negro in these cars, also stopped the *Press*.

But my last and crowning crime was that of declaring for General Hancock for President. One man withdrew his subscription because he declared I was dishonoring the fame of the dead General Meade, the most of the survivors of whose family voted in the Presidential election for the living hero of Gettysburg. Another, who was one of the loudest to applaud Gen. Hancock in July, 1863, for his magnificent services to our great State and city, stopped *Progress* because he could not train, he said, with a party which supported Lee in the rebellion. Still another discontinued his paper because the election of General Hancock, in his belief, would be a decree against the control of his special ring in this country. Others, not quite so bold, waited to see if General Hancock could be elected in November, in which event no doubt your name would still be inscribed on my books.

John Welsh was among this list. He, like you, waited for Hancock's defeat before he aired his anger. In addition to his note withdrawing his name from *Progress*, he declared that he could not stand my theory that the Empire was certain to be successful if mere money was hereafter permitted to crush and control free judgment in this country.

Now I have your letter of the 6th of December. Instead of meeting the direct issue—instead of discussing on fair grounds the doctrine that there can be no free untrammeled suffrage in this country if capital is allowed to muzzle conscience and to turn the laboring population into so many white slaves, you speak of Mr. Welsh as "one of your (my) eldest and best friends than whom there is no one in Philadelphia who is more esteemed and respected for the purity of his life."

All of which I freely admit except that which relates to the friendship between Mr. Welsh and myself. That has always been maintained by perfect independence of all money relations between us. But if, in this remark, you mean that I went abroad under his invitation as Centennial Commissioner, in 1874–1875, please remember that, besides doing my duty honestly, according to your records and the public judgment, I spent thousands of dollars out of my own pocket, in addition to the two hundred and fifty dollars a month allowed by the Finance Committee. So much for that. It is because Mr. Welsh is precisely what you say he is, because he is so good a man, because his life heretofore has been a model, because of the purity of that life (virtues you claim for him, and I concede) that a fatal force was given to his secret application for the money of the millionaires to buy a man into the Presidency, convicted by the Republican party of the United States of brazen corruption in the American Congress.

The purity of John Welsh's life made the impurity of that example more terrible. Until he signed the monstrous circular of the 14th of September, 1880, General Hancock was the foreordained President of the United States. Hancock's friends had just carried Maine, and Mr. Garfield himself, and the trained bands of his party—the office-holders and reckless managers who have been getting rich for twenty years from the plunder of the general Government—saw and trembled before that "handwriting on the wall." At this point John Welsh took the field against General Hancock. Up to the Maine election, in September, John Welsh stood aloof. The thrilling record of General Hancock, his splendid contradiction of all charges or suspicions against himself, the attractive incidents of his stainless life, and the graceful dignity with which he avoided all offensive advertisement of his person and his claims had reached thousands of hearts, and there is no doubt that if these evangelizing influences had been permitted to control, Hancock would have been the choice of the American people.

At this moment John Welsh, of all men, the very man whose "purity of life" should have led him to yield to these great facts, made his appearance as the author of the extraordinary circular which I republish. Up to that time he had stood aloof. And when that paper appeared there was not a gentleman in Philadelphia, outside of the aspirants for office, who did not read this demand for a corruption fund with amazement. The shameless circular was a blow in the dark, struck from an unexpected quarter, struck under the mask of confidence in the hope that those it was intended to debauch and destroy would never hear of it.

Fortunately, such monstrous transactions always see the light of day. You cannot print a wicked wrong in this age and hide it from human eyes and hearts, any more than you can hide it from God; and so, when John Welsh promised to keep the money sent to him to buy the suffrage a secret, he admitted all of which he now stands convicted. By this pledge of secrecy he confessed he was wrong. "The purity of his life" was a living reproach upon his deliberate act, and the success of his wrong crowned his own dishonor. It was he who sounded the challenge. His was the bugle call to bribery. He re-aroused the elements of hatred against the South. He organized capital against labor in the North. He stimulated the worst men. His bid was the boldest bid against conscience since the days of the bank of the United States, and it was a more audacious assault upon individual integrity than that great corporation. It was a more formidable temptation to parties and to the press, in proportion as the money John Welsh marshalled against Gen'l Hancock was a thousand times more than that organized against General Jackson, fifty years ago, by the bank of the United States.

And so, long before the day of election, John Welsh became the text of sectional hatred on the one side and sectional humiliation on the other.—The money he raised was the open treasury from which desperate men could draw at *ad libitum*, and last November the States bought by that money were handed over, like manacled prisoners, to the tender mercies of the rescued office-holders and their chief at Mentor.

Was I to stand silent before such an occasion as this? Was I to remain muzzled before the exposure of the dark secret? Had I consented to such a shame I would have been a partner in the conspiracy itself.

Now, lest you may not have seen this most shameful circular, I reprint it as follows:—

23 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
September 14th, 1880.

