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,	3.20, P. M.	Tyrone,	9.05, A. M.
Riverview,	3.30, "	Vanscoyoc,	9.20, "
Clearfield,	3.40, "	Summit,	9.30, "
Leonard,	3.49, "	Powelton,	10.00, "
Barrett,	3.54, "	Osceola,	10.12, "
Woodland,	4.01, "	Boynton,	10.17, "
Bigler,	4.08, "	Steiner's,	10.22, "
Wallaceton,	4.17, "	Philipsburg,	10.25, "
Blue Ball,	4.25, "	Graham,	10.28, "
Graham,	4.31, "	Blue Ball,	10.37, "
Philipsburg,	4.35, "	Wallaceton,	10.44, "
Steiner's,	4.39, "	Bigler,	10.52, "
Boynton,	4.46, "	Woodland,	10.59, "
Osceola,	4.52, "	Barrett,	11.07, "
Powelton,	5.05, "	Leonard,	11.12, "
Summit,	5.15, "	Clearfield,	11.19, "
Vanscoyoc,	5.35, "	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,	5.39 "	Vanscoyoc,	7.43 "
Clearfield,	5.47 "	Summit,	8.05 "
Leonard,	5.53 "	Powelton,	8.17 "
Barrett,	5.57 "	Osceola,	8.25 "
Woodland,	6.03 "	Boynton,	8.34 "
Bigler,	6.08 "	Steiner's,	8.39 "
Wallaceton,	6.15 "	Philipsburg,	8.42 "
Blue Ball,	6.21 "	Graham,	8.47 "
Graham,	6.25 "	Blue Ball,	8.55 "
Philipsburg,	6.29 "	Wallaceton,	9.02 "
Steiner's,	6.32 "	Bigler,	9.10 "
Boynton,	6.37 "	Woodland,	9.17 "
Osceola,	6.42 "	Barrett,	9.25 "
Powelton,	6.53 "	Leonard,	9.30 "
Summit,	7.05 "	Clearfield,	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.
2.20			Morrisdale,	7.15	12.40	
2.40		7.20	Philipsburg,	7.00	12.25	5.09
2.45		7.33	Steiner's		12.22	5.06
2.49		7.40	Boynton,		12.14	4.58
2.55	10.20	7.53	Osceola,	9.50	12.04	4.40
3.10	10.35	8.11	Moshannon,	9.34	11.52	4.30
3.18	10.43	8.19	Sterling,	9.30	11.43	4.25
3.23	10.48	8.25	Hautdale,	9.25	11.40	4.20
3.30	10.53	8.35	McCauley,	9.20	11.35	4.10
3.35	10.58	8.41	Kendrick's,	9.15	11.30	4.05
3.40	11.13	8.49	Ramey,	9.10	11.25	4.00

BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH.

Ex. P. M.	A. M.		Mail. A. M.	Exp. P. M.
7.00	8.30	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,	1.53
Pacific Express,	8.07	Pacific Express,	8.12
Johnstown Express,	9.07		P. M.
	P. M.	Way Passenger,	1.15
Chicago Day Ex.,	12.15	Chicago Express,	3.31
Mail Train,	3.00	Mail Train,	7.01
Huntingdon Acc'n,	6.20	Fast Line,	7.50

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 8 o'clock, p. m. Returning, leaves DuBois at 7 o'clock, a. m., daily, arriving at Curwensville at 12 o'clock, m. Fare, each way, $1.50.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

LOW GRADE DIVISION.

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

EASTWARD.—Day Mail leaves Pittsburg 8.55 a. m.; Red Bank 11.35; Sligo Junction 11.51; New Bethlehem 12.55 p. m.; Maysville 1.10; Troy 1.35; Brookville 1.55; Fuller's 2.20; Reynoldsville 2.38; DuBois 3.06; 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 1.28; 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 3.15 p. m.; Red Bank at 5.55 p. m.; arriving at Reynoldsville at 9.05 p. m.

