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	9.26, "
Clearfield	8.40, "	Summit	9.30, "
Leonard	8.49, "	Powelton	10.00, "
Barrett	8.54, "	Osceola	10.12, "
Woodland	4.01, "	Boynton	10.17, "
Bigler	4.08, "	Steiner's	10.22, "
Wallaceton	4.17, "	Philipsburg	10.25, "
Blue Ball	4.23, "	Graham	10.33, "
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	5.13, "	Clearfield	11.19, "
Vanscoyoc	5.35, "	Riverview	11.23, "
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	5.39 "	Vanscoyoc	7.43 "
Clearfield	5.47 "	Summit	8.05 "
Leonard	5.53 "	Powelton	8.17 "
Barrett	5.57 "	Osceola	8.28 "
Woodland	6.02 "	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	6.52 "	Leonard	9.30 "
Summit	7.05 "	Clearfield	10.07 "
Vanscoyoc	7.23 "	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	9:50	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
3:23	10:48	8:25	Houtsdale	9:25	11:40	4:20
3:30	10:53	8:35	McCauley	9:20	11:35	4:15
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. Mail. P. M.	A. M.		Mail. Exp. P. M.	A. M.
7.05	9.20	leave Tyrone arrive	6.32	7.55
2.23	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
9.08	10.29	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.
Cincinnati Exp.	9.52	Pittsburgh Exp'ss	1.55
Pacific Express	8.37	Pacific Express	8.12
Johnstown Express	2.07		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 11:35; 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 1:00; Tyler's 1:38; Penfield 1:59; Summit Tunnel 2:09; DuBois 2:15; Reynoldsville 2:58; Fuller's 3:24; Brookville 3:45; 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 10:00 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	$3 90
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 35
Cumesville	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 as

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. Miller McCormick, Esq.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM BIGLER, President, Clearfield, Pa.
Gen. JESSE MERRILL, Vice President, Lock Haven, Pa.
S. MILLER 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 & Bette, 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-tf.

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, Lanes, 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. G. 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,
DENTIST.
(Office in Bank Building,)
Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa.
mch 22 '78-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.

S. F. GULICH. R. M'CORKLE. J. L. WRIGLEY.
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, '79.

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,

looking 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,
april28tfOwer P. O.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1881.

HOUSEHOLD LOVE.

A little love goes very far
To smooth the daily care;
It gives a brightness to the earth,
A fragrance to the air;
A smile upon a loving face,
A word of kindness said,
The pressure of a gentle hand—
By these good words is sped.

But when a little love grows great,
And the once tiny stream
Into a glorious river spreads,
All life becomes a dream;
From neck and arms the burden falls,
We're glad and swift and strong;
We grasp our duty's hardest stroke,
And clinch it with a song.

Then think, oh, friends! whom changeful years,
Have changeless bound to me,
How in the daily round of toil,
My feet should winged be;
I cannot wish my work were less,
Your love could scarce be more;
Swift labor sings within our home,
And strong love keeps the door.

BILLY MAHONE

SMOKED OUT.

He Votes With the Republicans.

A "REBEL BRIGADIER" AND VIRGINIA REPUDIATOR.

MAKES HIS BED WITH THE RADICALS.

Senator Hill Excoriates the Traitor to his Party.

POOR BILLY MAHONE OUGHT TO GO AND LIVE WITH HIS FRAUDULENCY.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

Mr. McGill, of Iowa, and Cameron, of Wisconsin, took the oath of office.

Mr. Pendleton called up the resolution previously offered by him relative to the reorganization of committees.