At a meeting of a number of the business men of Philadelphia, held Thursday, September 9th, Hon. John Welsh was chosen Chairman, and Cyrus Elder Secretary. The undersigned were appointed a Committee to procure funds for the use of the Republican party in the present campaign.

You know that on the result of the November election depends the prosperity of our manufacturers, the existence, probably of our national banking system, and the safety of our national finances.

You know that the inevitable and legitimate consequence of such a campaign are large, and that in some of the doubtful States, where success is absolutely necessary to our cause, the needful funds cannot be procured. Seven weeks from this day the great battle will be fought and, if the present apathy continues—lost.

LARGE SUMS ARE NEEDED INSTANTLY, and to you, as one of the moderate number to whom such an appeal can be made, the Committee look for a prompt and liberal contribution. *This note and your answer or contribution are to be held confidential.*

Payments are to be made to Wharton Baker, Treasurer, No. 28 South Third Street.

You will perceive, Mr. Goshorn, that I do not stop to discuss the sincerity of the excuses of John Welsh for this corruption fund. If I did, I might say that there is not an honest man between the two oceans who believes that if General Hancock had been elected President last November he would have destroyed our manufactures, impaired our national banking system, or interfered with the safety of our American finances. Hancock's whole life is a protest against the scandalous assumption. He is a citizen of Pennsylvania, known to John Welsh, far better known to John Welsh than John Welsh is known to you or by you. Hancock was born in Montgomery county, almost within sound of the bell of Independence Hall, and yet, because a man whose whole life heretofore has been a single illustration of "purity of character," alleges all things against General Hancock (I will not insult John Welsh by the intimation that he believes what he wrote and signed,) but because he alleges such things against General Hancock, he did not hesitate to recommend the purchase of great States, and to take the lead in a crusade against the consciences of thousands of poor workingmen who had to vote against General Hancock on the threat of being turned into the streets or being beggars or paupers.

Together with thousands of others I denounced this most cruel, unprovoked and dangerous proceeding, and I am convinced that the American people will never forget the means by which, under the name of a man boasting of his "purity of life," a brave soldier has been deprived of his electoral majority.

Under the rule of the British House of Commons, the practice of a government to which John Welsh was the accredited American Minister, a member of Parliament, elected by the processes recommended by himself in regard to the choice of the President of the United States, would have been unseated without a vote; the very petition stating the fact that he had purchased the ballot, would have left him without a case.

I am glad that you have done me the honor to strike your name from my list of subscribers, because I should feel degraded in taking the money of a man who attempts surreptitiously to proscribe an independent American editor for denouncing practices which if done by an ordinary citizen would consign that citizen to deserved contempt and shame.

JOHN W. FORNEY.

PROPOSED STATE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The Engineers and Surveyors of the State of Pennsylvania in convention assembled demand new legislation, and have drawn up an act to be presented for the consideration of the Legislature. The act referred to creates a State Board of Surveys, to consist of the Secretary of Internal Affairs and two practiced surveyors to be appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. The Board is to license surveyors, established true meridian lines, examine instruments, and make such rules and regulations as shall secure accurate work. It is to supplant the Board of Property. The duties of County Surveyors are clearly set forth. Landmarks where practicable, are to be made of stone. Persons removing or altering landmarks are to be punished with fine and imprisonment, and a definite scale of fees for surveying is established. The proposed act contains other matter of detail of less general interest. We believe its passage would prove a public benefit. The litigations growing out of erroneous surveys in this State have been very costly, and they will continue to be so as long as the business is left in the hands of dabsters and jacks-of-all-trades.—*Philadelphia Record.*

DIVORCE OF BUSINESS AND STATE.

[From the New York Democratic Press.]

Is "a tariff for protection"—to use the common but inaccurate phrase—constitutional? We do not find it so nominated in the bond, and inasmuch as all powers not plainly granted are withheld, it is clear that Congress has not the right to legislate money out of one class and into the pockets of another. So far as protection is the necessary incident of the raising of revenue, there can be no question; but when a tariff is made prohibitory, as ours is with regard to many leading articles, it ceases to produce any revenue whatever, and its sole operation is to force the American manufacturer, at prices fixed by the latter. This is not, strictly speaking, protecting anybody; it is merely an artificial arrangement by which a small class of men are enriched at the expense of all other classes.

Does "protection protect?" We have partially answered above. It clearly does not protect those—and they are the multitude—whom it confines to one market and compels to pay more than the merchandise can be had for in the markets of the world. Nor does it appear to protect the manufacturers themselves. Every unnatural condition imposed upon commerce or production tends more or less directly to disastrous crises. High prices, produced by a monopoly of the market, from which the foreign competitor is excluded by law, induces over production, glut, and ruin to the very persons who thought themselves protected against all chances. So we see periodical ups and downs in the iron business, the period of unnatural high prices to the consumer ending with the period of inaction to the capital engaged, and of deep and terrible distress to the men thrown out of work. Freedom is the life of trade, monopoly its death.