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

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

FARE FROM CLEARFIELD, TO

Bellefonte, Pa	$2 05	Middletown	$5 00
Lock Haven	2 70	Marietta	5 35
Williamsport	3 60	Lancaster	5 80
Huntingdon	1 80	PHILADELPHIA	7 90
Lewistown	3 32	Altoona	1 65
Marysville	4 50	Johnstown	2 85
Cowensville	20	Philipsburg	55
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, 1879-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.

ADJUNCT COURSES:

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

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

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

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

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

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

STOCKHOLDERS' TRUSTEES.

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

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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.

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.

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.

MORRIS & IRELAND'S

NEW IMPROVED

EIGHT-FLANGE

Fire-Proof Safes.

The only 8-Flange Safe in the World,

AND CONTAINING

More Improvements than any Safe made, such as

The PATENT

Inside Bolt Work,

More secure from Burglars than any Fire-Proof Safe, and no expense in repairing Bolts or Locks.

Patent Hinged Cap,
Four-Wheel Locks,
Inside Iron Linings,
Solid Angle Corners.

These Safes are now being sold in this State in

LARGE NUMBERS,

And give the

Greatest Satisfaction,

Being the Most Highly Finished,

Best Made, and Cheapest First-Class SAFE ever Produced.

These Celebrated Safes had the

Champion Record

IN THE

Great Boston Fire,

And since that time GREAT and IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS have been made.

Before giving your order to any other concern, send for prices and descriptive Catalogue.

MORRIS & IRELAND

BOSTON, MASS.

Dec. 22, 1880-1y.

New Advertisements.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, Hon. C. A. MAYER, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton, and Hon. ARNAN GUMMS and Hon. VINCENT E. HOLT, Associate Judges of Clearfield county have issued their precept, to me directed, for the holding of a Court of Common Pleas, at the Court House, at Clearfield, in and for the county of Clearfield, commencing on the **Fourth Monday of May, 1881, being the 23d day of the month,** and continuing one week.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given to justices and witnesses, in and for said county of Clearfield to be and appear in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, to do those things which in their behalf pertain to be done.

GIVEN under my hand at Clearfield, this 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

JAMES MAHAFFEY, Sheriff.

april 6-ts.

Widow's Appraisement.

In the matter of the estate of Nicholas J. Walsh, late of Woodward township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd.

Whereas, Mary Walsh, widow of said deceased, having elected to retain real estate to the amount of $300, notice is hereby given that the appraisers appointed to value and appraise the same, have filed their report with the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, setting aside to the widow aforesaid, at the appraised value of $272, the undivided one-half of a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in North Houtzdale, Woodward township, Clearfield county, Pa., fronting 100 feet on Swoops street, and running back at right angles south 37 degrees west 150 feet to Otter alley, and known as lots No. 202 and 203 in the general plan of North Houtzdale, which said report having been confirmed nisi, by the Court, will be offered for confirmation absolute on the 1st Monday of June term, A. D. 1881. GEO. M. FERGUSON,

Clearfield, Pa., April 13, 1881-3t. Register.

Notice to Heirs!

IN the matter of the Partition of the real estate of Jonathan Wiser, late of Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.

A writ of Partition having been awarded in the above case on the application of Sarah Wiser, William H. Verner and Sarah Jane Verner, and placed in my hands, I will convene a jury upon the ground for the purpose of executing said writ on the 13th DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1881.

