The Republican

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

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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 THING.—We see it stated that the members of the Legislature will visit Gettysburg on Decoration day, at $10 per scalp, railroad fare free and hotel bills paid. A lovely event.

ABOUT GOING HOME.—The members of the Legislature are talking of adjourning on or about Thursday, the 9th of June. What a happy event that will be if they succeed in getting away.

BLAINE'S FINGER.—The New York *Sun* remarks: "We have continually warned the stalwarts that the little finger of Blaine would be heavier than the loins of the fraudulent administration and that when it should be laid upon them the bone would crack."

THE FIRST BLOOD.—In the appointment of Lucius P. Thompson as Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, Attorney General MacVeagh acquired his first victory in control of the Executive patronage in Pennsylvania. Cameron and Mitchell favored other applicants.—*Exchange.*

We suspect that our Senators will keep on straddling, so as to shut the eyes of their deluded followers. In every event thus, the appointee is always "a Cameron man."

IN MOTION.—As we go to press (Tuesday afternoon), the New York Legislature is trying to elect two United States Senators to fill the vacancies, caused by the resignation of Messrs. Conkling and Platt. It would be a joke if the Democrats would get a man in.

A COMPETENT WITNESS.—Col. Forney thinks "that one of the most conspicuous instances of party hardihood is the coolness with which the Republican chiefs pocketed the electoral vote of Indiana, when they knew it had been purchased, and the bitterness with which they are now hunting and punishing the thieves that stole it for them."

"COL. TOM SCOTT."—On our first page will be found a rather detailed account of the life and death of one of the greatest men this State has ever produced. Our loss is a public misfortune. His death was caused by overwork (of which few die,) and he has passed away twenty years too soon. May his successor be as successful in a business sense.

OH, MY! HE IS COMING BACK!—General Grant is expected to return from Mexico in time to take a hand in the fight for the Senatorships from New York, his adopted State. He will take the Conkling side of the fight and it is thought may himself become one of the stalwarts should Conkling fail to win. Grant has an old score to settle with Blaine and will strike from the shoulder when he begins to put in his blows.

THE TRUE CODE.—General George B. McClellan, in accepting membership in a Jefferson Association to which he had been elected, says: "I firmly believe that the welfare of the country depends upon the future success of the Democratic party, and that in order to deserve and obtain success the party must fall back upon, and rigidly adhere to, the principles so closely associated with the honored name of Jefferson."

THE LITTLE COMMODORE.—"Commodore" George Washington Nutt died early on the morning of the 25th ult., in New York, at the Anthony House. He had been confined to his room eight weeks, sick with Bright's disease. He was 27 years old, and 3 feet 7 inches in height. He was born in Manchester, N. H. His remains will be taken to Manchester for interment. The deceased was married about three years ago, and his wife survives him.

GO AHEAD.—Col. Fred. Conkling, of New York, a brother of the Senator, but a strong Democrat, in an interview expresses the opinion that the two Senators will not be re-elected by the New York Legislature. He says the anti-Grant Republicans will unite with the Democrats, and elect an Independent Republican in place of Conkling and Platt. He professes to know the situation at Albany and declares his brother did not when he resigned.

SOLD AT LAST.—About one hundred people assembled at the foot of George's Hill, Philadelphia, Thursday, to witness the sale of the Pennsylvania State Centennial building. The first offer was one of $50, and the bids ran rapidly up to $400. After some further spirited bidding, the figures reached $500 and there stopped. Mr. John Brown, of Pittsburgh, became the purchaser. It is his intention to ship the structure in sections to that city, and present it to a Presbyterian church, for use as a mission Sunday school.

RATHER "TONY."—We notice that President Challant and Secretary Menamin, of our Editorial Association, have blocked out the annual trip for the Summer excursion for those who want to paddle that kind of a canoe. The programme requires all those editors who have time to skip, or are "overworked," to repair to the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on Monday, June 20th, and get ready on the morning of the 21st to strike for General Grant's old headquarters—Long Branch and Coney Island. If we can raise the necessary funds for an undertaking of this kind, we will throw in with this syndicate. Those of our subscribers who owe us for ten years and over, are respectfully requested to "pony up," or we will be defeated in taking in this piece of recreation, and may be "overworked" enough during the Summer to wind us up. We again remark: Those who owe us for more than TEN YEARS, will please "chip in" so that we may have some fun along with the rest of the crowd.

