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,	9.26, "
Clearfield,	3.40, "	Summit,	9.36, "
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,	10.28, "
Blue Ball,	4.25, "	Graham,	10.35, "
Graham,	4.31, "	Blue Ball,	10.37, "
Philipsburg,	4.35, "	Wallaceton,	10.44, "
Steiner's,	4.39, "	Bigler,	10.52, "
Boynton,	4.46, "	Woodland,	10.59, "
Osceola,	4.52, "	Barrett,	11.07, "
Powelton,	5.03, "	Leonard,	11.12, "
Summit,	5.15, "	Clearfield,	11.19, "
Vanscoyoc,	5.35, "	Riverview	11.25, "
Tyrone,	6.00, "	Curwensville,	11.48a.m

CLEARFIELD EXPRESS.

LEAVE SOUTH.		LEAVE NORTH.	
Curwensville	5.30 A. M.	Tyrone,	7.20 P. M.
Riverview	5.39 "	Vanscoyoc,	7.42 "
Clearfield	5.47 "	Summit,	8.05 "
Leonard	5.55 "	Powelton,	8.17 "
Barrett	5.57 "	Osceola,	8.26 "
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	7.24 "	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	12.10	
2.40		7.30	Philipsburg,	7.00	12.25	5.00
2.45		7.32	Steiner's		12.32	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,	9.29	11.45	4.25
3.23	10.48	8.25	Houtzdale,	9.25	11.40	4.20
3.30	10.53	8.35	McCauley,	9.20	11.35	4.10
3.33	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.				Mail. P.M.	Exp. A.M.
7.05	8.20	leave Tyrone	arrive	6.32	7.35
7.23	8.37	Bald Eagle		6.17	7.42
7.31	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	6.25
9.08	10.29	Howard		4.31	6.00
9.42	11.00	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,	8.37	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,	7.50

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

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

LOW GRADE DIVISION.

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

EASTWARD.—Day Mail leaves Pittsburg 8.55 a. m.; Red Bank 11.05; 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 3.00; 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 11.20 p. m.; Benezette 1.06; Tyler's 1.28; Penfield 1.39; Summit Tunnel 2.06; 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 10.50 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
Cumrovville	20	Philipsburg	55
Osceola	85	Tyrone	1 25
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.

ADDITIONAL 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.

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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.

Those 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.

E. S. HENDERSON,

UNDERTAKER

BURNSIDE, PENN'A.

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

Funerals Attended Anywhere.

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

Dec. 16, 1879-tf. E. S. HENDERSON.

DIRECTIONS.

For catarrh, hay fever, cold in the head, &c., insert with the finger, a particle of the Balm into the nostrils; draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed, cleansing, and healing the diseased membrane.

For deafness.

Apply a particle into the ear.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

HAVING gained an enviable local reputation, displacing all other preparations in the vicinity of discovery, is, on its merits alone, recognized as a wonderful remedy wherever known. A fair trial will convince the most skeptical of its curative powers. It effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions, allays inflammation and irritation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment so directed will cure Catarrh. As a household remedy for cold in the head it is unequaled. The Balm is easy to use and agreeable. Sold by druggists at 50 cents. On receipt of 50 cents will mail a package. Send for circular with full information.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.

For sale by the Clearfield Druggists, and by Wholesale Druggists generally.
April 8th, 1881-6m.

NEW WASHINGTON NORMAL INSTITUTE.

Opens Monday, April 18th, 1881, to Continue 12 Weeks.

THIS school commends itself to public favor for the following reasons:

First. Boarding can be had in good families at from $2 to $2.50 per week.

Second. Location is healthful and society refined and cultured.

Third. The course of study embodies the State Normal School features, and is particularly adapted to the wants of those who expect to teach.

Fourth. The students have the advantage of a well-conducted Literary Society, before which will be delivered a series of free lectures.

Fifth. The work of the school is stimulated by the encouragement and favor of an intelligent community.

Sixth. Special attention will be given the Normal class by the Principal, who is a graduate of a State Normal School, and the instruction in Theory of Teaching, Government, &c., will be made to accord with the modern ideas of advanced educators.

