Railroads.

Pennsylvania Railroad

TYRONE & CLEARFIELD BRANCH

ON and after Monday, NOV. 8, 1880, the Passenger Trains will run daily (except Sundays) between Tyrone and Clearfield, as follows:

CLEARFIELD MAIL.

LEAVE SOUTH.		LEAVE NORTH.	
Curwensville,	8.20, P.M.	Tyrone,	9.05, A.M.
Riverview,	8.30, "	Vanscoyoc,	9.20, "
Clearfield,	8.40, "	Summit,	9.30, "
Leonard,	8.49, "	Powelton,	10.00, "
Barrett,	8.54, "	Osceola,	10.12, "
Woodland,	9.01, "	Boynton,	10.17, "
Bigler,	9.08, "	Steiner's,	10.22, "
Wallaceton,	9.17, "	Philipsburg,	10.28, "
Blue Ball,	9.23, "	Graham,	10.38, "
Graham,	9.31, "	Blue Ball,	10.37, "
Philipsburg,	9.35, "	Wallaceton,	10.44, "
Steiner's,	9.39, "	Bigler,	10.52, "
Boynton,	9.46, "	Woodland,	10.59, "
Osceola,	9.52, "	Barrett,	11.07, "
Powelton,	9.55, "	Leonard,	11.12, "
Summit,	9.59, "	Clearfield,	11.19, "
Vanscoyoc,	10.05, "	Riverview,	11.25, "
Tyrone,	6.00, "	Curwensville,	11.40, A.M.

CLEARFIELD EXPRESS.

LEAVE SOUTH.		LEAVE NORTH.	
Curwensville	5.30 A.M.	Tyrone,	7.20 P.M.
Riverview,	5.35 "	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,	6.33 "	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,	10.07 "
Vanscoyoc,	7.22 "	Riverview,	10.15 "
Tyrone,	7.45 "	Curwensville	10.29 "

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	5:00
2:45		7:33	Steiner's		12:22	5:06
2:49		7:40	Boynton,		12:14	4:58
2:55	10:20	7:58	Osceola,	9:58	12:04	4:40
3:10	10:35	8:11	Moshannon,	9:34	11:52	4:30
3:18	10:43	8:19	Sterling,	9:26	11:45	4:22
3:23	10:48	8:25	Houtzdale,	9:25	11:40	4:20
3:30	10:55	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	4:00

BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH.

Ex. P.M.	Mail. A.M.			Mail. P.M.	Exp. A.M.
7.08	8.20	leave Tyrone	arrive	6.22	7.55
7.23	8.37	Bald Eagle		6.17	7.42
7.31	8.46	Julian		6.08	7.33
7.34	8.43	Milesburg		5.15	6.43
7.37	8.51	Bellefonte		5.05	6.33
7.45	10.03	Milesburg		4.35	6.23
7.53	10.29	Howard		4.31	6.00
7.42	11.08	arrive L. Haven	leave	3.55	5.25

TYRONE STATION.

EASTWARD.	A.M.	WESTWARD.	A.M.
Cincinnati Exp.,	9.52	Pittsburgh Exp'ss,	1.53
Pacific Express,	8.57	Pacific Express,	8.12
Johnstown Express,	9.07		P.M.
	P.M.	Way Passenger,	1.15
Chicago Day Ex.,	12.18	Chicago Express,	3.31
Mail Train,	3.08	Mail Train,	7.01
Huntingdon Acc'n,	6.20	Fast Line,	7.30

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 8.35 a. m.; Red Bank 11.55; Sligo Junction 11.51; New Bethlehem 12.35 p. m.; Maysville 1.18; Troy 1.35; Brookville 1.55; Fuller's 2.20; Reynoldsville 2.58; DuBois 3.06; Summit Tunnel 3.31; Penfield 3.42; Tyler's 3.55; Benezette 4.35; arrives at Driftwood at 5.20.