Mr. Pendleton made a brief speech regarding the various rumors afloat concerning the organization of the Senate. He did not know what arrangements, or proffers, or suggestions had been made or accepted, but the omnipresent and omniscient gentlemen of the press had whispered about the Capitol, and had put into their newspapers that there had been unusual and extraordinary visits to the other end of the avenue, and they had connected the name of a distinguished Senator with the dispensation of Federal patronage and the organization of the Senate. It had been whispered that there had been a conference in the Capitol in which champagne and satisfaction had been equally present and those too had been connected with the statements as to the organization of the Senate. He did not know what proof there could be for these suggestions, but they had filled the air for the last few days. The imputation which had been put on the Democratic members was without foundation. This attempt to organize the Senate was an honest attempt to do a great public duty, a duty enjoined by the Constitution, by the rules of the Senate and by a patriotic desire to execute speedily and properly and intelligently by the Republican party had chosen and had convened the Senate. It was an effort to discharge public duty, a failure to do which would subject the Democratic members of the Senate to weird criticisms of the country for being willing to paralyze one great body of the State, either by reason of imbecility or something worse. He argued the working machinery of the Senate was incomplete without the formation of the committees. Never had an extra session of the Senate lasted until the 14th of March without committees having been organized. The Democratic Senators were now met with the proposition that if they would withhold a number of votes of the Senators who were here present equal to the vacancies which existed in this body and pair their active Senators with the gentlemen who were not elected and might not be, than the duty of organizing the Senate might be performed. The Democratic majority had sought to fulfill its duty by organizing the Senate. This was the foundation for the imputation that it was seizing with undue haste and wrongful spirit on the power which the organization of the Senate gave. It had been met first by obstruction, next by points of order, and now by a proposition which was unparalleled in the history of this Congress or any other legislative body, of which he had ever heard. It was not for him to say at this moment how that proposition should be received, but he would say it was a most extraordinary one, calculated from a dangerous precedent. This proposition to establish a system of pairing active Senators with men who had not been elected would awaken apprehension, it it should be accepted, hereafter. He, for one, here and now, entered his most solemn warning in order that it might not grow into a precedent.

Mr. Bayard called attention to the fact that the Senate had been convened by a Republican President, not at the request or representation of the Democratic members of this body. The President had performed the functions of his office and had sent in the nominations promptly, without hesitation. The Senate had confirmed the Cabinet appointments, but other nominations had been sent to the Senate, and should be acted upon. If the Republicans could show they had a majority, the Democrats would readily, without hesitation, without filibustering, hand over the power they had exercised for two years. He hoped the Republicans would not think so badly of their Democratic colleagues as to say they were chattering about the organization of that body for a few poor days or weeks. What had they to gain from control of the Senate for the next ten days. Money? Not a farthing. Power? None. But to confirm the nominations of the Republican President. Referring to the proposition that the Democrats should withhold a number of votes equal to the number of vacant seats on the Republican side, he thought it rather dangerous to stretch the rules of the committee so as to agree to count as members persons who are not and may never be members.

A motion made by Mr. Allison that the Senate go into an Executive session was supported by the Republicans and opposed by the Democrats. Quite a sensation was created by the fact that Mr. Mahone voted with the Republicans. There was slight applause in the galleries, but promptly checked. The motion was rejected—yeas 35, nays 37.