THOSE STAR ROUTES.

The Altoona *Sun* says: There are ominous outgivings from Washington in relation to two Star Route swindles. A New York *Sun* Washington despatch distinctly charges that Secretary Blaine "has been caught in the Star Route" meshes, and that his late visit to New York was to endeavor to suppress the evidence. Other correspondents have hinted at a similar state of affairs. The New York *World* says editorially: "President Garfield deserves credit for the course of Postmaster General James in opening his assault so boldly on the Star Route swindles. But President Garfield will be held responsible too for any falling off in the pursuit of those swindles, of which of late there have been ominous indications. It is loudly whispered at Washinton that the tracks begin to run too near the White House and that prominent Republican Congressmen may be disturbed if they are too closely followed up."

And so it goes. The people have been so often deceived by pretended investigations, which, when they began to point in the direction of persons high in authority, like the Black Friday and Whisky Ring investigations, have been smothered and hushed up. The people look not to the President so much as to Postmaster General James, and Attorney General MacVeagh for an honest probing of the scandals and swindles of the last two administrations. The anxiety of Blaine to force MacVeagh out of the Cabinet by putting the notorious Chandler in the office of Solicitor General is being explained by the light of these late developments.

WHAT THEY SAID ABOUT CONKLING AND PLATT'S RESIGNATION.—Upon it being learned that Senators Conkling and Platt had resigned their seats all the leading men in Washington were immediately asked for opinions on the subject. The Philadelphia *Times* has condensed the interviews, some of which we here give. The President said: "It's no affair of mine." Senator Hawley: "It's childish." Senator Cameron: "I'd be d—d if I'd resign." Postmaster General James: "It means more than I can tell." Wm. Mahone: "In the name of God, what is to become of me, Riddleberger and Gorham?" Senator Butler: "We can stand half a dozen such resignations." Secretary Lincoln: "I can see nothing to approve in Mr. Conkling's attitude." Simon Cameron: "Garfield and Blaine will be the death of the Republican party." Senator Johnston: "Their resignation was made to bull-doze the President and to vindicate themselves by a re-election." Secretary Blaine: "As for Conkling, he always bullied when he could and blubbered when he couldn't. His conduct was simply a farce, and even if he were returned it would be no indorsement of the people."

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS OVER.—A cotemporary states the case in this way: "If Conkling should win, a large part of the Republican party in New York, backed by Federal patronage, would be disaffected. Should Conkling be crushed by a defeat, a large part of the Republican party would be disaffected. Compromise is impossible. Conkling and Garfield are both in the water fighting for a plank that is not large enough to float both. It is reported that John Kelly is working for Conkling. It is also rumored that Tilden is at work for Conkling. The latter statement hardly appears credible; and yet Conkling's re-election would give New York to the Democrats beyond peradventure. His defeat might lead to a cleansing and to a re-invigoration of the Republican party in New York."

FOUR TO THREE.—The Philadelphia and Reading railroad case and several other railroad and corporation matters, as well as the Philadelphia political ring cases, have all been decided by the same vote in the Supreme Court, Messrs. Paxon, Mercur, Green and Gordon constituting the majority, and Sharswood, Trunkey and Sterrett the minority. This is attracting general attention—especially as the dissenting opinions of Chief Justice Sharswood and his associates Trunkey and Sterrett are endorsed by leading lawyers as being abler and more correct definitions of law than those of the majority. Is it possible that politics and corporations control the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania? In these days when the Cameron ring nominate the Judges, what better can be expected?

WHAT WILL THEY DO?—The Democrats in the New York Legislature hold the balance of power between the two Republican factions. They can unite with the so-called half-breeds to defeat the return of Conkling, or they can go over to the stalwarts and secure the return of the late Senators, or they can effect a dead-lock and keep the Republican sore running for such advantage as it may give them at the Fall elections. This, of course, provided the factions do not, in the meantime, harmonize. At the present stage it is impossible to foresee the precise course of events, but all the probabilities favor the belief that the antagonism now so sharply deveveloped will be intensified, rather than diminished.

ALL RIGHT.—We are pleased to notice that the State Senate has defeated, by a vote of 26 to 19, the bill locating the Supreme Court at Philadelphia. There is no doubt but that it is about time that our Supreme Court should have a permanent place for listening to the grievances of their constituents; but Philadelphia is not the place to locate it. Why not adopt the State Capital—Harrisburg—and make it Supreme Court headquarters, as well as the place for the transaction of other public affairs? There is no use of dividing up a thing of this kind. We are for Harrisburg as against any other place.