WESTWARD.—Day Mail leaves Driftwood 12.20 p. m.; Benezette 1.00; Tyler's 1.28; Penfield 1.39; Summit Tunnel 2.00; DuBois 2.15; Reynoldsville 2.38; Fuller's 2.54; Brookville 3.15; Troy 3.32; Maysville 3.55; New Bethlehem 4.09; Sligo Junction 4.47; Red Bank 5.03; 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 10.30 a. m., Pittsburgh at 1.40 p. m. Leaves Pittsburgh at 2.15 p. m.; Red Bank at 5.35 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 00
Lock Haven	2 70	Marietta	5 55
Williamsport	3 60	Lancaster	5 80
Huntingdon	1 80	PHILADELPHIA	7 90
Lewistown	2 90	Altoona	1 65
Marysville	4 50	Johnstown	2 85
Cumberland	20	Philipsburg	51
Osceola	65	Tyrone	1 22
HARRISBURG	4 75	PITTSBURG	5 15

Miscellaneous.

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 us

F. M. CARDON & BRO.

Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-tf.

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 Classical 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.

ADVANCE 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. G. Cook, T. C. Hipple, Esq., G. Kinzing, E. P. McCormick, Esq., W. W. Rankin, W. H. Brown.

STATE TRUSTEES.

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

OFFICERS:

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

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

Miscellaneous.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. [mch2,81-1y.]

ARNOLD HAS ADVANCED

Prices of Shingles,

SHAVED AND SAWED

Curwensville, Jan. 9, '78-tf.

SHOEMAKING.—I hereby inform my patrons, and mankind in general, that I have removed my shoemaking shop to the room in Graham's row, over S. L. Snyder's jewelry store, and that I am prepared to do all kinds of work in my line cheaper than any other shop in town. All work warranted as good as can be done anywhere else. Positively this is the cheapest shop in Clearfield. JOS. H. DEERING.

Dec. 11, 1878-tf.

GEO. WEAVER & CO.,

SECOND STREET,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Have opened up, in the store room lately occupied by Weaver & Hette, 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.

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.

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 Fancies, 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 Prices.

WM. J. HOFFER.

Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 24, 1880-tf.

Hotels.

LOYD HOUSE,
Main Street,
PHILIPSBURG, PENN'A.

Table always supplied with the best the market affords. The traveling public is invited to call.

jan.1,'78. ROBERT LOYD.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
NEW WASHINGTON, PA.

This new and well furnished house has been taken by the undersigned. He feels confident of being able to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

May 8, 1872. G. W. DAVIS, Prop'r.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

NEW WASHINGTON, PA.

H. D. ROSE, PROPRIETOR.

The best of accommodations for man and beast. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited. [sep29,'80.*

SHAW HOUSE,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

ANDREW PENTZ, JR., Proprietor.

This hotel is kept in first-class style at reasonable rates. Best location in town for business men. Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms.

Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 16, 1881-tf.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

GLEN HOPE, PENN'A.

THE undersigned, having leased this commodious Hotel, in the village of Glen Hope, is now prepared to accommodate all who may call. My table and bar shall be supplied with the best the market affords.

GEORGE W. DOTTS, Jr.

Glen Hope, Pa., March 26, 1879-tf.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE,

CURWENSVILLE, PENN'A.

This old and well-established Hotel has been leased by the undersigned, and he feels confident of rendering satisfaction to those who may patronize him. Good stabling attached.

LEWIS C. BLOOM, Proprietor.

April 21, '80-tf.

Banks.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South Third Street, Philadelphia

BANKERS,

And Dealers in Government Securities.

Application by mail will receive prompt attention, and all information cheerfully furnished Orders solicited. April 11-tf.

F. K. ARNOLD. S. W. ARNOLD. J. B. ARNOLD

F. K. ARNOLD & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

Reynoldsville, Jefferson Co., Pa.

Money received on deposit. Discounts at moderate rates. Eastern and Foreign Exchange always on hand and collections promptly made.

Reynoldsville, Dec. 16, 1874.-1y

County National Bank,

OF CLEARFIELD, PA.

ROOM in Graham's Brick Building, two doors east of Fleck & Co.'s Store.

Passage Tickets to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London, Paris and Copenhagen Also, Drafts for sale on the Royal Bank of Ireland and Imperial Bank of London.

JAMES T. LEONARD, Pres't.
W. M. SHAW, Cashier. Jan1,'81

Dentistry.

J. L. R. HEICHHOLD,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. Office in residence of Dr. Hills, opposite the Shaw House. mch13, '78-tf.