Mr. Conkling then took the floor. A Frenchman had written, "He accuses who excuses!" Who had cast any imputation upon the Senator from Ohio (Pendleton), or upon any other Senator? That gentleman appeared to be fleeing when "no man pursueth." He must think that speech had been made for effect beyond the galleries of the chamber. They needed no vindication here. It must, therefore, be because, feeling some explanation of what had been done was needed, or because of feeling that some impression might be made on the country by such a discourse as the gentlemans' that the Senators on the other side were moved to justify a position which has not been assailed. He referred to the Democratic caucus as an ecumenical council, which at last wearied of the question how an independent party of the Senate was to be captivated, it had become weary of arranging machinery which was to force the gentleman from Illinois (Davis) to walk by the wheel of the Democratic chariot. After it had exhausted the resources of statesmanship it came on with a report which was defective in some regards. For instance it had put both Senators from Ohio on the Judiciary Committee in order that that great State might not only be a land of law, but the law of the land. It seemed to him nothing could be more unwarrantable, more lacking in utility or more scant of propriety, than for the Republicans to consent to an organization of the Senate against a Constitutional majority of the Senate to the end that that organization might be overturned on Wednesday or Thursday next. It seemed to him that such proceedings would be not only beside the purpose, but beneath the dignity of the Senate. He might say in reply to the gentleman from Ohio that the suggestion as to withholding votes had not originated on the Republican side of the chamber, but had come from a Democratic Senator, who was able to vindicate for himself the judgment he had formed. When the gentleman from Ohio should read the speech which he had just made in the *Record*, he would be likely to remark the Democratic party and the needs of this occasion could have been rescued from destruction without going quite so far. The Senator had talked about meetings which had been held by Senators in the Capitol, at which champagne and satisfaction had been the arguments employed. He had no knowledge or suspicion as to what the Senator referred, but it must indeed be a flagrant instance which would bring the Senator to his feet to make comment. He (Conkling) knew of no meeting, either in the Capitol or at any man's dinner table, where either champagne or satisfaction, (still less both them hunting in couples) had appeared in any sense in connection with this subject. It might be due to various considerations that the Senator should not put afloat vague and somewhat injurious statements. He thought the Senator would probably see fit at least to fix some limit, if not some qualification, to such a remark as he had made. He trusted the Democrats would allow the Senate to go into executive session or withhold two votes on the question of organization. It would be immeasurably more to their satisfaction afterwards if they pursued that course than if they proceeded in a method quite beside the purpose, not likely to save time and not likely to preserve the character of decorum and prestige of the Senate.

The proceedings were interrupted to allow the offering of a resolution extending condolence to the Government and people of Russia at the assassination of the Emperor. Laid on the table for further consideration.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, continued the debate. It had been asserted several times within a few days that the Republicans would control the constitutional majority of the Senate. He believed when every seat is filled this Senate would be Democratic, as it was now. If he was wrong in that belief he had been deceived. If the Senator from New York had been correct in his statement he (Hill) had been deceived. He owed it to himself, to the country and to those with whom he had been associated to state distinctly why he said that the Senate would continue to be Democratic when all the seats were full. If he was right the Senator had no right to say the Democrats were seizing.

Mr. Conkling (interrupting)—Won't you wait to see?

Mr. Hill. The Senator is anxious we should wait. I assume then every Senator yet to arrive will be Republican, but, when full, how will the Senate stand? This is the question. The Senate when full consists of seventy-six members. Thirty-eight members of this body were sent here commissioned to sit here as Democrats. They hold no commissions that were not given them as Democrats. That 38 amounts to one-half of this Senate. The Senator from Illinois was not sent here as a Democrat, but was sent here by Democratic votes, and in the words of a high and lofty patriotism and fidelity to the trust, he on Friday announced he should be true to the trust which sent him here and which he agreed to fulfill. The Senator from New York has stated the Republicans will have a majority. How has that been accomplished? It has not been accomplished by the people or by the Legislatures of the States. Now, when and by whom has that wonderful coalition been accomplished by which somebody sent here as a Democrat has been seized—no, I will not say "seized" (in imitation of a similar remark by Mr. Conkling, and one which elicited laughter) but "taken and carried off, by the Republican party? Who did it? The Senator from New York did not, and he does not respect any one who did. I know him too well. Who did it? Who has been taken and carried away? Why is it that we have no right to act on the assumption that thirty-nine members are not still Democrats? I say they are, and I stand here to vindicate the honor, the integrity, the fidelity to State, people and principle of all the thirty-nine who were sent here as Democrats. I deny that any one has proven treacherous to his mission or falsifies the commission that lays on our table. I have said what the Senator will not dispute, that there are thirty-nine members of this body elected by Democratic votes and sent here as Democrats.

Mr. Conkling. I do deny it.

Mr. Hill. The records of this country must settle that with the Senator.

Mr. Conkling. They will settle it.

After further remarks by Senator Hill, Senator Mahone, who occupied a seat on the Republican side advanced to the edge of the area fronting the Clerk's desk and proceeded to reply to Mr. Hill. That gentleman, he said, had manifestly engaged in an effect to disclose his (Mahone's) position on this floor.

