The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 16, 1881.

Reader, if you want to know what is going on in the business world, just read our advertising columns, the *Special* column in particular.

SHE HESITATES.—An exchange says: "Good Mrs. Hayes frankly says she has had a nice time in the White House and hates to leave it."

"LOVE'S LABOR LOST."—Hayes to Stanley Matthews. It looks now as though neither of these brothers-in-law would ever want the Supreme Bench.

Mr. Pendleton has secured for his bill to give seats in Congress to the members of the Cabinet a favorable report of the Special Committee to which it was referred.

The official returns of the census of Pennsylvania shows that the State has—males, 2,136,635; females, 2,146,151; native, 3,695,253; foreign, 587,533; white, 4,197,106; colored, 85,680; total, 4,282,786.

DEATH OF A CONGRESSMAN.—The death of Hon. Fernando Wood, member of Congress from New York, occurred at the Arkansas Hot Springs, on Monday. He was 69 years of age, and was the oldest member in the House, in service.

Mr. Ross, the father of the lost Charley, says that the only way in which his son can ever be identified is by the boy's recollections of his home and his abduction.—*Exchange.*

The boy will be much smarter than Arthur, the Vice President-elect. He cannot tell whether he was born in the United States, Canada, or Europe.

SETTLED.—Both Houses of Congress met on Wednesday last to count the Electoral vote. It stood: Garfield, 214 votes, Hancock, 155 votes. Garfield was declared elected, although he was over 6,000 short on the popular vote, as between himself and Gen. Hancock.

NO SENATOR YET.—The vote on Saturday stood: Beaver, 57; Wallace, 51; Bayne, 49; Scattering, 5. Total, 162. Missing, 86. Both Houses adjourned until after the election, and there is not likely to be a quorum before Thursday. The vote on Monday stood: Beaver, 27; Bayne, 33; Wallace, 27; Scattering, 2. The rest of the 251 are missing.

DEEP AND BIG.—An exchange says: The new penitentiary begun at Huntingdon covers an area of ten acres. The wall is seventeen feet deep and twelve feet in thickness. On this stone foundation the building will be started, also of stone, and square, at a height of thirty-two feet.

It is said that ex-Vice President Henry Wilson, until he was twenty-one years old, never had a dollar in money to spend for anything. During his whole apprenticeship his master never gave him a penny but once; then he presented the boy with three cents and allowed him to spend it at a muster.

SO WE GO.—Within fourteen more days we will lose Hayes, the Fraud. How proud those "Christian statesmen" must feel who assisted in perpetrating this tremendous larceny of the Presidency, and half a million of dollars belonging to the tax-payers of this country. If they are not haunted, there is no use in having ghosts about.

LOVELY INDEED.—The Smethport *Democrat*, in its issue of the 4th of February, contains sixteen notices of application for divorce. Six of the complainants are men and ten are women. It is no wonder McKean county has spread so wonderfully the past three years. It must be a kind of free and easy country, if we are to judge from the divorce record.

LUCKY.—General James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte, has fallen heir to the Oliver claims in the United States Senatorship in this State, and Congressman Bayne, of Pittsburgh, is administering on the Grow portion of the estate. Senator Wallace's men had not taken out letters at last account, but voted steadily on as heretofore.

HOLD ON!—An exchange remarks:

It is admitted by all that Garfield will be a mere tool in the hands of politicians and jobbers, but which ring is to have the control of him is now the puzzle.

This is rather premature. We propose to hear some evidence in his case and see him tried on. His experience with railroaders, like Oakes Ames, and pavement builders, like De Golyer, cannot be ignored by the statesman from Mentor. Don't be too fast!

WHICH WILL YOU FOLLOW?—An exchange says: "Radicalism clusters about men; Democracy gathers about principles. Radicalism worships heroes and demagogues; Democracy enthrones great ideas. Radicalism is the servant of politicians; Democracy would fain follow the will of the people. Radicalism is a narrow and intensely selfish prejudice; Democracy is a grand and immoral idea." This is a plain and true statement of the case.

NONE OF YOUR "BLATHER."—Occasionally we notice some of our exchanges lauding Samuel J. Tilden for his talents, Democracy, etc., and the next paper we open retails similar "taffy" for the use and behoof of John Kelly. So far as we are concerned, we make no distinction between these two political cheats. Shy as we are about uttering "cuss words" in print, we are compelled mentally to utter some crooked thoughts when either of these two names are brought to our notice. It was Tilden and Kelly that betrayed the Democratic party and sacrificed General Hancock last Fall. This was an outrage for which we cannot find language pungent enough to express our contempt for their conduct. We hope our party will be able to keep house in the future without either of these men.

THE PARAMOUNT DUTY.