DR. E. M. THOMPSON,

(Office in Bank Building,)

Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa.

mch 22 '76-tf.

A. M. HILLS,

OPERATIVE DENTIST,

CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

Office in residence, opposite Shaw House. jy9,1879-tf

J. M. STEWART,

SURGEON DENTIST,

CLEARFIELD, PA

(Office in residence, Second street.)

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

Clearfield, Pa., May 2, 1877-1y.

Miscellaneous.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfits free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. [mch2-1y.]

BEES FOR SALE.—Thirteen hives of Italian Bees which I will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for wheat. For further information call on or address the undersigned.

J. F. KRAMER,
Nov 5, '79-tf. Clearfield, Pa.

E. F. GULICH. R. M'CORKLE. J. L. WRIGHT.

GULICH, McCORKLE & CO.'S

FURNITURE ROOMS,

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

We manufacture all kinds of Furniture for Chambers, Dining Rooms, Libraries and Halls. If you want Furniture of any kind, don't buy until you see our stock.

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches, promptly attended to.

GULICH, McCORKLE & CO.

Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 6, '78.

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,

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

dec10'78 JOHN TROUTMAN.

The Bell's Run Woolen Factory

Penn township, Clearfield Co., Pa.

BURNED OUT!

BUT NOT

BURNED UP!

The subscribers have, at great expense, rebuilt a neighborhood necessity, in the erection of a first-class Woolen Manufactory, with all the modern improvements attached, and are prepared to make all kinds of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, &c. Plenty of goods on hand to supply all our old and a thousand new customers, whom we ask to come and examine our stock.

The business of

CARDING AND FULLING

will receive our especial attention. Proper arrangements will be made to receive and deliver Wool, to suit customers. All work warranted and done upon the shortest notice, and by strict attention to business we hope to realize a liberal share of public patronage.

10,000 POUNDS WOOL WANTED!

We will pay the highest market price for Wool and sell our manufactured goods as low as similar goods can be bought in the county, and whenever we fail to render reasonable satisfaction we can always be found at home ready to make proper explanation, either in person or by letter.

JAMES JOHNSON & SONS,
apr12tf Bower P. O.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1881

THE UNEXPRESSED.

Could all the love within one heart be spoken,
Could all the sorrow of one soul be read,
Or could the ice that hides one joy be broken,
What need that aught again be sung or said?

But mute we stand when most we would reveal,
Nor may the mystic barrier be past;
Words but the deep and struggling throbs conceal,
And silence must our refuge be at last.

—*Laura Winthrop Johnson.*

WHAT SHALL BE DONE FOR GEN. GRANT'S DIGNITY.

BY REV. LEONARD WOOLSEY BACON.

The question is one that has grown up, or been pushed up, before the public mind only within a few months. When we first began to know the General, there was nobody's dignity in all the world that took care of itself more effectually, without the slightest attention from anybody, than U. S. Grant's. Perhaps the reason why it needed so little care was that it got so little from himself, in those days when there was such tremendous work to do, and he was one of those rare men who stuck doggedly to the work, without any side glances at the newspapers, to see how his dignity was getting on. He did not write dramatic dispatches nor put himself into impressive attitudes. When it came to that kind of thing, General Banks was unspeakably more majestic. *His* dignity was sedulously taken care of; and so, in a different way, was General Butler's. But Grant kept driving ahead at his business, "moving immediately on the enemy's works," as if he didn't have any such baggage as a dignity to look after. After that tremendous fighting that ended in the fall of Vicksburg, he was sent for to come to Washington, where he was the universal admiration; but he told the President and his Council of War that he wished they would hurry up and give him his orders, for he was "tired of this show business." And when the American people heard that, they clapped their hands, like the multitudinous waves, and said to one another: "Here's dignity now! Here's a man that is not thinking about feathers in his cap or stars on his shoulder! Here's another man as Abraham Lincoln!" By and by some of the politicans succeeded in getting at him in his tent in Virginia and whispered to him confidentially that a gentleman in his position could have anything he wished for that was in the gift of the people. Couldn't he think of something he would like? And, after reflection, he said there was one thing He did wish the common council of Galena would make a plank walk as far as his front gate. But the finest thing, it seems to me, in all Grant's career, was his willingness to sit still and hardly hold his own along the trenches looking toward Richmond, with all the country impatiently wondering why Grant did not strike, while Sheridan and Sherman, his subordinates, were in the full blaze of popular admiration and he himself a little in the shadow. This was heroic. In those brave old days, it probably did not occur to any one in the civilized world that measures were necessary to secure Ulysses Grant's dignity. But now things have changed. The *Times* is passing round the hat, and the *Independent* is bidding for a pension and a title, and Mr. Hayes is trying to invent a new pattern of epaulet, all because Mr. Grant's dignity is in peril and something must be done for it. What can have made the difference?