To Henry Wiser, Israel Wiser, Hannah Wiser, intermarried with William Batts, Jonathan Wiser, Lindsey Wiser, Alexander Wiser, Jared Wiser, Mary Wiser, intermarried with Joseph Yerkes, Margery E. Wiser, intermarried with Henry Young, Sarah Wiser, intermarried with Lindsey Stone, Susannah Wiser, intermarried with George Green, and Lewis Wiser, children and heirs of Jonathan Wiser, deceased. *You and each of you* will take notice that the jury of inquest summoned by me, will meet at the farm house on the farm belonging to the estate of Jonathan Wiser, dec'd., in Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., for the purpose of making partition or of appraising the same if it cannot be divided, on FRIDAY MAY 13th, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where you are warned to attend. JAMES MAHAFFEY,

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Sheriff.
Clearfield, Mar. 25, 1881-4t.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Hon. C. A. MAYER, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton—and Hon. ARNAN GUMMS and Hon. VINCENT E. HOLT, Associate Judges of Clearfield county have issued their precept, to me directed, for the holding of a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Court of Quarter Sessions, Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Court of General Jail Delivery, at the Court House at Clearfield, in and for the county of Clearfield, commencing on the **Fifth Monday of May, (30th day) A. D. 1881, and to continue for one week.**

NOTICE IS, therefore, hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables, in and for said county of Clearfield, to appear in their proper persons, with their Records, Rolls, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in their behalf, pertain to be done.

By an Act of Assembly, passed the 8th day of May, A. D. 1854, it is made the duty of the Justices of the Peace of the several counties of this Commonwealth, to return to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the respective counties, all the recognizances entered into before them by any person or persons charged with the commission of any crime, except such cases as may be ended before a Justice of the Peace, under existing laws, at least ten days before the commencement of the session of the Court to which they are made returnable respectively, and in all cases where any recognizances are entered into less than ten days before the commencement of the session to which they are made returnable, the said Justices are to return the same in the same manner as if said act had not been passed.

GIVEN under my hand at Clearfield, this 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

april 6-ts JAMES MAHAFFEY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of writs of *Vendition Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, on

Saturday, April 23, 1881,

At 1 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:—

All the interest of the Defendants in two lots of land situate in the borough of Houtzdale, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Being Lots Nos. 292 and 293 adjoining, fronting on McAteer street about 200 feet and running back 150 feet to Pine alley, and bounded by Railroad street on the north, McAteer street on the west, by Pine alley on the east, and an alley on the south, containing about one-half an acre of ground, with a large double brick house, 32x40 feet, two stories high, stable, and other outbuildings thereon erected.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Watchman and Thomas Watchman.

ALSO,

By a writ of *Fieri Facias*, at the same time and place, all the Defendant's interest in three certain lots in East Clearfield, known as lots Nos. 19, 20 and 21, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on southeast corner of Hills street and Spring alley; thence in an easterly direction along Hills street one hundred and fifty (150) feet to a post on western line of lot No. 22; thence in a southerly direction along said line of lot No. 22 two hundred (200) feet to a post on Virgin alley; thence in a westerly direction along Virgin alley one hundred and fifty (150) feet to a post on corner of Virgin and Spring alleys; thence in a northerly direction along Spring alley two hundred (200) feet to the place of beginning.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Kottler.

TERMS OF SALE.—The price or sum at which the property shall be struck off must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will be immediately put up and sold again at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, and who, in case of deficiency at such re-sale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the Deed be presented in Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff. JAMES MAHAFFEY,

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Sheriff.
Clearfield, Pa., April 6, 1881.

JURY LIST.—Names and location of those persons drawn as jurors to serve at May term, commencing on the fourth Monday (23d), and continuing two weeks:

TRAVERSE JURORS—MONDAY, MAY 23D.

Lew Lawhead,	Clearfield	Jas Glenn,	Ferguson,
M D Dolavin,	Houtzdale	Wash Hess,	Greenwood,
John B Benn,	"	Jas Mitchell,	Lawrence,
E B Hartman,	Osceola,	John Brown,	"
J H Friday,	"	J Mossburger,	Morris,
F Hollopeter,	Beccaria,	J L Stewart,	"
Jackson Ramsley,	Bell,	A A Long,	Pike,
Jno Bumbarger,	Boggs,	John Reed,	Sandy,
Wm Crowell,	Bradford,	P B Weaver,	"
J W Gearhart,	"	T P Hollister,	"
Eli Harmon,	Brady,	Isaac D Bixler	"
Geo Hartsfelt,	"	Thos Foster	"
W W King,	Burnside,	Frank Fox,	"
Sheff Curson,	"	T H Simon,	"
E McKee,	"	Jos Harrison,	Woodward
Jno Addleman,	Chest,	Jas Harrison,	"
W Schnarrs,	Covington,	W W Hepburn,	"
D S Hughes,	Decatur,	John Lloyd,	"

GRAND JURORS—MONDAY, MAY 30TH.