To preserve to the people the right of local self-government and protect the States against the dangerous anti-Republican tendencies of Radicalism, is the most important duty devolving on the Democratic party. It may almost be said that this is the mission of the Democracy, for the transcendant importance of this obligation dwarfs all others to comparative insignificance. Other objects of Democratic interest and effort, such as honesty and economy in the public service, relate merely to matters of detail, but this embraces the form of government, this grapples the question whether the Republic shall live or be superseded by a centralized despotism, as unlike the government established on the Federal Constitution as the system of Russia is unlike that of Great Britain.

From the infancy of this Republic to the present hour there has always been a party—under various names, but holding to one purpose with a tenacity that has seemed to gather strength from defeat—whose leading spirits have desired and sought to make this a "strong" or "paternal" government. Ever since the adoption of the Constitution, this school of statesmen and politicians have been dissatisfied with the scope of power therein delegated to the General Government, and have pursued a course steadily and persistently aggressive on the reserved rights of the States. Had not this continuous effort to transfer the rightful authority of the States to the central mechanism been combatted by a long line of illustrious patriots who have been conspicuous leaders of the Democracy, there would now be little left of either the form or substance of the Federal system as it came from the hands of its builders.

If there is one thing in our institutions to which the masses are more strongly attached than any other feature, it is local self-government, and local self-government is all that is embraced in the Democratic theory of States rights. The Republican statesman or demagogue who asserts that States rights means secession or that the States rights doctrine includes secession, is a willful deceiver, for he knows that secession and the institution out of which it grew are dead and have been for fifteen years. He who declares that State sovereignty, as claimed by Democrats, is inconsistent with the undisputed sovereignty of the Nation in all powers and duties delegated to the National authority by the Constitution, as amended, is either a grossly ignorant man or utters what he knows to be untrue. The man who charges that the advocates of States rights, as defined by Democrats, are in favor of anything that is not guaranteed by the Constitution, as interpreted by the court of last resort, makes a charge that has no foundation in fact.

We have no doubt that the advocates of centralization are honest in their belief that we need "a strong Government." They have no confidence in anything that approaches Democracy. They have great faith in the few; no faith in the many. But they and their predecessors have been defeated in the past, and they or their successors will succeed no better in the future. All that is necessary to insure the maintenance of local rights is for the Democratic party to meet the issue boldly and squarely whenever and wherever it may be presented, to point to the well-defined line of demarkation between Federal and local authority, to hurl back the insolent charge of "disloyalty," to show by the facts of our history that the Nation thrives best when the rights of the States are not menaced or assailed, and to insist as the surest guarantee of National development, greatness and glory in the future that the Nation, sovereign in all its delegated powers, shall sacredly respect the sovereignty of the States in all powers not surrendered or forbidden by the fundamental law, the charter of National life.

TO THE SENATORIAL PASTERS.—The *Legislative Record*, No. 13, dated January 27th, to No. 18, dated February 2d, came to hand on the 10th of February. How swift time does fly! Why is it that the proceedings of the Legislature for a whole week are bundled up in this manner, and A WEEK BEHIND TIME at that? Why not mail them every day, so that the tax-payer can be advised of what is transpiring at the State Capitol? If pasters and folders are scarce, employ some more, and have the work done in a reasonable time. We suspect that less than one-half now on the pay roll put in an appearance at one time. Hence the fraud. If those on the Senatorial staff are too lazy to do their work in a decent manner, turn them off and employ better men. We charge nothing for this opinion.

A GOOD LESSON.—Senator Wallace's speech on his proposed amendment to the Constitution, relating to the election of a President, delivered in the United States Senate on Friday last, should be read by everybody. He compiles facts which few men have stopped to think about, although protesting against a change of the Constitution. We confess that we have always been a foe to frequent changes in fundamental affairs relating to governmental, social or business affairs, but in this instance we second the motion, and will publish the Senator's speech in full in our next issue.

A LITTLE REBELLION.

The loyalists in Philadelphia are having a good time over their municipal election. Hon. Leonard Myers, Radical ex-member of Congress, made a speech the other night against Stokley for Mayor, in which he said: "For the past ten years about ten men in this great Republican city have either held all the prominent offices or dictated who should hold them, frequently dividing the emoluments when an indignant people drove them from the honors. I believe in leadership. I know most of these men, and after they had fattened at the public crib it they had led the fight for others who were the choice of the masses they could have won praise instead of blame.

"Now, what has been the result? With 20,000 Republican majority in Philadelphia, Republican ring nominations made in a corner by a few men—although the nominees were sometimes worthy—gave to the Democrats the Sheriff, the Coroner, the District Attorney and the City Controller. It is the last straw which breaks the camel's back. The last straw on the back of the people is the attempt to foist William S. Stokley on them again for Mayor. I read with great pleasure the speech of the Mayor's solicitor in his behalf. When I finished it I was satisfied that all the newspaper accounts of murders and drunkenness and crime were idle stories. These newspaper men will get up such lies! From the political gospel as expounded by St. Shapleigh, I find we are living in a perpetual Paradise, and Stokley is an archangle only lacking the wings!"