The plea of "protection to American *industry*" is an impudent pretense. We have never heard of a manufacturer sharing with his men the profits which he reaps by reason of a prohibitory tariff. He pockets them with equanimity during the period of prosperity, and when the crash comes, that inevitably follows unnatural stimulus, he shuts down, and thinks no more of them than he does of the "pauper labor of Europe."

Our tariff needs revision and will be revised. The monopolists, who are absorbing millions, which are no more nor less than enormous bounties levied upon the sweat of labor to support the luxury of a few—a tax upon the whole people to maintain the lords of the furnace and the mill—say that nothing shall be done. But something will be done. Their alliance with the party recently successful by their aid will not save them privileges so oppressive to the rest of us. These interests must be divorced from the government. The union is contrary to the whole spirit of our system. If we must have nobles, living upon the proceeds of other men's labor, for whose support the government levies a general tax, which does not even pass through the treasury, but goes directly into the pockets of the favored class, let us have patents of nobility duly issued, and no more pretense about it.

EXACTLY SO.—The Carbon *Democrat* says: "Every time after defeat, some one has suggested the necessity of a thorough reconstruction of the Democratic party, and just such suggestions, here and there, are made now. We say stick to the organization and the party just as it is. It is as good as it can be. A party of the people, without political power, that is led by such an incorruptible man as General Hancock as its standard bearer, and strong enough to cast four and a half million votes, and in the face of over a hundred thousand office-holders with fabulous sums of money in hand to buy up all the scalawags that are for sale, even carry a majority of the popular vote of the country—such a party will and must, at the proper time, effectually crush out the spirit of imperialism and restore the Republic to its former integrity and glory. To talk about, or even suggest a change of party base, without the semblance of necessity, would be political suicide. Therefore, stick to and rigorously support the good old party of the Democracy. That's good sense—every word of it. And it will prove the right thing in the end.

ANOTHER FEDERAL PAUPER.—It is announced that Justice Wm. Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, will enter himself upon the "retired list" established by the Republicans, and will henceforth cease to sit upon the bench or perform any other duty. We believe the amount he will receive from the Federal treasury will be $7,000 per year during life.

Judge Strong obtained his appointment to the Supreme bench by agreeing in advance to reverse a former decision made by that Court. Highly disreputable as this act was, Strong eclipsed himself for meanness and contept for judicial honor when placed upon the Electoral Commission. In that capacity he decided everything in favor of the Radicals, without regard to law, logic, evidence, facts, honor, oath or decency. Now he shamelessly goes upon the pauper list, though he is in full bodily and intellectual vigor, and has already accepted a position as attorney for the Reading Railroad Co. But the people vote to keep a party in power that does such things, and they must put up with it.—*Clinton Democrat.*

A PRETTY PAIR.—The New York *Sun* is justly severe in speaking of Arthur and Conkling as they stand related to the people. "We find these two gentlemen," it says,—"the one foremost among the Republican leaders in the nation, and representing the greatest of all the States in the National Senate; the other the Vice President-elect of the United States—bargaining and lending themselves to the furthering of corrupt schemes to purchase votes in the Common Council of New York! If it be possible to conceive of a lower depth of debasement than this, we are not aware of it."

EXTREMES.—Maj. Errett is another applicant for the Senatorship. He is a protective tariff man sure, having refused to vote for General Garfield for Speaker because the new President was not considered sound in his views concerning a tariff suited for Pennsylvania. He will not hesitate to criticise Grow's record. It would not be a bad plan if the fifteen or twenty aspirants would have a mass meeting and concentrate their strength. Unless they do so, trouble may resnit and Grow carry off the prize. It looks now as it Hoyt was the strongest man against Grow.

MUDDLED.—It is well known that the Republican party is divided into two distinct wings. The one is known as the Conkling, Cameron, Logan and Grant wing, and the other as the Blaine, Sherman, Fenton and anti-Grant third term wing. Under which wing will President Garfield seek shelter? Blaine and his gang nominated him, but the other follows elected him.

A story showing woman's perfidy, is told about a successful and wealthy young oil operator of Bradford. He fell in love with a young girl whose parents couldn't educate her. He sent her to boarding school, built and furnished a handsome, costly new house, and was ready to be married and move into his new home, when his affianced eloped with another fellow.

Miscellaneous.

ARNOLD WANTS

Shingle Bolts & Saw Logs.

Curwensville, Jan. 9, '78-tf.

Clearfield Nursery.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf,) Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry Vines. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,

J. D. WRIGHT,
sep20-88-y Curwensville, Pa.

A Bargain!

FARM FOR SALE!

The undersigned offers at private sale that valuable farm situated in GRAHAM TOWNSHIP, Clearfield county, known as the

CURLEY FARM,

Containing 122 acres, 50 of which are cleared, and having thereon erected a large frame dwelling house, large frame barn, and the other necessary outbuildings, together with a large orchard, good water, etc. The property