Mr. Hill. I do not know what your position is. How could I disclose it?

Mr. Mahone. The gentleman has assumed not only to be the custodian here of the Democratic party of the nation, but has tried to assert the right to speak for the constituency which I have the privilege in part to represent here. He has done so without their assent (addressing himself directly to Mr. Hill, and advancing toward him). I owe you, sir, and I owe those for whom you undertake to speak here, nothing. [Marks of encouragement on the Republican side in the galleries.] I came here, like a Virginian, not to respect the Democracy, for which you (Hill) stand. I came here with as proud a claim to represent that people as you to represent the people of Georgia, won on the field where I have fought with you and others in the cause of my people and of that section in the late unhappy contest. That contest, thank God, is over. As one of those engaged in it and who has not here or elsewhere to make apology for the part he has taken in it, I say that I am not here as a partisan, nor am I here to represent that Democracy, which has done so much to injure my section of the country. The gentleman undertook to say what constitutes a Democrat. I hold that I am indefinitely a better Democrat than he. [Laughter.] He who stands nominally committed to a full vote and fair vote and honest ballot, should see they can be held in the State of Georgia, where tissue ballots are fashionable. [Applause.] I serve notice on that gentleman that I intend to be the custodian of my own Democracy. I do not intend to be run by that gentleman's caucus. I am in every sense a free man here, and trust and defend those of the people whom I represent—certainly to take care of my own. I do not intend (again addressing Hill directly) that you shall undertake to criticise my conduct by innendoes. I want the Senator from Georgia to understand just here that the way to deal with me is to deal directly. We want no "motions of discovery" to find out how I am going to vote. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries, which was reprimanded by the Vice President.] I regret that so early after my appearance here I should have found it necessary to obtrude my remarks on this body. I would prefer to be a little modest. I would prefer to listen and learn, but you did not feel content after what has passed to-day to sit silent. The gentleman (Hill) by all manner of insinuations, direct and indirect, has sought to discover who the Democrat is that may choose to exercise his right to cast his vote as he pleases, and to differ with that gentleman's caucus. He seems to have forgotten that I refused to take part in the caucus which has not only waged war upon me, but upon those whom I represent; that has presumed to teach the people of Virginia, honesty, and true Democracy. Yes, sir, (addressing Mr. Hill) you were duly notified. I took no part or lot in your political machinery and that I was supremely indifferent to what you did. [Laughter on the Republican side.] You were notified I should stand on this floor, representing in part the State of Virginia. Certainly the Legislature which elected me did not require me to state I was either a Democrat or anything else. I suppose the gentleman (Mr. Hill) could not get here from Georgia unless he said he was a Democrat, anyhow. [Applause and laughter.] I came here without being required to state to my people what I am. They were all willing to trust me. I was elected by the people, not by the Legislature, for it was an issue in the canvass and no man was elected to the Legislature by the party with which I am identified who was not instructed to vote for me for the Senate. The gentleman has been chasing all around this chamber to see if he cannot find a partner somewhere. He has been looking around occasionally [referring to another Senator] to know exactly who the Senator was who had the manliness and boldness to assert his opinions in this chamber, free from the dictation of the Democratic caucus. I want that gentleman to know henceforth and forever that there is a man who dares to stand here and defend right against you and your caucus. [Loud applause and much laughter provoked by the violent gesticulations of Mahone.]

Mr. Hill, who again took the floor, hoped no one imagined he intended to make any personal reply to the remarkable exhibition the Senate had just witnessed. [Laughter.] He could only understand the gentleman on the principle that "a guilty conscience needs no accuser." [Applause and laughter on the Democratic side.] He had only asked who the Democrat was that expected to vote with the Republicans, and to his astonishment the Senator from Virginia said that he was the man. Would the Senator (Mahone) say he was not elected as a Democrat? He said he was not required to state he was a Democrat, and in the next breath he said he was a better Democrat than himself (Hill). Addressing himself to the Republicans—I commend him to you; nurse him well. [Laughter.] How do you like to have among you a worse Democrat than I am?