What the current disturbance will result in is hard to tell. In our large cities the rogues of both parties often lock horns, and in this manner succeed in plundering the taxpayers promiscously. As we go to press, the election is going on.

A HUGE JOB.—An exchange says that the National Greenback party, or what is left of it, is to undergo a transformation after the 4th of March. A call will soon be issued for delegates from every Congressional district in the Union, to meet in Convention at Chicago, there to form a new political organization to be known as the People's party. The principles of the new party, to be laid down in a platform, will be comprehensive enough to embrace the suffering and despondent of every other organization in the country. Republicans, Democrats, Greenbackers, Prohibitionists and anti-Masons can all come in and be welcome. It is understood that Congressman Weaver, Gillette and De La Matyr will take the stump soon after the People's party is formed and expound its principles and aims from Maine to California. Well, there are some people who never wear out. They can by turns be Radicals, Modocs, Seventy-Sixers, Greenbackers and Democrats, and then they ripen into dictators and prime leaders of party affairs. They may be called "posies"—they bloom for a while, but soon fade and vanish.

TOO MUCH FOR THEIR STOMACHS.—The Republican organs are playing dreadfully out of tune over the appointment of that distinguished Ohio statesman, of Louisiana Returning Board fame, Mr. Stanley Matthews, to the Supreme Court bench. Mr. Matthews, is especially a heavy load on the New York *Times'* stomach, and it has been badly afflicted ever since the announcement of his appointment. Lately it denounced him as erratic and impulsive in politics and guided by almost any consideration but a profound regard for the highest interests of the public. In the Senate he has advocated some of the most vicious measures proposed at a critical time in our financial experience.' But the objection of the *Times* goes to his judicial character also. He is described as "neither judicious, superficial in study and thought, and carried to his conclusions by the intensity of his zeal rather than by the depth and accuracy of his reasoning."

HOW THEY ARE ELECTED.—United States Senators are elected under a General Act of Congress. It provides that on the second Tuesday after the organization of the Legislature that meets immediately preceding the expiration of a Senatorial term, each House shall vote for Senator separately, and that the two Houses shall meet in joint convention on the following day to count the vote. If one candidate shall have received a majority of the votes in each branch, the joint convention simply certifies his election, but if no one has received a majority of the votes in each branch—even if he may have a majority on joint ballot—there is no election, and the Convention proceeds to vote for a Senator, and it must meet every legislative day at noon to vote for Senator until one shall be elected.

PASS IT.—The *Clinton Republican* says that Senator Alexander, of Centre county, has introduced a bill in the Senate making it a misdemeanor for any minor to knowingly and falsely represent himself to be of full age for the purpose of obtaining intoxicating liquor. The bill should become a law and be rigidly enforced. The appearance of many minors is such as to deceive a landlord, and inasmuch as the landlord is liable to prosecution for selling liquor to a minor who, he is led to believe, is of lawful age, it is an act of simple justice that the minor, who is guilty of willful misrepresentation, should be punished for his offence. It is a very poor rule that don't work both ways. If the landlord offends, punish him. If the minor offends, ditto.

A GOOD THING.—We see it stated that the word "depot," for designating stations on railroad schedules is about to be wiped out, and the word "station" substituted by the Pennsylvania Company. This will bother those modern educators and scholars who have just graduated by pronouncing it *day po*. All that mental strain and culture, like frozen potatoes, will be lost in the Spring, after the new schedule comes out.

FRED SPEAKS.—Colonel Fred Grant, United States Army, and so forth, has got his tongue in active service again. He doesn't think pa would take a Cabinet position under Garfield, while the offer of a foreign mission would be in the nature of an affront.

A TERRIBLE STORM.

RAILROADS BLOCKADED FOR TWO WEEKS—SNOW STORMS IN THE WEST, AND FLOODS IN THE EAST.

ST. PAUL, MINN., February 12.—Never in the history of railroading in the Northwest has there been such a season of impediments as has characterized this. From the first fierce blizzard which swept the country in October to the present railroads with cuts have been particularly embarrassed in the movement of trains. The snow is drifted to the depth of twenty to thirty feet, even on the prairies, where a nucleus has been found by throwing out snow from the track. All these drifts have formed to the top of the telegraph poles, and in some cases new poles have been set in the snow that communication by wire might be kept up. The recent rain packed snow upon the track so solidly in some places that the plows on the engines are utterly useless, and it is necessary to shovel the snow from the road bed by hand, which is a tedious process. These drawbacks to railroading can only be realized by those who have been snow bound at extreme points on the prairies. The Hastings and Dakota divisons of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad have been buried under a bank of snow almost since the season set in—for two months. The Sioux City branch of the Chicago, St. Paul and Omaha railroad has been and still is blockaded, notwithstanding the effort of the company to raise it, and they have spared neither labor nor expense.