I suppose that there were people who voted for Grant for President in 1868, because he "deserved" it, or was "entitled" to it—it was "conferring honor" on him. In every election, great or small, there are fools who give their votes for such reasons. But good citizens, worthy of the trust of citizenship, voted for him not for Grant's sake, but for the country's sake. We thought that he had qualities that were needed in the Presidency—the simple straightforwardness; the devotion to public duty, without regard to public interest; the faculty and the will to find the right place; the set resolution that would fight it through on a well-considered line of back-door influence opposition in front and rear. We thought we knew our man, and were voting for things like those when we voted for Grant as President. We thought we were doing a good thing for the dignity not of Grant, but of the office, by putting a worthy man into it.

Well, there is no denying it, the country was partly disappointed. Without repeating Mr. Sumner's overstrained indictment against Grant's administration, we have to acknowledge that at the very points at which we most relied on him he failed us. The faculty of picking his subordinates, which had been conspicuous in the field, was conspicuously absent in the Presidency. The dogged tenacity of purpose gave way on the one line of policy on which he committed himself most resolutely—the Civil Service Reform. And the superiority to all self-seeking—here was the most lamentable lack. No citizen since Washington refused a crown, no President since Presidents began to be had, had so many and such noble opportunities for acts of dignity. So many occasions there were when, with the highest propriety, he might have courteously declined gifts from persons who might be candidates for official favor; but he missed these opportunities. The "Salary Grab" bill in which Congress, for substance, offered Mr. Grant, then President, more or less, for himself, as a reward for his signing the bill that was to enrich them, might have been returned to the House in which it originated, with a sharp rebuke for the insult it implied. But it was not. He pocketed the insult and the cash.

It was a part of the dignity of General Grant's character, as we first know him, that he "did not like the show business." But, after eight years in the White House, he found that there was hardly anything in the world that he liked so much, and straightway he set out, like a Mrs. Jarley's wax figure, for a "tour among the crowned heads of Europe." The tour of the world to see and learn is a worthy thing to undertake; but a tour to *be* seen is different. The spectacle of this bravo, honest soldier, carried about like a circus, and engaged in squabbles about his place at the table, under the idea that he was defending the honor of his country, is among the things which have impressed his particular friends that something needs to be done for his dignity.

It is safe to say that the reason why the American people did not elect Gen. Grant for President was that, on the whole, they did not like him for President, and thought they could do better. It could not have been on account of the "flapdoodle" about "Cæsarism" that was fed out so profusely to their readers by the *Herald* and *Sun*. I will not say that nobody believed this stuff; for I once met an honest and sensible man who declared, with every appearance of being in earnest, that he believed there was a deep-laid plan to subvert the Republic and make Grant Emperor. But this was an individual eccentricity. The reason against electing him, with most of us, was not that we could not have him for a third term it we wanted him, but that we did not want him. And the reason why he was not nominated was that the engineers of the machine had reason to suspect how many of us there are who are waiting for so just an occasion as such a nomination as either Grant's or Blaine's would have been to give some practical expression of our disapproval by sacrificing the next election if necessary, to the interests of the next generation.

But he was not nominated nor elected; and now behold his friends presenting this to the public, with a most grieved expression of countenance, as a very bad case, and pleading with tears in their voice, to have something done for his dignity. "The Cincinnatus business is played out," your correspondents think. The *Cincinnati* business is the only thing that suits these times; and, that failing, we must have an act of Congress to meet the case

I admit the need. Ex-President Grant is not in a dignified position. John Quincy Adams was. Mr. Polk was and Mr. Fillmore was. Mr. Hayes will be. But Grant is not. What can be done about it?

