

The Republican.



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor. CLEARFIELD, PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1881.

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

A GOOD SELLER.—A contemporary says: "Dr. Tanner, the faster, is out West selling to dentists a machine for administering laughing gas."

A GOOD DOCTOR.—The editor of the Lewes (Del.) Light appears to have much contempt for chronic. He is a physician, and, instead of chronic, he offers to vaccinate every new subscriber to his paper.

A JOKE.—Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, is said to have been the author of the phrase, "The office seeks the man, not the man the office." Add his name to the list of American authors of fiction.—Boston Post.

CASH ANONYMOUS.—An exchange remarks: "Colonel Ingersoll is said to have cleared \$20,000 from his lecture on 'Hell,' whereupon somebody remarks that if there is no hell this is making a good deal out of nothing."

Editor Hackett, of the Cincinnati Commercial, writes sensibly to take care, lead him by a chair and speak him with a whip.—Baltimore Gazette.

As the Commercial man has been engaged in the "slipper" business for over fifty years, why does he not sell in now? Why play the boy?

HE IS A POSKY.—A contemporary says: "Mr. S. W. Dorsey, ex-Senator, appears to have knotted and tied himself with telegraph wire so that he cannot be extricated from the Star route infamy. This is an affliction for his more intimate friends, but honest men can stand it."

ON HORSEBACK.—The Chambersburg Spirit says: "Daily evening rides in the saddle are taken by President Garfield. He is getting proud. Last year he was content to be on the top path. Now he takes his daily gallop with a view to being known in 1884 as 'the man on horseback.'"

MORE TROUBLE.—A Washington correspondent says: "There is a split in the Pennsylvania delegation in the Senate on the Conkling administration gift. Simon Cameron's boy goes with Conkling, and Mitchell, having gotten to the windward of the corn-rib, intends to wind up with the administration."

LOSING FLESH.—The Cleveland Plaindealer hinges in this way: "A regret from Governor's Island: Somebody told General Hancock the other day that Garfield had lost forty pounds in weight since his inauguration. That is the first thing I have heard, 'quicker' responded the General, 'which causes me to regret that it was defeated.'"

SADDLE BAGGED.—"The devil himself must be in it," was the spirited remark by the Ohio Republican who went to Washington to see the row for himself. Whether he had Conkling, the President or Blaine in his mind's eye did not appear. He has, however, concluded that the devil is running the machine and none but Ohio men need appear.

A CAMPAIGN NOTE.—The editor of the New York Express tallies this for the President: "Please tell me how the departments generally are doing; says Garfield in his begging letter to Brady, through his alter ego Hubbell. In other words, 'Squire' the clerks some more.' Yet Garfield writes scolding articles on civil service reform that Mr. D. B. Eaton weeps when he thinks of them."

THE COMMON LIBELER.—The dailies of the 13th inst. all had this to say about the proprietor of the New York Herald. Although at the head of the greatest newspaper on this Continent, the newsmonger had no right to placard him in this way:

J. Gordon Bennett is said to have lost \$10,000 in a single day. That is not news. It is common knowledge. Bennett is said to have lost \$10,000 in a single day. That is not news. It is common knowledge. Bennett is said to have lost \$10,000 in a single day. That is not news. It is common knowledge.

THE GOVERNMENT ON TABLE.—A contemporary says: "A Senator who called on the President recently to talk over the situation, describes Garfield as becoming very much excited, giving emphasis to his words by striking the table with his fist and saying that, in his opinion, Conkling had planned to act upon the nominations of his own friends and then to force a final adjournment, leaving the nomination of Robertson in his own Committee. Such an action, the President claimed, would not be just to him, and he has determined to use all his efforts to secure some action on Robertson's case. This appears to dispel all doubts as to whether Garfield belongs to the order of 'wretches.'"

MORE STATEMENTS.—The editor of the Philadelphia Times, on the 14th, thus alludes to some facts in which the public has an interest, viz: "The Pennsylvania Legislature has reached the practical stage and the statesmanlike spirit of throwing paper was about the House seems to have experienced a sudden and wonderful development during the week. It became so much of a nuisance that yesterday the assistance of the Sergeant-at-Arms was invoked to put a stop to it, but it was not stopped. In the midst of the dying wail there was a discussion over the action of the insurance companies which are accused of seeking to avoid the payment of all their liabilities growing out of the Danville Asylum fire, and a resolution directing the Asylum Trustees to report the facts was passed. It had been arranged that Representative McKee should call up the Tax Office bill, but Speaker Hewitt conveniently overlooked him when he arose for that purpose. The Speaker is a very handy man for the ringsters to have around."