TALLY ONE FOR GENERAL DAVIS.—Two of our esteemed cotemporaries have exchanged views in this way:

The Doylestown *Democrat* says Stanley Matthews "is as honest as the best type of Republican politicians"—which is equivalent to saying that he is a great deal more honest than the best type of Democratic politicians.—*Norristown Herald.*

No Democratic politician ever accepted a stolen Presidency; nor was a Democrat candidate for President convicted of bribery and false swearing by his party friends, or any other party, Court or jury.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

OFFICE-SEEKING, AND NOMINATIONS.

For the information of candidates for nomination to office, as well as local politicians and the public generally the following sections of the Constitution of the State are re-printed, and also an extract from the Act of Assembly on the subject, to wit:

Senators and Representatives, and all judicial, State, and county officers, shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, to procure my nomination or election, (or appointment,) except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this Commonwealth, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf: that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any moneys or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law."

The foregoing oath shall be administered by some person authorized to administer oaths, and in the case of State officers and Judges of the Supreme Court, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in case of other judicial and county officers, in the office of the Prothonotary of the county in which the same is taken; and person refusing to take said oath or affirmation shall forfeit his office, and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or of having violated said oath or affirmation, shall be guilty of perjury, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth. The oath of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be administered by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court or of a Court of Common Pleas, learned in the law, in the hall of the House to which the members shall be elected.—*Article VII, Section 1, of Constitution.*

Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to the penalties provided by law, be deprived of any right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.—*Article VIII, Section 9, of Constitution.*

The Act of Assembly relating to these sections reads as follows, to wit:

No person who shall hereafter be a candidate for the nomination, or for election to the Senate or House of Representatives, or to any office of the Judiciary, or to any State, municipal or county office in this Commonwealth, shall pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, or knowingly allow it to be done by others for him, either for the nomination, election or appointment, except necessary expenses as follows, to wit:

I. For printing and traveling expenses.

II. For dissemination of information to the public.

III. For political meetings, demonstrations and conventions.

The foregoing expenses may be incurred, either in person, or through other individuals or committees of organizations duly constituted for the purpose, but nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the payment of money or other valuable thing for the vote or influence of any elector, either directly or indirectly, at primary, township, general or special elections, nominating conventions, or for any corrupt purpose whatever incident to an election. And all Judicial, State, county and municipal officers hereafter elected shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by section *first*, of article seven, of the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

Every person violating either of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, or either, at the discretion of the Court.

These provisions are broad and sweeping, yet clear and distinct, and strike at the very fountain of political corruption. Let no man disregard them, for if successful in his hunt for office he must take a solemn oath or affirmation declaring that he has not violated any provision of the Constitution or laws in his efforts to obtain nomination or election, before he can enter upon the duties of the office or receive its emoluments. If he swears or affirms untruthfully he commits perjury of the most positive character and subjects himself to prosecution and severe penalty, embracing disqualification for office forever. This is a forfeiture fixed by the Constitution that the Governor cannot set aside or alleviate by pardon. Candidates therefore should observe the utmost caution and be exceedingly careful not to violate the law in the slightest manner.

Every voter should keep a keen lookout for the actions of every candidate, or person or committee acting in his behalf. If any candidate shall travel around treating to drinks, or leaving money here and there to induce men to take active part in his behalf, or shall send others at his expense to do these things, he has deliberately made up his mind to commit perjury if successful, and risk the consequences, or shirk them by further bribery.

The question comes back to every voter who attends primary or general elections, "Shall I cast my vote for a candidate willing to commit perjury, and am I not a scalawag if I do so, and should not I be condemned equally with him if I do it?" Certainly a man who is willing to commit perjury is wholly unfit to be entrusted with any public office, and is in fact an unmitigated scoundrel.—*Clinton Democrat.*

SACRIFICE OF "GREAT PRINCIPLES."—The address of the Independent Republicans ("half breeds") of New York, says:

The two resigning Senators belong to the party which elected the President. Their resignation leaves the party in a minority in the Senate. Through that resignation the great principles which the Republican Senators are supposed to have been contending for since the 4th of March are sacrificed.