Mr. Conkling. Oh, no, not worse; better.

Mr. Hill (scornfully). Oh, better, then. My friend from New York (Conkling) is a better Democrat than I am.

Mr. Logan. He could not well be a worse one. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hill. Never before has there been such an exhibition in the Senate, where a gentleman shows his Democracy by going over to the Republicans. I will not defend Virginia. She needs no defense. She has given to the country and world and humanity some of the proudest names in history. She holds in her bosom to-day ashes of some of the noblest and greatest men that ever illustrated the glories of any country, and I say to the Senator from Virginia that neither Jefferson, nor Madison, nor Henry, nor Washington, nor Lee, nor Tucker, nor any of the long list of the great men whom Virginia produced, ever accepted a commission to represent one party, and came here and represented another party. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Mahone [who had returned to his seat on the Republican side.] Do I understand you correctly as saying I accepted a commission from one party and came here to vote for another party?

Mr. Hill. I understand you were elected as a Democrat.

Mr. Mahone (imperatively). Answer the question.

Mr. Hill (with provoking coolness). I say you were elected as a Democrat and accepted your commission as a Democrat.

Mr. Mahone (persistently). You said I accepted a commission from one party and came here to represent another party.

Mr. Hill (imperturbably). I said that will be the case if you vote with the Republicans. You have not done it yet, and I say you will not do it.

Mr. Mahone (impatiently). I want to say, if it is not out of order here, that if the gentleman undertakes to make that statement, the statement is unwarranted and untrue.

Mr. Hill (composedly). Was not the gentleman acting with the Democratic party, and was he not elected to this body as a Democrat? (With fiercer tone): Answer that!

Mr. Mahone. Quickly, sir; quickly. I was elected as a Readjuster. Do you know what Readjusters are? [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Hill. I understand that there are in Virginia Readjusting Democrats and "debt paying" Democrats; but, as I understand, they are both Democrats. We have nothing to do with that issue. The question of Virginia's debt is not settled in this chamber. I ask the Senator again, was he not elected to this National body as a member of the National Democratic party.

Mr. Mahone. No! Are you answered now?

Mr. Hill. Then I concede the Senator spoke truly when he said I did not know what he is. With puzzled air. What is he? [Laughter.] Everybody has understood he voted with the Democrats. Did he not support Hancock for President? And did he not in the Presidential election proclaim himself a Democrat? Democratic Senators, make him answer. Hill—to the Republicans—I commend him to you. Is there any man on that side of the chamber who doubts the honorable Senator was sent to this body as a Democrat? Is there a man in this vast audience who doubts it? The gentleman himself will not deny it. Up to this hour it was not known on this side of the chamber or in the country how the gentleman would vote. The gentleman from New York—Mr. Conkling—seemed to have information that somebody who had been elected as a Democrat would vote with the Republicans, and I wanted to find out who that was. It seems I found and uncovered him. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.] The Senator—Mr. Mahone—will not rise to say he could have been elected to this body as a Republican, or if he had given notice that in the organization of this body he would have voted with the Republicans. I have no objection to the gentleman remaining outside the caucus. I have no objection to the gentleman being independent. I have no objection to the man taking every side of a question. That is a matter of taste, but I do object to anybody coming into this high council sent here by one sentiment, commissioned by one party, professing to be a Democrat, and after he gets here acting with the other party. If the gentleman, as he has very broadly hinted, changed his opinions and his party affiliations, as he had a right to do, he should have gone to the people of Virginia and said, "You believed me to be a Democrat when you gave me this position, but now I feel it my duty to co-operate with the Republican party, and I return you the commission you gave me." If the gentleman had done that he could have asked the people of Virginia to renew his commission. He would have had a claim to the title of manhood, to which he pronounced himself entitled here in such theatrical style. I have done what the newsp