One train has been bound at Mountain Lake, about midway between St. Paul and Sioux City, since the 1st of February, and is likely to be for some time to come, from reports just received from there. To-day the passengers could restrain their patience no longer, and, of course, rested their complaint against the company, there being no other tangible agency that could be assailed.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA., February 13.—The severe snow storm of Friday and Saturday has completely isolated this city from the outside world. No trains have arrived or departed since Friday night, and all railroad travel has been abandoned and none were expected until this afternoon or Monday. Other business is almost suspended, and coal dealers say they have not a ton of coal on hand.

OMAHA, February 12.—A fearful storm of wind and snow raged here yesterday and last night, blocking up all railroads and severing telegraphic communication through most of the west. But a single wire remains open at this time between Omaha and New York. Trains from Chicago, due here this morning, have all been abandoned, and the several roads of the Union Pacific and Burlington and Missouri companies, in this State, are all blockaded. The roads extending into the northern part of the State have been blockaded for some days. Information received at the headquarters of the Union Pacific Company shows that the Kansas lines are in similar condition. Omaha is the centre of the storm, eighteen inches of snow being reported at Des Moines, and eight at Davenport, Iowa.

PORT DEPOSIT, MD., February 12.—An ice gorge, which for its sudden occurrence was unprecedented in the history of this often washed-out town and which was attended by damage only excelled in later years by that of the great gorge of 1875, has thrown this place into a state of excitement almost beyond conception. The ice commenced to run about 3 o'clock this morning, and a few minutes afterward the broken masses lodged in both channels of the river, causing the water to rise and inundate the town. Vast masses of ice were borne in on the flood, destroying property of all kinds. A number of the dwelling houses were crushed like egg shells, the inhabitants making narrow escapes. The hay house of the Baltimore Steamboat Company was demolished, and a force of men engaged in removing hay to a place of safety had to leave it in boats, so sudden was the rise of the water. The building was destroyed a few minutes after they left. A corner of the warehouse of Messrs. Davis & Co was torn away and the lumber yard of the same firm was damaged to the extent of over $1,000. S. Routland's lumber yard was also injured. The steamboat Benjga narrowly escaped destruction. The track of the Port Deposit branch of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road was covered with ice, and in consequence travel is suspended. A channel was formed after the flood had lasted two hours, and the ice began to pass out. The water at once subsided. The ice continued to pass down the river until 4 o'clock this afternoon, when it commenced to gorge again, this time five miles below, at the mouth of the river. In consequence of this, the water has risen two feet to-night, and unless a channel is cut through this packed mass, the town will be subjected to another inundation before morning more disastrous than that through which it has just passed.

HARRISBURG, February 13.—The Susquehanna has been falling all day. Last night East and South Harrisburg was partially flooded by the overflow of Paxton creek, and many persons were obliged to move out, and to-day their houses can be reached by boats. The danger is apparently over.

HUNTINGDON, PA., February 13.—The flood of the past few days has been more disastrous than any which has ever visited the Juniata Valley. The loss in bridges to Huntingdon county alone will be $50,000. Two spans of the bridge at Alexandria, Diehl & Co.'s boom at the mouth of the Raystown branch, four road bridges over the branch and the bridge at Newton Hamilton have been carried away and the bridge at McVeytown partially destroyed.

MILFORD, PA., February 13.—The rain storm has ceased and the Delaware river is falling slowly. The ice is moving out rapidly. It is reported that a small gorge has formed at Bushville, below this place, and that the country is flooded. Great damage has been done to lumber, hay, fences and movable property. The loss by the flood is fully $50,000. The Buckery family were said to be imprisoned on Connesbaugh island without food. It was thought they would escape during the night.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13.—The flood which came rushing down the Potomac river yesterday morning submerging the lower portions of the city for nearly twenty tour hours has subsided. The damage already to vessels, wharves and property along the river front is variously estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000. Most of the wharf owners to-night are of the opinion that the great danger is yet to come, when this immense field of accumulated ice moves past the city. The damage to property and merchandise in that portion of the city which was inundated will probably reach $100,000, and in Georgetown, along the wharves and in the storehouses, the damage will probably amount to $75,000.

YOU ARE RIGHT.—The New York *Tribune* thinks that Hayes came into the White House from a very narrow circle of political activity. Possibly; but there was an immense amount of unmitigated rascality in the political circle which got him in there.

Cadet Whittaker is hanging around Washington waiting to be vindicated. Now that the Presidential question is settled he thinks a Court-Martial should determine who slit his ear.

FRAUDULENT PENSION CLAIMS.