TUITION:

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Common Branches with School Economy...$5 00
Common Branches and School Economy with Algebra, Geometry, Physical Geography, Natural Philosophy, Civil Government, Latin, etc.... 5 00

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

Highest class.... $5 00
Lower classes.... 3 00

For further information address,

W. A. AMBROSE, Osceola, Pa.
MATT SAVAGE, Clearfield, Pa.

Mar. 9, 1881-tf.

OPEN FOR ALL!

LOTS OF

NEW GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Come to Frenchville!

I HAVE just received the largest stock of goods ever brought to this section of the county, which I will sell for cash or produce as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere. My stock consists of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Boots & Shoes,

HARDWARE,

Nails a Specialty.

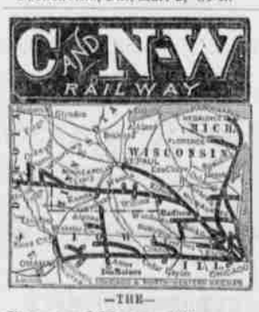
Ready Made Clothing.

A full stock of FISH. Salt in large or small sacks, or by the barrel.

CROCKERY WARE,

stone or clay. QUEENSWARE, all styles and quality. In short, I have everything needed by the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer, or anybody else, which I will sell just as cheap as the goods can be purchased anywhere else. Please call and examine my goods and prices before investing elsewhere.

L. M. COUDRIET.
Frenchville, Pa., Mar. 2, '81-tf.



—THE—

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

Is the OLDEST, BEST CONSTRUCTED, BEST EQUIPPED, and hence the

LEADING RAILWAY

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTH-WEST!

It is the shortest and best route between Chicago and all points in

Northern Illinois, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, Iowa, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and for

COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, DENVER, LEADVILLE, SALT LAKE, SAN FRANCISCO,

Deadwood, Sioux City, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the Territories, and the West. Also, for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarck, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the North-west.

At Council Bluffs the Trains of the Chicago & North-Western and the U. P. Railways depart from, arrive at and use the same Joint Union Depot.

At Chicago, close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne & Pennsylvania, and Chicago & Grand Trunk Railways, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle Routes.

Close connections made at Junction Points.

It is the ONLY LINE running

Pullman Hotel Dining Cars

BETWEEN

CHICAGO and COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Pullman Sleepers on all Night Trains.

Insist upon Ticket Agents selling you Tickets via this road. Examine your Tickets, and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago & North-Western Railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route, AND WILL TAKE NONE OTHER.

All Ticket Agents sell Tickets by this Line.

MARVIN HUGHITT,
2d V. P. and General Manager,
Chicago.

apr26, '81-1y.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1881

DAWES AND HIS MAN HEATH.

The Bottom Completely Knocked out of the Senator's Pathetic Tale About That "Old Gray-Headed Man,"

THE PITEOUS PICTURE DAWES DREW.

(Congressional Record, April 2.)

"Only the day before yesterday there passed through this city, on his way to the North, in which he could enjoy his own convictions, a venerable, gray-headed man, who, trusting to these words, that he had but to know the people of Mississippi better in order to love them more, took his capital, took his wife and his children and his energy and his hope and his futurre thirteen years ago, down into the Senator's State to build up a home, to build up a business, and enlarge the opportunities of men in that State to earn a livelihood and to better their condition and to build for themselves homes and schoolhouses and churches and towns; and faithfully and industriously and devoted exclusively to such a great undertaking as that, that old gray-headed man has labored and labored on, hoped and hoped on, but he was persecuted until he was obliged to put iron shutters on the windows of the houses of his workmen that they might sleep in safety at night, his factories were burned, his employes were murdered, his enterprises were thwarted at every step; not even exercising what we at the North have a notion is an inalienable right, to assert our political principles wherever we are; not even doing that, never having entered a political meeting or cast a vote, but sternly standing by the faith of his fathers, which sooner than give up he would burn at the stake, he resolved that he would give up no conviction of his, political or otherwise, and in this struggle he has at last given over, and taking what little is left of that hopeless enterprise of his, and leaving three or four hundred men with their families whom he had employed these thirteen years, to seek a livelihood elsewhere, or migrate to your State, sir [Mr. Ingalls in the chair], or to the State of the Senator from Indiana, or some other place, he has gone North; and the North will listen to him before they will ask the Senator from Mississippi to repeat again here his platitudes about North and South. Sir, this is not the only orator that comes North."