A J Hagerty,	Clearfield	Wm Moffat,	Decatur,
G W Dickey,	Houtzdale	R R Flegal,	Graham,
J H Kelly,	N Wash'gton	Sam'l Stiles,	Galich,
J J Pie,	Osceola	A H Rosenkrans,	Huston
A K Green,	Beccaria,	Fred Brown,	"
H L Henderson,	Bell,	Jno Swan, Jr.,	Jordan,
Ed Hoover,	Boggs,	Philip Erhard,	Knox,
Jeff Litz,	Bradford,	J P Mullen,	Lawrence,
Chas Redifer	"	J W Holibaugh,	Morris
W I Curley,	"	Jno B Kyler,	"
J S Fry,	"	W N Prothero,	Sandy,
E G Gearhart,	Decatur,	Jno Clark,	Woodward,

SECOND WEEK—MONDAY, MAY 30TH.

Harry Ross,	Clearfield,	M W Johnson,	Green'd.
Ernest Beck,	"	W J Conrad,	Galich,
Jas Moore,	Houtzdale,	Geo W Spice,	"
Don St Geo Frazier	"	N. F. Brown,	Huston,
John H Potter,	I. City,	J Rozenkrans,	"
E B Clemson,	Newburg,	Wm Hoffman,	"
Wm Mays,	Osceola,	Samuel Lee,	"
And Klear,	Wallaceton,	Peter Mays,	Knox,
Isaac Lyle,	Beccaria,	W M Cathcart,	"
Sam'l Bodle,	"	Wm Lockett,	"
Lemuel Root,	"	R J Shaffer,	Lawrence,
Samuel Wetzel,	Bell,	Hugh Mullen,	"
W D Shirey,	Bradford,	Thos Lonich,	"
J L Pearce,	"	Wm Beaumont,	"
Sam'l Lansberry	"	J Dunglebarger,	Pike,
W A Hoover,	"	Christ Gardlock,	"
Daniel Fisher,	Chest,	Robert Porter,	"
Albert DeWitt,	"	S Kuntz,	Sandy,
Thomas Ellis,	"	Lewis Schaffer,	Sandy,
J Catherwood,	Decatur,	Geo Gaskin,	"
G P G Matters,	"	J G Harris,	"
John Hughes,	"	B W Morgan,	Woodw'd,
W B Morgan,	"	Chas E Fox,	"
Dan'l Houser,	Graham,	Harry Hartman,	"

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing list of names of persons were drawn by us on the 24 day of April, A. D. 1881, in accordance with venire issued by the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President Judge of the Courts of Clearfield county, bearing date the 24 day of April, A. D. 1881, to serve as Grand and Traverse Jurors in the several Courts to be held at Clearfield, commencing on the fourth Monday (23d) in May, A. D. 1881, to continue two weeks.

JAMES MAHAFFEY, Sheriff.
A. J. JACKSON,
WM. R. BROWN,
Jury Commissioners.

Clearfield, Pa., Apr. 6, 1881-ts.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1881.

THE LITTLE ONES.

O! when at dawn the children wake,
And patter up and down the stairs,
The flowers and leaves a glory take,
The rosy light a splendor shares,
That nevermore these eyes could see,
If my sweet ones were gone from me.

And when at eve they watch and wait,
To fold me in their arms so white,
My burdens, whether small or great,
Are charmed away by calm delight;
And shutting out the world I live
The purest moments life can give.