One of the hugest frauds ever perpetrated on any people is the present system kept up in the pension line. Thousands of persons are billeted on the tax-payers and are drawing pensions that are no more entitled to one than Jeff. Davis, if the merits of the case were properly examined. The editor of the Doylestown *Democrat*—General Davis—who spent four years in the war, and is ornamented with three sword cuts, four bullet holes, and several shell scares, and has as much interest in these pension affairs as any man in the country, has this to say about the matter:

"There is a pension war of considerable bigness raging at Washington against Commissioner Bentley, because he is using his best endeavors to prevent the government being robbed of several millions a year by bogus pensioners. Arrayed against him we find the army of fraudulent claimants, the claim agents, who see 'millions in it,' the friends of both these belligerents; while these combatants are supported by divers Congressmen, who believe, or pretend to believe, which is all the same, that Bentley should be unhorsed. The war has been transferred to the floor of Congress over the new bill, to stop the robbery which the Commissioner wishes passed into a law. This plan contemplates the examination of every pensioner on the rolls, and we believe, all new applicants, by a local Board sitting as a court. This would oblige every claimant to establish his right to a pension with the same formality as he proves his rights to a debt. It would cost a little money, but it would save the Government millions annually. This method would not injure the deserving pensioner, but would make the traveling very rough for the fraudulent claimant. If the people knew the immense business done in fraudulent pension claims, they would call for some change to checkmate the villains employed in this work. Some change in the method of proving claims has become a necessity, and in the absence of anything better, we hope Mr Bentley's bill may become a law."

THE GARFIELD ADMINISTRATION.

The whole country is now interested in President-elect Garfield. He is to be the head of our Government for four years, if he lives until the end of his term, and in such a position the nation is anxious that he will use the power intrusted to him with wisdom and without prejudice. We, of course, opposed the election of Mr. Garfield, and we have not hesitated to explain that his public career has not been such as to commend him to our confidence as President. But he has been elected, and it is but the plainest public duty of every journal in the land to assist him in making his ministry an honorable and successful one. We do not care who his Cabinet may be, so that they are honest and capable. While, of course, we seek no sort of political alliance with his administration, we deem it perfectly proper that we should express our solicitude toward the Executive who will, in a large degree, shape the political life of the country for at least four years. It is claimed for Mr. Garfield that he is a man of broad statesmanship, but whether he has the moral courage to carry his own views in the face of fierce and storming opposition is the grave question. He lacks neither knowledge nor scholarship. He has brains and a heart. Will that weakness and vacillation of character, which has more than once swayed him from the path whither his head and his heart directed him, continue to rule him? If that is to be master he is a lost man. If he manfully overcomes it we have no fear but that he will make the country a good President, politics aside. In any effort to stand by sate principles of justice and right, we believe he may safely count upon the sympathy of every Democrat in the South. They are, of course, opposed to the essential doctrines of his party, and will ever be opposed to them, but we have referred rather to matters of a non-partisan character. We expect him to remain a Republican, but it is our sincere hope that he may have a right at the end of his term to say that his administration has been honest, honorable and just, and we shall be glad to congratulate him upon it, when the thing has been accomplished.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS MEET IN JOINT CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—By ten o'clock, an hour before the meeting of the House and two hours before the appointed time for counting the electoral votes for President and Vice President, the galleries of the House were filled with spectators—a large majority of whom were ladies—desirous of witnessing that ceremony. On the floor a few wooden chairs were sandwiched in between the seats of members for the accommodation of Senators, but otherwise there was no indication that any save the usual routine business of the House was to be transacted.

The indifference shown by the members, who seemed anxious to obtain seats for their friends in the galleries, was in marked contrast with the excitement which prevailed during the electoral count four years ago.

After the reading of yesterday's journal the morning hour was dispensed with, and the House at 11:15 went into committee of the whole (Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, in the chair) on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

At 11:50 the committee rose, after having concluded the consideration of seventy of the eighty-two pages of the bill.

Mr. Singleton offered a resolution according the privileges of the floor to ladies who have not been able to obtain seats in the galleries.

The resolution being adopted, a large number of ladies entered the chamber and obtained seats.

At a few minutes past 12 o'clock the door keeper announced the arrival of Mr. Wheeler and the Senate of the United States, who then filed into the chamber.

Mr. Wheeler took a seat on the right of Speaker Randall, and the Senators were accommodated with chairs in the front row of desks.

Mr. Wheeler called the assembly to order and said: "The two Houses being assembled in pursuance of the Constitution, that the votes may be counted and declared for President and Vice President on the fourth day of March, 1881, it becomes my duty under the Constitution, as President of the Senate, to open the certificates of election of the several States of the Union, in the presence of the two Houses, and I now proceed to discharge that duty."

The tellers—Messrs. Thurman and Hamlin, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. House and Crowley, on the part of the House—having taken their places at the clerk's desk, Mr. Wheeler said: "I open the package purporting to be the certificate of election of the State of Alabama, and hand the certificate to be reported. The certificate having been read very slowly by Senator Hamlin, and having shown that the electors of the State of Alabama had cast the ten votes of the State for W. S. Hancock for President and ten votes for William H. English for Vice President, Mr. Wheeler said: "The vote of the State of Alabama having been recorded by the tellers, I open and hand to them the certificate of the State of Arkansas."