THE TRUTH.

The New Orleans *Democrat* publishes a statement received by telegraph from R. D. Bridger, Judge of the Fourth Judicial district, in relation to the publication made by Mr. Charles Heath concerning the burning of his property in Caldwell parish on the night of December 25, last. Judge Bridger says:

"I will state that Charles Heath owns no property in this parish, and that he has never owned any. His brother, Edward Heath, owns a plantation in this parish, situated ten miles below Columbia. The property was given in and assessed last Fall in the name of Edward Heath, being given in as two hundred and sixty acres of land, and valued, including all the buildings thereon, at $2,500; the value of horses, mares, mules, neat cattle, &c., was $565; the cash value of all carriages, wagons and vehicles of all kinds was $75; the cash value of all merchandise or stock in trade was $400—making a total appraised value of Edward Heath's property in this parish of $3,540, which was a liberal and fair appraisement. Charles Heath usually visited the place and managed it for his brother. He was never on the place more than three or four months during each year. The place was generally leased to, or worked on shares by laborers."

The Judge further says:

"The ward in which Mr. Heath's place is situated is controlled by the colored population in it. It is represented in the police jury by a colored man who is also a member of the parish school board. The Justice of the Peace and Constable are both colored. The statement of Charles Heath in relation to the alleged troubles and the causes thereof are false. In the first place every one in this parish manages his property or plantation to suit himself, and I have never heard any objection or protest to their so doing. It is a fact that plantations are leased in various parts of the parish to colored laborers, with not a single white man upon them, and I have never heard of an objection or difficulty in consequence thereof."

The Columbia *Herald* publishes an account of the burning of Heath's gin house at the time. The Judge further says: "There having been several fires recently in the parish and all of the buildings burned being insured, I determined to have the matter investigated. Our District Court met on the first Monday in January and in my charge to the Grand Jury I called their attention to these facts and instructed them to investigate the matter fully. I directed their special attention to the Heath burning and directed them to investigate the affair." The following is an extract from the report of the Grand Jury at that term: "That they have made special inquiry into the burning of the gin and mill of Heath, situated on the Long Lake plantation, and find that the general opinion of the persons residing in the vicinity of the said plantation is that the burning was the work of an incendiary, but they find no clue to the perpetrators of the act. It is reported that the property was fully covered by insurance."

In conclusion Judge Bridger says: "I have conversed with an eye-witness of the burning of the Heath gin and the circumstances attending it, and am fully convinced that the property was burned to get the insurance money. The foreman of the jury informed me that, while they could not get sufficient evidence to authorize them to find a bill, yet he was fully persuaded and convinced in his own mind that the property was burned to obtain the insurance money. This is the general opinion of those in the parish who are acquainted with the facts. Indeed, I think evidence had been obtained sufficient to justify the Grand Jury at the July term in finding a bill. Our jurors are disposed to perform their duties regardless of persons as two convictions for arson were made at the January term. There are mortgages on record against Heath's property in this parish to the amount of $11,283.29. I learn, but I cannot say that it is true, that the property burned was insured for $4,000. Appraisers appointed and sworn to fix its value since the fire with the view of collecting the insurance inform me that they fixed its value at $1,400. Heath says he has 1,000 acres valued at, including buildings, $25,000. His assessment shows 260 acres, valued at, including buildings, $2,500. He intimates that he had a large stock at the time of the fire. The appraisement of the cash value of the merchandise or stock in trade was $400, and I am informed by the Sheriff and others familiar with his business that he never had a large stock on hand, and that at the time of the fire the stock was much smaller. His statements are totally false and a slander on the people of our parish. With the exception of an occasional personal difficulty among the colored people themselves in the ward, and larceny cases, there has been no outrage or crime committed in the ward. With the exception of larceny, it is a peaceable and law abiding ward, and the colored people in the ward, except those who live and deal with Heath, are prosperous and happy and are making money. Those who work and deal with Heath are in debt and do not seem to prosper like those who have not had dealings with him."