The "great principles" alluded to and the burden of Dawes' song was the "rule of the majority." As the Republicans did not have a majority, even after the Mahone purchase, and as the resignations of the New York Senators gave the Democrats a majority of two, we fail to see any need of a "sacrifice." The patriotic Dawes had only to make his usual morning motion, and his "great principles" would have been vindicated without further contest. Another "great principle," for which the Republicans have contended is, that "Mahone," though elected as a "Democrat" by Democratic votes, and representing a Democratic State, had the moral right to act as an independent Senator and vote with the Republicans for a *consideration*. If Conkling should be sent back to the Senate, this "great principle" may be also vindicated. There is nothing like statesmanship.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

GOOD LAWS.—We learn from an exchange that Gov. Hoyt has approved an act making it a misdemeanor for any minor knowingly or falsely to represent himself to be of full age for the purpose of obtaining intoxicating liquor. Also an act to regulate the collection of borough taxes, permitting a deduction of five per cent. on all taxes paid in two months, giving delinquent collectors five per cent. fees and the same allowance for expenses as Constables now get for levy and sale on distress.

RECENT DISCOVERIES.—An exchange suggests that Mulhattan, the discoverer of remarkable caves in Kentucky—when other news items fail the Western newspapers—should immediately organize an expedition to discover one large enough and dark enough to accommodate Gorham, Riddleberger and the Republican Senators who are zealously seeking for "a free ballot and a fair count" along the channel of Repudiation.

ADVICE TO A CORPSE.—The Syracuse (N. Y.) *Standard* says: "Gorham, you are dead. Lie still, that's a good corpse."

THE MOREY LETTER.

The publishers and editors of *Truth*, who were indicted for publishing the Morey letter, have just been discharged, the prosecution confessing its inability to show that they were the parties to the alleged forgery of the letter, or that they even had any knowledge that it was forged. Philp, who was charged with writing it, was conceded to be innocent. The district attorney declared himself unable to discover who had committed what he claimed to have been a public crime of exceptional gravity; but he was satisfied that the parties accused were innocent. The presiding Judge concurred and they were released. Yet these men were committed for trial by a Judge of the Supreme Court, who is now shown to have done so upon evidence which is not deemed strong enough to send the case to a jury. This Judge, Noah Davis, at the same time, it will be remembered, undertook to call Mr. Hewitt to account for his conviction of the genuineness of Garfield's signature. A great deal of loud talk was indulged in on the eve of the election charging that this letter was forged to the order of the Democratic National Committee, and the influence of this bluster on the campaign was effective. It is a striking commentary on the boldness of these assertions that a Republican district attorney confesses himself unable after earnest effort for six months to find enough evidence as to the origin of this letter upon which to base even a prima facie case against any one.

People are at liberty to think what they please as to the origin of the Morey letter; and they may even decline to believe it a forgery. It has never been shown to be; and public judgment has been suspended concerning it awaiting the elucidation that would come from a trial of the forgers. There has been a general desire to have Garfield testify from the witness stand concerning its authorship. A good many people felt that he should seek such an opportunity to vindicate himself. He has not done so; and this trial that was to give him the opportunity seems to be very willingly avoided by his political friends. If there was evidence upon which a Judge of the Supreme Court could send these men to trial there ought to have been evidence enough for a jury to consider; if there was not, as District Attorney Rollins now says, then Judge Noah Davis has no business on the bench.

Our strong suspicion has been that Garfield wrote this Morey letter; and it is not removed by the remarkable announcement that its forger cannot be found, nor reasonable ground for suspicion as to who he may have been.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.—The recent result in the United States Senate was a complete victory for the Democrats; they carried every point that they stood out for except the organizing of the Senate Committees. They secured the officers of the Senate to hold over until the regular session; they prevented the consummation of the iniquitous Mahone-Republican trade; they thus curtailed Mahone's title to the Federal patronage in Virginia, to be used in the interest of repudiation. Above all, they stood impenetrable alike to bluster and to wheedling, and made the Republican party split into fragments. The extra session was a Democratic victory, marred only by the fact that Stanley Matthews was confirmed.

HAYES & CO. RESPONSIBLE.—The *World* remarks: "The alacrity with which the holders of the old bonds have come forward to clutch an interest of 3½ per cent. was anticipated by the last Democratic Congress, which properly and wisely insisted on limiting them to 3 per cent. The act of President Hayes, by which the purpose of Congress was defeated and the tax-payers of the country were left exposed to be mulcted in one-half per cent. of additional interest, was an alarming exertion of arbitrary 'one-man' power which must be rebuked. The rate of interest on the Government debt must be put down when Congress assembles to 3 per cent., and the Administration will be held to account for all that has been exacted over that rate."