SENATOR WM. A. WALLACE'S LIBELERS.

We occasionally find a newspaper editor who is as much of a blackguard as the lowest corner-loter, who is so expert in canvassing the ladies and gentlemen as they pass along the street. One of these men proved to be the editor of an Eastern paper. We adopt the views of the editor of the Sentinel, Mr. Newman, of the same place, on the question indicated. He says:

"The Eastern Daily Argus, which we believe still professes to be a Democratic journal, in its issue of Monday evening, takes occasion to assail the character of ex-Senator Wallace, because that gentleman saw proper to publish a card in relation of a charge made by some anonymous Washington correspondent of the New York Times, that the money of the Star mail route contractors had been used to secure the nomination of General Hancock for the Presidency, and connects Mr. Wallace with the transaction because he favored an appropriation to carry the mails on these routes, when he was in the Senate. Now, these people know this charge was false in every particular, if they knew anything at all about the matter, and hence as Democratic journalists it was their duty to assist in vindicating Mr. Wallace, instead of endorsing the calumny. But this did not suit this purpose, because, the people who own and control the Argus do not like Mr. Wallace personally, and hence their columns must be used to vilify him. Another evidence of what these people seem to believe is legitimate journalism. Mr. Wallace has a public record that no respectable Republican journal has ever presumed to assail—that business having been left entirely to small politicians in his own party who have imaginary private grievances to assuage. If all our public men had as clear a record as Senator Wallace has made for himself during his long years of public service, the country would not be so often humiliated as it is by the disclosures of frauds and stealings that are from time to time uncovered."

A MODERN FRAUD.—"Speculative" Life Insurance is a fraud of recent invention in our State, and remarkable as it may seem, has broken out with great violence in sections where the ruling or governing morality has been the reverse. The counties of Lebanon, Snyder, Union and York have each been particularly scourged in this particular. We are glad to chronicle the fact that the West Susquehanna Classis, belonging to the Eastern Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States, covering Centre, Snyder and Union counties, took some action in this matter at their recent session at Selmsgrove. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby earnestly rebuke all persons who engage in this business as a great public evil, and as a violation of the State, as well as to the individual.

Resolved, That our pastors try to secure the early publication of this article in the various papers which circulate among these people. Further religious bodies will give to the question some consideration, business men will soon fall into line, the fraud will be exposed, and the crimes now committed under the guise of insuring one's life with a fraudulent intent will be abated, and the morality of the State greatly improved.

A SHAMFUL JOB.—By a bare majority of one vote, Hayes' brother-in-law and President Garfield's "butty," Stanley Matthews (an Ohio man), has at last been confirmed by the Senate as a Judge of the United States Supreme Court. We have now before us the humiliating spectacle of a man in the Supreme Court whose honesty and truth have been questioned and whose championship and counsel of monopolies and corporations is supported by a lobby of great railroad men. His record alone as one of the Southern "visiting statesmen," and the disgraceful part he took in the great national fraud through which Mr. Hayes was seated in the Presidential chair, should have been sufficient to have caused his rejection for any post of trust and honor. He has been confirmed as a Judge of the Supreme Court just as the nation is about to be reorganized.

THE LION AND THE LAMB.—How this world does wag on private account sometimes! We were a spectator at the late sitting of the School Directors' Convention, and there we took in faces that we have often seen before. The syndicate, formed by an alliance between General Patton, Daniel Faxon et alra, Wm. Tucker, John Ray Baxter et alra, carried us away into a kind of romantic garrul, where strange bed-fellows do congregate occasionally. When these veteran regulators of public affairs looked horns, we were satisfied that somebody's ox would be gored. The alliance was so monstrously unnatural that we at one time became alarmed; but it passed off all right after all, and nobody was hurt. However, consistency is still to be looked upon as a jewel in the future, and those who "got away with it" no doubt will exhibit it to their neighbors on their return to their home. To the boys present, and in sight of the manipulations that took place between the pump and the lamp-post on the Court House corner, it must have been a puzzle. But it happened—the lion and the lamb, through use of the Tucker attachment, slept in the same crib.

TRY IT AGAIN.—Somehow or other that patent plan for disintegrating the solid South by the disruptive power of official patronage has not worked fully up to the expectations of the patentees. Hayes beat Key, and Key beat Brady and Dorsey and the Star route gang, and Conkling beat Mahone and Mahone beat Biddleberger and Gorham. The Republicans of the North tried bullying, but they found that trucking and time serving are not popular at the South. They have since tried buying, but they find that the only Southern Democrats who are for sale are sadly unmerchanted. Suppose they now try decency, attention to public business and strict abstention from Hoar and Dawes and Frye?—The World.