But when at bedtime 'round me kneel
Wee, tender, loving, white-robed forms,
With hands uprained in fond appeal—
Ah! then are hushed life's weary storms;
And Heaven seems very near to me,
With my sweet darlings 'round my knee!

MASSACHUSETTS.

THIS IS THE YANKEE BLARNEY-STONE STATE.

PLYMOUTH ROCK STILL SOLID FOR CRIME AND FRAUD.

We dislike to talk about our neighbors, but the role of rascality assumed by Dawes and Hoar, Senators from Massachusetts, on the floor of the Senate, is in harmony with the conduct of their grandfathers, when they hung women for being witches, cut the tongues out of the mouths of Quakers, and banished Roger Williams and his followers into a wilderness governed by the Indians. The Bedford *Gazette* tells the balance:

Of all the States in the Union Massachusetts claims to have been foremost in maintaining public credit at every sacrifice, and in opposing repudiation in every form and under disguise.

The present Republican leaders in Massachusetts affect the highest standard of morals; yet the two Senators from that State stand forth as the special advocates of the corrupt coalition by which the Republicans have procured the Senate committees. The whole burden of the defense of the Mahone bargain has fallen upon them.

Mr. Dawes, as the mouthpiece of the caucus, reported the disgraceful nominations of Gorham and Riddleberger, both absolutely by Mahone. Mr. Hoar is Chairman of privileges and Elections and member of three other committees. Mr. Dawes is Chairman of Indian affairs and member of three other committees, including the Appropriations, a place in which he ranks with an ordinary chairmanship. How did they reach these posts of distinction? By making a contract with the Virginia repudiator, in payment for his vote, to nominate Gorham, a bolting machine Republican, and Riddleberger, an anti-debt-paying Democrat, for the two first honors of the Senate.

Stripped of all shams and false pretences, this was the substance of the bargain, now plainly to be seen by all men. No wonder that day by day Dawes and Hoar are heard defending the venal alliance. If they had gone into open market and bought their seats, the transaction would have been no more degrading than it appears. They traded off the honor and the good name of the Senate.

The debt of Virginia was not created by carpet-baggers, as in other Southern States. It is an honest debt incurred for local improvements. In a speech at Richmond Mr. Mahone declared the amount of that debt to be $32,977,090.02. H. H. Riddleberger, the nominee of the Republican caucus for Sergeant-at-Arms, carried through the Virginia Legislature a bill, which would now be a law but for the veto of the Democratic Governor Holliday, which scaled the debt down to $19,695,196. That bill struck off more than one-third of the debt. It refused to recognize interest due the bondholders at home and abroad during the civil war and the period of reconstruction. It reduced the interest from 6 to 3 per cent. And finally, it reserved the right to tax the bonds, and to tax them in such a way that the reduced interest might be stopped altogether, the holder getting nothing.

This is the platform of the so-called Readjusters in Virginia, and it was the distinctive and the only issue upon which Mahone was elected to the Senate, by a combination between the repudiators of both parties.

All the pretended love for the negro and for a "free and fair ballot" is an after-thought of Mahone and the Republicans, invented in the hope of covering up the bargain. A single fact will dispose of the attempted deception. In 1874, when this question of the State debt was before the Legislature in another form, a colored member named Moss is thus reported in the Richmond *Whig*, Mr. Mahone's personal organ:

Mr. Moss (colored) had not learned from the speeches that had been made whether Virginia owed the debt at all. If she did she could act as an individual would act in her situation. He was for paying every dollar the State owed, yet had not forgotten he was a slave when the debt was contracted; nor did he forget that the destiny of Virginia was his destiny. His property was as good for taxes as any other man's property. Some said the State was bankrupt, others that the debt was contracted on the faith of slave property, and as that property had been swept away, the debt was no longer binding. He thus summed up: "If it is a just debt we owe, we must pay it." Being asked by Mr. Goodman (colored) whether he was for or against the resolution, he replied he was against anything like repudiation.