Giving him some more money and the equivalent of a peerage will not help the matter. This method was tried and tried out in the case of the Duke of Marlborough, and is a demonstrated failure. It served the dignity neither of the Duke nor of the nation.

The remedy lies with Mr. Grant himself. A few lines from his pen, in that terse and direct style which he knows how to use, would do something toward setting the matter right. For example:

To the Editor of the New York Times:

SIR—I must beg you to desist from further advertising me in the character of a mendicant for the charities of the public. On my retirement from public office, I became entitled to all the immunities which belong to any private citizen, one of which ought to be that of managing my own private pecuniary affairs, without intrusion. The implication (which, doubtless you do not intend) that I have been thriftless while in office, and am unable or ashamed to earn an honest living now, I beg leave to repudiate.

Yours respectfully,
U. S. G.

To the President of the United States:

SIR—I have observed in your Annual Message a gratifying allusion to the public services that it has been my privilege to render the country, with which you join a proposal to create a new office in the army for my honor and emolument. In point of honor, it seems to me that nothing is gained, after having held for eight years the superior command, to accept an inferior situation; and in point of emolument, I submit to your attention that, during my own administration, in the face of much unfavorable comment, I signed a bill for the very large increase of my own salary, the argument for which was that it would make a sufficient provision for my present circumstances. It seems due to my own dignity, as well as to the interests of the army service, which are seriously involved in the matter, that the proposal should not be pressed.

Yours respectfully,
U. S. G.

If General Grant has any such letters as these in his portfolio, they might be published just now with the greatest advantage to his dignity.—*New York Independent.*

HAPPY, OF COURSE.

The editor of the Tyrone *Times*, in his issue of March 8th, "went off" after this style:

"To-day the American nation can breathe easy; to-day we have represented in the Presidential chair the principles that lie at the foundation of our national life; in other words, to-day we have a Baptist President, the first that ever occupied this position since the organization of our Government. As a people we are greatly indebted to Roger Williams, of Salem and Providence notoriety, for the privileges we enjoy. Tired of English oppression, he came to this country to establish a Government on strictly Democratic principles, culminating in the now city of Providence. The nucleus here established formed a basis for all future legislation until a Government vesting the power in the people was recognized all over the land.

"Thomas Jefferson declared that the first idea of a Republican form of Government he ever conceived of, he obtained at a Baptist church meeting, while other stars of equal celebrity in our political horizon make like confessions. And now that Gen. Garfield, the hero of many battles, the indefatigable Baptist, filled brim full of love of country and love for God, educated in the principles of right from his youth up, and even now when filling the highest office in the nation, not above participating in a farewell meeting in Mentor with a small band of the disciples of Christ on the last Sabbath of his stay, who parted with him in tears. To this man the country can look with confidence, while designing politicians will stand a little to one side. Verily the country is safe with such a pilot at the helm."

The aforesaid should secure and read the report of the Poland Committee, and then give us another piece.

The Burlington *Hawkeye* sagely suggests that the proper work for Lesseps would be the enlarging of our annual river and harbor appropriations. More watercourses are what Congressional patriots with an eye to their constituents' interests are looking for, and the man who can make them can make his own fortune.

Dr. Crosby says that the editors of two religious papers that denounce his position on the temperance question, drink wine every day of their lives. Perhaps they are anxious to have terrible examples always in their family to keep them nerved up to their work.

Indiana has a law to prevent weak-minded people marrying. A crusty batchelor insinuates that the weak-minded are the only persons who ever think of marrying.

CABINET TROUBLES.

A Washington correspondent, on the 7th, drew this picture of "the Government":

Don. Cameron already pronounces the new administration "a failure." He says that Hayes at least could be obstinate, and, therefore, had one element of character to be confronted, while Garfield is wholly unreliable.

Mr. Blaine has had to encounter serious difficulties in making up a harmonious Cabinet. His greatest trouble has come from Allison, who returned from Mentor two months ago with the Treasury portfolio in his pocket. After Mr. Conkling's visit General Garfield began to hesitate, and to doubt the wisdom of Allison's appointment. The rumors of this change of mind disturbed Blaine and his friends seriously, and they sent a message to Mentor distinctly informing Garfield that the plumed knight would not consent to be Secretary of State with a Conkling man in the Treasury. So Garfield started for Washington uncertain what to do, and hoping to satisfy both wings by a choice for the Treasury not wholly acceptable to either. Senator Windom was taken up as a compromise. It must not be forgotten that John Sherman has vigorously pushed Windom for the Treasury. He hopes to run the department by deputy, while he shapes financial legislation from his chair in the Senate.