HANDS OFF.—The Garfield Conkling Mentor contract turns out to have been a very dirty job, if it side tells the truth. It takes two to make a bargain, and if it be true that Garfield has violated the terms of his bargain with Conkling, then there must have been a bargain. Now, will somebody kindly rise and explain why it was worse for the bargainer than for the bargainee? Was it not a dirty business on both sides, into which Democrats ought not to dabble, on the plea of "Senatorial courtesy," or any other plea?

BOLD INTRUDER.—The appearance of Alexander Hill in public without guards and the adoption at the same time of a strongly reactionary policy in the direction of absolutism look at this distance like an audacity that borders on desperation.

THE AFRICAN RALLOT.

The editor of the Washington Re publican, in cracking some nuts on the suffrage question, gives this as his view of the case:

"There are many curious bits to crack presented by history to the statesman who believes in the fourteenth amendment. I am not going into any argument about the question in such a small compass; but every one knows that imperialism in Rome would have been impossible but for the enfranchisement of the plebs, or common people, and the subsequent grant of citizenship to freed slaves. A vast purchasable throng was thus let loose with dangerous weapons in their hands and the Coarses came along and used them. By degrees the sons of the freedmen became sole possessors of the city, and meanwhile Rome was leaving the bones of her free-born citizens on every foreign shore and getting millions of slaves in return for them. We are told by Mitchell that in the time of the Gracchi these freedmen all filled the forum, monopolized every public highway and under the name of the Roman people gave laws to the world. On one occasion this rabble interrupted Scipio Emilianus in the course of a speech, when the old soldier thundered out: 'Silence, ye stepchildren of Italy! Think ye that I will respect those whom I led in chains to the city because they are released from their bondage?' The most appalling silence followed this remark. The crowd knew its force and justice. They feared that the conqueror of Carthage and Numantia might come down from the tribune and display the scourge-marks on his African and Spanish shanks. If that eloquent Etruscan speaks anything from her ashes she tells the world to be careful about an indiscriminate grant of the franchise. We may as well be candid enough to admit that it opened an avenue for raceability right after the war in the South, and that many unscrupulous adventurers from the North made use of the illiterate freedmen to advance their own selfish schemes of plunder."

"Now, just as the opening of these ballot-gates was fatal to the public spirit and to the liberties of Rome, so it is to the Italian republic, and he is but a poor student of history whose eyes are blinded by the wealth and property that for a time went hand-in-hand with the change. Rome was the treasury of the world and its mistress in power and the arts when Augustus was spreading couches of luxury for the populace on which they might slumber away the memories of their vanished freedom. The greatest commercial glory of Florence was the period when Lorenzo was riveting more firmly the shackles with which Corno had bound the Florentines. Venice was in her maritima splendor when Francesco Foscarini had wiped out the last vestige of Venetian freedom by dispersing the popular parliament. Modern Italy as an unit was never more distinguished for her commerce, scholarship and arts than when the body of the patriot Porcari was hanging from the battlements of St. Angelo in the middle of the fifteenth century and the last spark of Roman liberty was extinguished in his blood. Spanish power was at its zenith in the same century when Ferdinand had reduced Spanish independence to an absolute myth as freedom always has been under the Russian Czar. Let us not deceive ourselves. National wealth and prosperity do not imply the unbridled glory and success of a free ballot or the perfect realization of popular freedom."

A GOOD TURKISH EXAMPLE.—The Supreme Court at Washington recently delivered a decision that may greatly help the cause of official morality by making it difficult to carry on negotiations between bribe-taking public officers and bribe-giving traders. A Turkish Consul in New York made an agreement with the Winchester Arms Company, whereby, in consideration of his securing orders from his Government for Winchester rifles, he was to receive ten per cent. commission on sales thus effected. He procured the purchase by Turkey of \$1,300,000 worth of rifles, but was obliged to sue for his commission. The Lower Court directed a verdict against him, and the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment, holding that "the services stipulated for and rendered were prohibited by considerations of morality and policy which should prevail at all times and in all countries, and without which, fidelity to public trusts would be a matter of bargain and sale, and not of duty." Bribery will go on in spite of this judgment, but it will be refreshing to have the two dishonest parties constantly suspicious and in fear of each other, because their agreement cannot be enforced in a court of law.