This colored man may have been illiterate, but he was honest. The sentiments he uttered could not be improved even in Massachusetts. While Mr. Moss was on the floor, Mr. Riddleberger, Mahone's chief of staff, and now his candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms, requested him to give way for a resolution. He politely gave way, and his courtesy was answered, as reported by the Richmond *Whig*, in this way:

Mr. Moss finally gave way for Mr. Riddleberger to offer a resolution, which turned out to be to expel the member from Buckingham (Mr. Moss) as a nuisance.

For upholding the good faith of the State and for opposing repudiation, Mr. Riddleberger tried to expel this worthy colored man from his seat in the Legislature "as a nuisance!" The motion was rejected, but the stigma of the attempt rests on Riddleberger, who is now put forward, endorsed and applauded by Mr. Dawes and Mr. Hoar as pre-eminently entitled to the favor and the confidence of the Republican party in Massachusetts and elsewhere.

EXPERIMENT.—An exchange says: "Gen. Butler talks of starting a new party. Gen. Butler would make a good party by himself if he could only be reconstructed."

Twelve bodies have thus far been cremated at Washington, Pa.

THE GREED FOR OFFICE.

The editor of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* has been spending some time in Washington recently, and, on his return home, he remarks:

"One of the saddest and most mortifying spectacles in politics is the sight now presented in Washington, where dozens of ex-officials, most of them former members of Congress, are clinging to the skirts of power and begging for places where they can live. It is getting so that a defeated Congressman looks to the nation to support him ever afterward, and it is humiliating that this should be so. A man is elected two or three times to Congress; he leaves his business with the idea that he is to set the country wild with his eloquence; he does not do it; he is an ordinary man, and in a short time is superseded. Forthwith he turns up as an applicant for office. He besieges his former associates, and they recommend him to the President. He has lost his place, and, of course, should be provided for. Now, the *Inter-Ocean* wishes to suggest that these men should return home and go to work. They have learned something that will be valuable to them in the way of experience, though it may be unwelcome. They are not statesmen, and they know, or certainly ought to know, that they are not. Having learned this, they can pitch in with other struggling mortals, and perhaps, in a less ambitious field achieve success and distinction. Looking over the various offices in the gift of the government, domestic and foreign, one is struck by the number of names that used to appear on the Congressional roll. If half a quarter of the present applicants succeeded in obtaining places, this number will be largely increased, when it ought to be decreased. There cannot be too much discouragement of professional office seeking. Every year that a man spends in public life unfits him, in a measure, and more and more, for the private citizenship. He loses his keenness and narrows his mind. His thought is no longer broad and general, but confined to the one subject of how to perpetuate his lease of place and secure himself from overthrow. Of course, this is not the case with all; there are men who cannot be bound by such means, and who snap the cords whenever they interfere with their freedom of locomotion; but the rule is good, nevertheless. The *Inter-Ocean* is not in favor of a civil service aristocracy which the namby pamby and impracticable advocates of civil service reform would inflict upon the country, but it looks earnestly for some relief from this scramble for place, which seems to grow worse year by year, and which actually consumes about half the time which the President and Congress should give to the interests of the nation."

JEFFERSON'S ANNIVERSARY.

April 13th was a great day among the Democrats of New York. Thomas Jefferson, the IV. President of the United States, was born at Shadwell, in the State of Virginia, on the 13th day April, A. D. 1743, served two terms from 1801 to 1809, and died at Monticello, Virginia, July 4th, 1826. In the present emergency of the Democratic party, it is well to recall and reconsider the political doctrines and eminent virtues of its great founder. On last Wednesday there was a general celebration of the anniversary of this great man's birth by all Democrats who believe in the principles he enunciated.