Mr. Blaine opposed the Windom movement from the beginning with all the power he could command. Finally he triumphed, and on Wednesday afternoon the Treasury was formally tendered to Mr. Allison. His pride had been wounded by Garfield's change of the original programme, and at first he demurred. But subsequently he agreed to take the place, and the Treasury was considered settled.

Later that same night Mr. Allison became alarmed at the free talks of Don. Cameron, and the known dissatisfaction of Mr. Conkling with the slate as made up. He himself had urged the appointment of James F. Wilson. It came to his ears that an impression prevailed in Iowa that he had acted in bad faith. These considerations operated powerfully on a timid nature. Finally, a few hours after his acceptance had been made known, he declined positively, pleading the condition of his wife's health as an excuse.

It will be seen from these facts that the Treasury has been all along the pivotal point of the new Cabinet. With that department out of the way the other could easily be arranged, and at least satisfactorily to Blaine, who expects to run this administration in his own way.

The arrangement by which Mr. L. P. Morton is to succeed the illustrious Noyes, one of Hayes' rewarded visiting statesmen, as Minister to France, was entirely personal, and is not regarded here as at all affecting the political situation. The refusal of the Navy Department strengthened his hand for a better place, and out of the complication grew the offer and the acceptance of the French mission. Doubtless Mr. Conkling was quite willing that Mr. Morton should be gratified in his ambition, but if General Garfield supposes he has satisfied the Senator, he labors under a delusion. Mr. Conkling does not propose to give a receipt, even on account, for Mr. Morton's holiday abroad.

BEECHER IN TEARS.

A Warren county man wandered off to Brooklyn, New York, recently, and while there he went to Beecher's church, and describes matters that came under his view in this way:

Beecher began his revival in the lecture room of his church yesterday afternoon. There was a fragrant bouquet upon his table, and the richly dressed women who glided in shook a variety of perfumes from their laces, their embroidered handkerchiefs, and their nosegays. There was a good sprinkling of men, but they were principally the richer members, who could get away from business early. Mr. Thos. G. Shearman, who sat upon one of the side seats, wept copiously. Beecher said it was not to be a meeting for exhortation, but that he wished those who had experiences to relate to tell them briefly, and to pray earnestly and sincerely.

Requests for prayers came from every part of the room. To one lady who asked for prayers for her son, Beecher said:

"Oh, I knew him almost before he was born. I knew his father and his mother when they were children."

The Rev. Edward Beecher led in prayer for those for whom prayers had been requested, and Beecher followed. He was much overcome by emotion and wept freely, until his eyes and cheeks were red.

As the meeting was about to close Mr. Thomas G. Shearman said that he had received news of the death in a distant land of one of the most devoted friends of Plymouth Church, who, during the trials through which the church had passed, was one of the pastor's fervent and useful friends. He referred to Mrs. Maria Ovington, the wife of Mr. E. J. Ovington.

[Mrs. Ovington took Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton to her home when she quitted her husband's house at the outbreak of the Beecher scandal, and kept Mrs. Tilton as her guest until after the trial of the famous case of Tilton against Beecher. She was one of the principal witnesses for the defense upon that trial. During her stay with Mrs. Ovington Mrs. Tilton made several statements acquitting her pastor of the charges of adultery which Theodore Tilton made against him, but upon leaving Mrs. Ovington's and the circle of friends in Plymouth Church she recalled these statements and published a card confirming her husband's charges—which she still insists are true.]

Mr. Shearman burst into tears as he mentioned Mrs. Ovington's name, and was unable to proceed until he dried his eyes. He said that he did not feel sad for her, but felt that she had gone home to heaven. Mr. Shearman said that he did not believe that the church fully appreciated all that she had done for it and its pastor, and added that as he looked back he saw how great her service was during the trial through which the church had passed.

Beecher showed much emotion as he listened to Mr. Shearman.

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