OUR VIEW.—The Altona Sun has this to say: "These Democratic Senators who voted for the confirmation of Stanley Matthews were not receiving much credit for the act. It is generally regarded as another Congressional blunder, of which the Democratic party has had enough, and one that will work to its injury. There is only one correct way of dealing with Presidential appointments—confirm all fit and reputable nominees and reject all unfit and disreputable ones, and let so-called 'Senatorial courtesy' go to the dogs." The editor should have said that demagogism is not statesmanship. Mr. Matthews was born and educated as a Democrat, and may have some of the old devil in him, and when he gets on the Bench, will allow his virtue to drift in the right direction.

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THE INNOCENT ABUSED.—Gorham, the Republican crowd nominee for Secretary of the Senate, charges Garfield with "infamous virginal thieving," and playing "politic."

THE RIGHT OF PETITION.

To the American citizen this is a sacred privilege and should not be tampered with by the agent or representative of the petitioners.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald has furnished the journal with the most elaborate and elaborate of political jugglery ever brought to the notice of the public. It half of what he relates is true, President Garfield is in a badly compromised position in relation to the impeachment of Governor Hoyt and Attorney General Palmer, giving as reasons among others, the pardoning of Kemble and his gang, and the commissioning of certain officers in Lackawanna county, contrary to law. The reading of the document caused an immense sensation, especially among the roster election of the Republican party. Mr. Riddiman, Republican, of Philadelphia, characterized the petition as impertinent, improper and scandalous, and moved that it be returned to the persons who sent it, and that all proceedings in connection with it should be expunged from the journal of the House and from that wonderful publication known as the Legislative Record. Mr. Hackett's motion to refer the petition to the Judiciary, General Committee was defeated—yeas, 52; nays, 87. Mr. Riddiman's motion was carried by a vote of 89 to 51, and the Lackawanna petition was thus kicked out of the House.

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A GREAT POLITICAL SENSATION.

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New Advertisements.

NOTICE—All persons having any claims against the estate of Joseph Hathorn, deceased, late of the township of Northampton, Pennsylvania, are requested to present the same to the undersigned for settlement. Postoffice address, Northampton, Pennsylvania. J. W. BARKER, Executor.

DIVORCE NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, Pa. Myself, Plaintiff, vs. Mrs. M. M. Myers, Defendant. For cause docketed. J. W. BARKER, Plaintiff. Myself, Defendant. For cause docketed. J. W. BARKER, Defendant.

REPORT of the condition of the COUNTY NATIONAL BANK of Clearfield, at Clearfield, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, May 9, 1881.

Assets: Loans and discounts, \$109,900.00; Deposits, \$109,900.00; Total, \$219,800.00.

REPORT of the condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Clearfield, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, May 9, 1881.

Assets: Loans and discounts, \$205,122.61; Deposits, \$205,122.61; Total, \$410,245.22.

REPORT of the condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Clearfield, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, May 9, 1881.

Assets: Loans and discounts, \$109,900.00; Deposits, \$109,900.00; Total, \$219,800.00.

REPORT of the condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Clearfield, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, May 9, 1881.

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REPORT of the condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Clearfield, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, May 9, 1881.

Assets: Loans and discounts, \$109,900.00; Deposits, \$109,900.00; Total, \$219,800.00.

Miscellaneous.

John Irvin & Bros., CURWENSVILLE, PA. DEALERS IN—All Kinds of Merchandise, 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. "JEWEL'S" BRAND. Cash paid for all kinds of Grain—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Etc.

HOFFER'S Cheap Cash Store ROOM NO. THREE, OPERA HOUSE, Clearfield, Pa.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, Fancy Dress Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, WALL PAPER, LEATHER, FISH, ETC.

COUNTRY PRODUCE In Exchange for Goods at Market Prices. WM. J. HOFFER, Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 24, 1880.

HAVE YOU HEARD MORRIS & IRELAND'S NEW IMPROVED EIGHT-FLANGE FIRE PROOF SAFES.

THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST STOCK OF Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps.

GEN'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. 24, 1880.

POSITIVELY CLOTHING In the county is to be found at RELIABLE CLOTHING STORE, Western Hotel Corner, CLEARFIELD, PA.

Sheriff's Sale, BY virtue of writ of F. F. found and returned to me, directed to the field office, and to be met, there to be executed on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1881, in the borough of Clearfield, Pa.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of John Hertz, late of Easton, Pa., deceased, J. McCallaghan, Auditor, is appointed to receive the assets of the said estate, and to administer the same.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J. INCORPORATED 1845. PURELY MUTUAL.

VALUABLE Real Estate at Private Sale! Homestead of A. H. Shaw, Dec'd.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE! Estate of John Kuhnley, Dec'd.