The abovestatement of Judge Bridger—except his conversation with eye-witnesses, which they did not hear—is indorsed by other parish officials and prominent citizens.

Judge Bridger's statement is accompanied by the following:

COLUMBIA, LA., April 26, 1881.

I am a Republican, and have been since the close of the war. I was born in this parish in 1826; am a lawyer; voted for General Grant twice, was Parish Judge of Ouachita Parish, La., from 1870 to 1873 under the appointment of Governor Warmoth; became a resident of Caldwell Parish in the month of September, 1878; settled in Columbia and knew the place owned by Mr. Heath. There has been no more quiet parish in politics than Caldwell; everything for years past has been conducted on amicable principles so far as politics is involved. Every man in this parish can freely speak his political sentiments without fear of molestation. No man's property is endangered on account of his political feelings.

ROBERT J. CALDWELL.

THE PROPOSED NEW LIBEL LAW.

The following is the new libel bill prepared by the Editorial Committee, and now in the hands of the Senate Judiciary Committee:

An Act to define liability and pleadings in actions for libel.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That in civil actions for libel there shall be no recovery of damages for the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information, where the fact that such publication was not maliciously or negligently made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury. Provided, however, that this section shall not be construed to prevent recovery for actual damages sustained by reason of libelous publications, where direct damages are averred and proven.

SEC. 2. That in civil actions for libel the defendant or defendants may enter a general plea of justification, and if the alleged libel be matter proper for public investigation or information it shall be a question for the jury to decide, under the instructions of the court, whether the publication complained of is substantially sustained by the testimony, and if so sustained there shall be no recovery of damages. Provided, however, that this section shall not be construed to relieve the defense in any degree from aggravated damages in case of failure to sustain the general plea of justification, nor of exemplary damages in any case where, under existing laws, exemplary damages are warranted.

SEC. 3. That any person feeling aggrieved by a publication may institute one criminal and one civil action, or either, in any county where the alleged libel has been published or circulated, but no more than one civil and one criminal action shall be brought for the same publication, nor shall additional actions be brought for the republication of the same libel pending the trial of an action already instituted, but any repetition of the alleged libel after suit has been brought or complaint made may be admissible in evidence on trial in aggravation of damages or sentences.

JUDGE DAVIS' NEW PARTY IDEA.

The position of Senator David Davis touching the formation of another party is by no means novel. Every now and then some great thinker comes to the front and proposes exactly the same thing with precisely the same result. After all the perils and defeats and blunders that have crossed the path of the Democratic party, it is supreme folly to talk about its dissolution now. As long as the nation exists it will exist, just as it is, and with the same compact organization that keeps it solidly together today. The Democratic party is a party of principle. It is the appointed evangel of certain great political truths, and as such it will never change or die as long as the nation lives. From 1792, when Jefferson first contended against Hamilton for Republicanism against monarchy, down to the present moment, when his followers are repeating his contests with the monarchists of the present hour, the position of the Democratic party has always been one and the same. Its fundamental doctrines are enunciated in the Kentucky and Virgidia resolutions of 1798, the former drawn by Thomas Jefferson and the latter by James Madison, and have been declared and redeclared as such in nearly every Democratic Presidential Convention. It raised this country from a poor weakling, begging at the doors of the community of nations for admittance, to a community of nations themselves, whose power is feared and whose respect is courted throughout the civilized world. Always teaching that the blessings of government should descend with equal power upon each and every man within its limits, it has become essentially the party of the people, of the many against the few, and it will preserve its present organic form as long as there are any freemen left upon these western shores to enjoy the privileges of free constitutional government. While no causes exist outside of the Democratic organization that justify the melancholy assumption of Senator Davis, it is to be noticed with regret that sometimes the Democratic lines are weakened by discord and dissensions in its own ranks. This, of course, must be expected where there are so many interests to be conserved and as long as there are so many patriots anxious to serve their country. No matter how well and wisely a party may be managed there must be disappointment and dissatisfaction, and the men who bear the brunt of the battle in successfully maintaining the organization are naturally the ones who are sharply assailed by the disaffected. All this is perfectly well understood and fully appreciated by the rank and file, and, therefore, it is safe to conclude that neither outside foes nor inside malcontents will ever succeed in disrupting the great National Democratic party of the Union, notwithstanding the rueful countenance of the distinguished Senator from Illinois, whose honest though mistaken views find in himself the sole representative.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

HAYES' LAST VETO.