The six votes of the State of Arkansas having been recorded for W. S. Hancock for President and W. H. English for Vice President, on motion of Mr. Reagan, the reading of the merely formal portions of the certificates was dispensed with.

The certificate from California showed that five of the six votes of that State had been cast for Hancock and English and one for Garfield and Arthur.

The three votes of Colorado were recorded for Garfield and Arthur.

The three votes of the State of Delaware were recorded for Hancock and English.

The four votes of the State of Florida were recorded for Hancok and English.

The next certificate handed to the tellers was that from the State of Georgia, and it was read by Mr. Crowley, the reading in full being demanded by Mr. Springer. The certificate shows that on the 8th of December, 1880, the eleven votes of Georgia were cast for Hancock and English.

Mr. Wheeler then said: "It appearing from the certificate just read, that the vote of the State of Georgia, was cast on a day other than that fixed for casting such votes by act of Congress in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States, the result of this certificate will not be recorded until, in the language of the concurrent resolution under which this count proceeds, it will appear whether the counting or omitting to count such votes will change the result of the election.

The votes of the remainder of the States were then recorded without objection.

The tellers proceeded to foot up the votes cast for President and Vice President. Senator Thurman then said: "The tellers report that the whole number of Electors appointed to vote for President of the United States was 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the votes of the Electors for the State of Georgia cast on the second Wednesday of December, 1880, being the 8th of said month, to be counted, the result would be: For J. A. Garfield, of the State of Ohio, for President of the United States, 214 votes, and for W. S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania, for President of the United States, 155 votes. If not counted, the result would be: For J. A. Garfield for President of the United States, 214 votes, and for W. S. Hancock for President of the United States, 144 votes. In either event J. A. Garfield has received a majority of the votes of the whole number of Electors appointed."

Senator Thurman made a similar statement relative to the vote for Vice President.

"Wherefore," said Mr. Wheeler, "I do declare that J. A. Garfield, of the State of Ohio, having received a majority of the votes of the whole number of Electors appointed, is duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing on the fourth day of March, 1881, and I do further declare that C. A. Arthur, of the State of New York, having received a majority of the votes of the whole number of Electors appointed, is duly elected Vice President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1881." [Loud applause.]

The Senate then retired to their chamber.

After the Senate had left the chamber and after order had been restored, Mr. House presented to the House the report of the tellers, signed by Senators Hamlin and Thurman and Messrs. House and Crowley.

Mr. Crowley then offered a resolution reciting that the House had met the Senate; that the Electoral votes have been opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two Houses and counted by the tellers on the part of the two Houses; that it appeared J. A. Garfield had received a majority of the votes cast for President and C. A. Arthur a majority of the votes cast for Vice President, and that the same had been duly declared by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two Houses and declaring that the two Houses are of the opinion that the Constitution and the laws have been duly executed, and that no further declaration of these facts is necessary.

The resolution was adopted, and at 1:55 the House went into committee (Mr. Carlisle in the chair) on the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

The bill was passed without further amendment, after a noisy discussion, which, at one time, became very acrimonious between Blackburn and Frye.

The House passed the following:

Providing that hereafter when the morning hour is dispensed with, that hour shall be set apart as a time during which members may ask to pass bills on the calendar by consent—five objections to be fatal to the consideration of any bill. Adjourned.

PARTY REBELLION.

At Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the organized protest against the candidate of the Cameron family for United States Senator continues to grow in chronic contumacy. For more than a century the rotten boroughs of Great Britain were a tolerated infamy. It was a monstrous system, with one redeeming feature. Certain noblemen had seats at their disposition, which they could bestow at pleasure as part of their estates, and as they owned the land as well as the votes, they also named the men to be elected to Parliament. Still, shameless as this system was, many of the most brilliant statesmen were sent to the Commons by the great houses. That was the salt that saved the practice from becoming entire carrion. But the rotten boroughs were swept into oblivion by an indignant people. Hence the Cameron plan has made our grand Commonwealth one rotten borough, and since 1845, with occasional intermissions, the worst men alone have been chosen to the United States Senate, beginning with the inferior head of a very inferior family, and finally culminating in their dictation of another obscure person. This shameful business has been surprisingly submitted to by a decent people for over a generation of time. The voters of other States look upon the spectacle with amazement; but, until now, the more the Pennsylvania masses secretly objected, the more they were lashed by their vulgar masters. At last the worm seems to have turned upon the oppressor.—*Forney's Progress.*

SCIENTIFIC.—We notice that Mr. Hayes forwarded to both Houses of Congress with a favorable recommendation last Friday a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in regard to sending out a vessel to search for the Jeannette. The Secretary says that the United States steamship Wachusett, now at Panama, would be a good vessel to equip for the purpose, but that the alterations necessary to enable her to make a successful Polar voyage would ruin her as a war vessel. In view of this he recommends the purchase of a whaler in San Francisco for the purpose indicated. The sum of $175,000 he thinks will be necessary to fit out the expedition. Congress will, doubtless, provide for it, and, as Senator Edmunds remarked, will next year have to send out another vessel to look up this one. But then all this, it must be remembered, is in the interest of science!