As the author of the Declaration of Independence, upon the principles of which the American colonies based the war against Great Britain, and for the maintenance of which Jefferson, Hancock, Carroll and their brave colleagues pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors, Jefferson will be remembered forever by a grateful country, and the Democratic party which has followed in his footsteps may well claim that immortal document as the principles upon which their party is founded. But in addition to this, Jefferson represented Democracy in other acts and by his own personal character. He was the author of the Virginia Colonial statutes for religious freedom, the abolition of primogeniture and feudal distinctions, and the restoration of the right of conscience. These were almost revolutionary measures in Virginia at that time, when English aristocracy ruled and owned the colony; but he pushed them through, though of birth high enough himself to place him among that aristocracy. He was so far an anti-slavery man, though a large portion of his property consisted of slaves, that he procured the passage of a law as long ago as 1778, when he was but 35 years old, prohibiting the importation of slaves. When Governor of Virginia, during the Revolutionary War, he absolutely exhausted her resources in his efforts to benefit the common cause of the colonies, because of his belief in universal freedom. His love of freedom, indeed, had severer tests than this. His devotion to the Democratic principles of self-government brought him into almost savage warfare with other statesmen upon the question of recognising the French Republic, and produced for a time the stormiest epoch in our history. He knew no middle course in matters of such vital importance. He believed in no superiority by birthright among men whom God had made. The Divine Being had not used an apprentice hand on one individual and the hand of an expert on another. In France the Revolution had cast terror over the aristocrats. It was in itself an assertion of Jefferson's innate conviction—the equality of man. He fought for it against Washington and Hamilton, and against even the sentiment of the whole country, and he gained his point.

In his own personal character, Jefferson was the ideal of Democracy. He was a devoted thinker upon every subject which concerned the rights of individuals and an aggressive reformer in regard to the autocratic doctrines which then prevailed. He believed so strongly in self-government that he regarded a set government as equivalent to a necessary evil. He enunciated the famous axiom of being governed too much. He attached no weight to authority except so far as it was necessary for the maintenance of good order. He was jealous of the rights of the people so far that even when President he objected to the titles which had been accorded the occupant of the place, such as "Your Excellency" and "Mr. President," as uncalled for and tending to indicate a rank which was not consonant with Democratic principles. In furtherance of the same personal views, he believed in a sovereignty of States, each one regulating its internal affairs by its own laws, the confederation of States being used only as the bond of Union is used as a bond of strength for defense. His own home, Monticello, was an open house at all times. To its warm hospitality, even when its munificent owner was bitterly suffering from financial embarrassment, all wayfarers and passers by were welcome. They were in God's image, and they were Jefferson's brothers. Among his guests at all times were the learned of all nations, who visited even the most distant portions of our shores, as well as the ordinary seekers for political knowledge. His homestead became a hotel for statesmen and literateurs. De Chastelleux, a nobleman of France, who spent weeks at Monticello, wrote to all Europe of this aggressive author of the principle which overwhelms all aristocratic distinctions: "He is the most accomplished gentleman of his epoch."

Thomas Jefferson died on the 4th of July, the anniversary of his great Declaration. Providence itself, in this act, seemed to offer a recognition of the fitness of his life.

MISTAKEN GARFIELD.

The New York *Post* says: President Garfield has made his first mistake. It is a very gross one. He has nominated Stanley Matthews for Supreme Court Justice.

[New York Herald.]

We are glad to see that the Senate Judiciary Committee are taking time to consider the nomination of Mr. Stanley Matthews to be a Judge of the Supreme Court.

We have already said that it is not a nomination fit to be made.

[Baltimore American, (Rep.)]

No nomination that has been made for a long time has excited such general disapproval as did that of Mr. Matthews when his name was sent to the Senate by Mr. Hayes; and, if anything, the dissatisfaction has increased since then. The President may consider that he is under obligations to Mr. Hayes to renew the appointment; but, as a matter of policy—to say nothing of the essential unfitness of Mr. Matthews for the place—it would be a serious mistake.

[Chicago Tribune.]

"THE REASON FOR MATTHEWS."—The Washington dispatches assert that the potent reason which is urged by Foster and others at Washington on behalf of Stanley Matthews, Jay Gould's lobby attorney, was that his failure to secure confirmation, when his name was sent to the Senate by President Hayes, "was a