The last and crowning act of Hayes was to veto the righteous Funding bill. He did it simply to accomodate the National Banks, and it looks like the act of a paid attorney for these greedy corporations. It is said that parties in Wall street, New York, were perfectly aware of Hayes' intention to veto the bill before its final passage. This veto undone the chief work of Congress during the recent session. It leaves the whole subject in *statu quo.* And nothing can be done in the premises until next Winter, unless an extra session of Congress should be called. By this veto the people will be obliged to pay some twelve millions of interest, which the Democratic bill would have saved, before another bill can be passed. So much has Hayes' last veto cost the people of the United States. More than this, it was an act of Executive truckling to the National Banks, which will increase their power and encourage them in renewing their demands upon Congress next Winter. What this means it is easy to foresee. A sharp issue has been precipitated between the people on one side and the National Banks on the other which may prove injurious to public interests and lead to consequences which both parties may deprecate. The attempts of the banks in this instance to bulldoze Congress and to create a scare by withdrawing their circulation, actually producing an incipient panic, has created an intense feeling of antagonism to the national banking system.

There is no doubt that the three per cent. bonds could have been successfully floated, and by the defeat of the bill by a good opportunity has been lost. By its success the government could have achieved a great financial triumph and saved over a million of dollars per month in interest. There can be no doubt of its success as a financial measure had the bill become a law. It seems idle to say that when the four per cent. bonds command a premium of 13 or 14 and actually yield only 3½ per cent.—when statistics show the Savings and other banks to hold over $2,000,000,000 of savings and deposits—when the National Banks themselves have to deposit with the Treasury about $400,000,000 of bonds—when the English and French Governments, with twice our debt and only two-thirds of our population, have issued three per cent. bonds—that this country could not have done the same to the amount of six or seven hundred million dollars.

Wall street is happy. Perhaps it was only fit that the man who entered the White House by fraud and perjury should make his final exit by a crowning act of shameless disregard of public interest. The creature of a Returning Board naturally becomes the tool of Wall street sharpers and syndicates. —*Newark (Ohio) Advocate.*

A LOYAL REMARK.

The editor of the West Chester *Record*, the home organ of the Radical State Treasurer (Butler), in alluding to current events, expresses himself in this way:

"We shall expect, for instance, that even if Senator Cameron shall decide to follow his friend Mr. Conkling in his effort to bind and tie the President in the New York Custom House nomination, Mr. Mitchell will represent the Republicans of Pennsylvania who choose to stand by the party flag rather than under the banner of Conkling and his Ring. He will thus speak for the independent members of the party, for those who would not yield to the unit rule at Cincinnati and Chicago, for those who stand by President Garfield, and for the maintenance of the party's freedom of action against the dictation of the Senatorial cliques. As to Judge Robertson's nomination, it is in itself a matter of less than vital concern, but as a question whether the new Administration is to be crippled and hamstrung at its very outset, it becomes of the greatest importance. Certainly Mr. Mitchell will show his manliness and his courage upon that point, and will not disappoint the just expectations of those who hailed with applause the announcement of his election."

The editor in question has always been alarmed at the sight of a "Confederate Brigadier," and it looks now as though he would puke up the Riddleberger-Mahone contract. It's no use old, boy; you must wear the uniform put on you by Cameron and the Brigadiers. Quit your kicking, or go and open the Senatorial gate so that Garfield can get his appointments in before the Riddleberger tribe get through. We hope the *Record* man will keep booming the new Senator (Mitchell) and compel him to show his hand in this Confederate crusade.

LOCKED AND BOLTED.—The body of A. T. Stewart has, according to the New York *Sun* of the 21st inst., been found and deposited by the mourners between two enormous blocks of masonry in the crypt of the Cathedral at Garden City, secured with ponderous bolts and imbedded in cement, lest the wide-awake resurrectionist should try again to appropriate it to his own nefarious purposes. Judge Hilton declined to be interviewed in regard to the matter.

When it comes to descending a ladder, the bravest of us back down.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

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