NO GIFT-TAKER.—General Jackson left the Presidential chair with only ninety dollars in his pocket; but he had too much self respect to whimper about it, and he would have scorned the offer of a gift or a pension.

THINGS DO CHANGE

It is a fact that almost everything changes with time. Life, country, manufactures and everything imaginable takes a move in some other direction, and governments are no exceptions. When Washington was President of the United States the Cabinet consisted of but three members, and these were chosen by himself—men whom he knew to be honest, upright and statesmen, men in whom he and the country had perfect confidence, and in whose hands the country was safe.

When he made his appointments, it was necessary to have men of nerve, and honesty in their principles, for the Republic was but young and needed all the help that could be secured to strengthen it. But how is it now? The Cabinet is composed of seven members, over the appointment of which, we may say, the President has no control. It is not the President's Cabinet, but the selections of the "power behind the throne." It is not a question with the President whether the man who is to be in his confidence and council is honest, upright, and a man who will obey the Constitution of the United States, framed by our fathers, but the question is, is he the man that is recommended as one faithful to the doctrines of the Republican party, whether they are tending towards despotism or not? To pacify party machinery and trickery in elections, Conkling must have the naming of one of the Cabinet officers from his State, Cameron from Pennsylvania, Foster from Ohio, Logan from Illinois, Blaine from Maine, and Grant from somewhere else, etc., and whatever material they name must be accepted by the President, or the party machinery will be smashed and the deuce to play in general. Should the President refuse these parties named and select others one the confirmation would be tied and his administration opposed so that he could not accomplish anything. Does the President take these men in to his Cabinet, in all questions which he may advocate for the welfare of the country, it they do not suit Conkling, Cameron, et al., he will be overruled by his constitutional advisers, they recognizing the power which placed them there and acting in harmony with their political views and caring little for the opinions of the President. All this was experienced during Andrew Johnson's term of office. What a pitiful sight it is to look upon the degeneration of the times. When Presidents must look for corrupt and unscrupulous politicians to select for them their Cabinet officers, what can be expected of the administration of affairs of a once proud republic. Honesty, faithfulness and statesmanship are put in the background; corruption, incompetency, violation of law for the sake of party will be the ruling power. A Government for the people and the whole people will be made subservient to party predilections, and Constitutional Government will and must fall.—*Altoona Sun.*

DEATH OF THE OLDEST WOMAN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Mrs. Maria Reiss, one of the two aged dames who attracted so much attention in the "Dutch Kitchen" during the holding of the Centennial Fair on our Fair Grounds in the early part of the Summer of 1875, and who was again present at our county fair in the Fall of 1879, died at the residence of her son-in law, Mr. Solomon Bodder, on what is called the "Schwova Berg," on Monday morning, January 31st, aged 102 years. She was born on the 24th of December, 1792, and latterly resided with a daughter who is upwards of 80 years of age. She was a remarkable woman. Until recently she was able to sew without spectacles, and could walk a good distance. She was quite a pleasant old lady, and delighted to speak of her long life and the incidents of the days when the country was almost an unbroken wilderness. She had been a widow 58 years. Last Summer she made several trips to different parts of Northampton county, stopping a day or two at each place, and, although subjected to continual hand-shaking, she never expressed herself as being fatigued. She was the oldest woman in the State, and probably in the entire country, and what a vast multitude of changes took place during her life. When she was born the United States were a loyal part of the British Empire, and on the political horizon no speck indicated the struggle which within a few years thereafter established the greatest Republic of the world. Then there were but two nespapers in America! Steam engines had not been imagined, and the railroads and the telegraphs had not entered into the remotest conception of man. When we come to look back at the span of years standing between the time of her birth and death we find it has been a period fraught with events more important in their bearing upon the happiness of the world than almost any other which has elapsed since the creation.—*Allentown Democrat.*

THE SEVERE WEATHER.—An exchange says as harrassing as the Winter has been in the East, its rigors have been felt to the utmost mainly in the far West. Minnesota, whose isothermal advantages have so long formed the staple of cotemporary laudation, has suffered some of the most fatal ravages. Leaving property out of the question, human life has, in many cases, swelled the list of depredation by frost and snow. Isolated farmers have been not only cut off from communication with their sparse neighbors, but in sections literally frozen in. On the Wiona Railway a track-man found a cabin, not far from St. Paul, where a whole family was discovered stretched in the cabin frozen perfectly stiff—five members in all, father, mother and children. Throughout the State as far as can be penetrated starvation is supplementing the dreadful work of the season. The snow drifts are so solid and impenetrable that communication is out of the question, even if the animals could stand up against the sharp blood congealing temperature. The opening of the Spring is looked forward to with apprehension, for it will not be until the snows are somewhat melted that the full extent of the destruction to life can be told with certainty.

MORE MONOPOLY.—The Cleveland *Herald* has discovered a combination among the matchmakers of the country to control the business. There are twenty-eight match factories in the country, employing about 4,000 persons, but eight firms practically monopolize the business. These are in Akron, Ohio, Utica, N. Y., Oshkosh, Wis., Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, Syracuse and Frankport, N. Y. They have combined under the style of the Diamond match company. They will try to crush out all opposition, and also control the trade in Canada. Agencies will be established at St. Louis, Chicago, and in Canada. They will make all the brands and supply customers from the nearest of their factories.

IT IS A BIG FREEZE.—A remarkable proof of the severity of the present Winter is shown by the fact that Lake Michigan is frozen over at Chicago, and a few days ago a party of three gentlemen had a sleigh ride on Chicago harbor to the "Crib," the water around the mouth of which is only kept open by the constant work of a tug. A sweep with a field glass from the lighthouse revealed the fact that nothing but a field of unbroken ice could be seen lakeward, greater in extent than has been known for thirty years.

TOM CORWIN AND MRS. SHANNON.

The editor of the Wheeling (West Virginia) *Intelligencer* relates the following:

"St. Clairsville, Ohio, people tell an amusing story of the late Mrs. Shannon, widow of ex-Governor Wilson Shannon, who died last week at Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1840, Governor Shannon was a candidate for re-election as Governor of Ohio on the Democratic ticket, his opponent on the Whig side being the famous Thomas Corwin, who was successful in the canvass and became Governor, though Shannon was again chosen at the biennial election in 1842. During the canvass of 1840 Mr. Corwin was announced speak at St. Clairsville, where Governor Shannon resided. Possibly there was to be a joint discussion between the two candidates—at any rate the meeting was looked forward to with absorbing interest, and Mrs. Shannon, who was visiting friends in this city, took the morning stage to go out home on the day of the occurrence. There were in the stage quite a number of St. Clairsville ladies and a man, apparently a very dark mullatto, who seemed to be of a retiring disposition, and occupied a corner as remote from his fellow-passengers as possible.

"Arriving at a watering station near the foot of the "Big Hill," Mrs. Shannon, who was accompanied by a babe in arms, desired to procure some milk for the child, and requested the dark man in the corner to hold the infant for her. Upon returning with the milk, having fed the baby, and the stage being again in motion, the baby was once more consigned to the care of the 'mulatto,' and the ladies proceeded to discuss the great event of the day.

"When the stage arrived at the hotel at St. Clairsville, the nurse deferentially informed Mrs. S. that he was at the end of his journey, and transferred his charge to her, not, however, until she had tendered him a quarter in payment of his services, which was, much to her surprise, declined with much dignity, though very politely, withal.

"The sequel transpired in the afternoon. What was Mrs. Shannon's surprise, upon reaching the grove in which the meeting was to be held, to see her mulatto nurse of the morning occupying a seat of honor on the platform; surprise scarcely increased when the dark gentleman arose and was introduced by a prominent politician as 'Thomas Corwin, the next Governor of Ohio.' The great orator was introduced to the wife of his opponent later in the day and enjoyed her embarrassment over the affair hugely, but Mrs. Shannon never quite recovered from the mortification she felt when she discovered what a mistake she had made."

THE NEW JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The nomination of Stanley Matthews to the Supreme Bench, while anticipated for some time past, is still a disagreeable surprise to those who retain any of the old-fashioned reverence for the highest judicial tribunal in the land. All will agree that the very best legal talent should be secured for that tribunal, and Mr. Matthews, while possessing more than respectable legal ability, cannot be classed among the great lawyers of the country. Nobody imagines that it his professional merits were his sole, or even chief, recommendation in the eyes of the Executive, he would have obtained the appointment. There are scores of better jurists than he is in the Republican party, some of whom have been vigorously urged for the place; but they have all been passed over for his benefit. In this matter Mr. Hayes has used his power precisely as Grant did: to reward his friends, regardless of the public good. Matthews has been an exceedingly valuable friend to the present incumbent, but the character of the services for which he is now paid in full is not such as will grace the ermine. The work he did in connection with the Presidential fraud was neither honest nor honorable, and whatever his patron may think about it, patriotic citizens will regret that such work has received such wages. Of course, after his performances in 1876-77, we can expect nothing from the new justice but partisanship in cases where the interests of his party are directly or indirectly involved. To his violent and unscrupulous partisanship he owes his place, and his official action will harmonize with his credentials whenever necessary. When we remember who and what Stanley Matthews is, his appointment may be considered the crowning effort of Mr. Hayes in the line of civil service reform. It was to Mr. Matthews, when he was