THE MATTHEWS OUTRAGE.—The press loses no time in declaring that Stanley Matthews was confirmed by Democratic votes. We are sorry to say he got more Democratic votes than he should have received, and his confirmation is a disgrace. The press forgets to state that he was nominated by one Republican President, whose office was stolen, and again by another, and all the influence possible was brought to bear to help him through. As unfit as Matthews is for the position, he is as honest as the present type of Republican politicians; but this is not saying much in his favor.

DON'T GO.—President Garfield has offered a Consulship to the editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, and another to one of the editors of the St. Louis *Globe*, and they are hesitating about accepting the bait. Boys, don't do it! Stick to your *case*. You are experts in handling a *Globe* or regulating the *Times*; but you will miss it awfully when you abandon your present places and take a foreign mission. The candidates for these places are legion; and if you do get a place, you may not hold it a year. Any fool can play Consul, but it takes brains to run the other establishments.

A NOBLE DECISION.—We see it stated that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that offences which strike at the purity and fairness of elections are crimes against society and are indictable at common law. The statute of limitations, which cuts off prosecutions against less heinous offenders, will not protect persons guilty of fraudulent election practices. This decision will operate as a proclamation of outlawry against some notorious Philadelphians. The city will be the better for their prolonged stay outside of it.

BAITING THEM.—We notice that Washington journalists seem to find favor in the eyes of the administration. Major John M. Carson, of the Philadelphia *Ledger* and New York *Times*, can have the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury if he wants it, and Mr. H. J. Ramsdel, of the St. Louis *Globe* and Philadelphia *Times*, has declined the mission to Denmark.

ACTING IN HARMONY.—Conkling says Garfield lies. This would be a serious matter if charged by a Democrat; but Republicans know each other's little weaknesses so well that nothing is thought of it when they charge each other with breaking one of the commandments.

HONEST JUDGMENT AT LAST.

"Time at last makes all things even," and at this late day we find an influential London publication standing up for General George B. McClellan, and showing that it is to him as much as to any other Union General, that the country is indebted for the restoration of the Union. The publication we allude to is the London *Saturday Review*, which, in its issue of the 26th of February, said:

Every man who has studied with average candor the history of the Confederate war knows that the North owed at least as much to the patient wisdom, the organizing genius, the temper, the forbearance, the enduring good faith of General McClellan as to the daring and strategic skill of Sherman, or the stern resolution and sagacity for extensive command displayed by General Grant. But for McClellan the North would never have had any army; and McClellan's work was done at the most critical moment of his country's fortunes, in despite of a factious, spiteful, persistent opposition from nearly every member of the Cabinet. Opposed to the greatest General and the best army of the South in its prime, unsupported by his own Government, McClellan achieved at the head of a hundred thousand men, trained by himself into an army, almost as much as General Grant, with theirs that number in the field, accomplished, with the full confidence and eager support of his own Government, against the mere wreaks of the army of Northern Virginia.

There is no verdict like that of history, and history will surely set Gen. McClellan in the highest niche of fame's great temple. It was to him that the Government looked in the most perilous hour of its existence, and he did not disappoint it. He organized and put into the field the grandest and most magnificent host that ever camped on a field of battle, and it was this same host afterwards wrested victory out of the hands of defeat and planted the flag of the Union on the battlements of Richmond. One of the sure indications that McClellan was the right man in the right place at that time was the fact that he refused to move the army until he had gotten it thoroughly ready to move. He declined to be hurried by outsiders and by the insane cry of "on to Richmond," obedience to which in the first instance by Gen. Scott, resulted so disastrously at Bull Run. Gen. McClellan had firmness and determination enough not to pay any attention to the senseless urgings of politicians and people who did not understand the situation, and the result was that when he did move he moved with some effect, achieving a series of the most brilliant victories the world had ever heard of. That the end of the campaign was finally disastrous was no fault of his. He was rising too fast and the party in power began to fear him. He had become the idol of the army and people, and his name began to be associated with the Presidency in opposition to the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. Then it was that the planners and schemers determined that he must be checked in his victorious career, even at the expense of the public interest and at the cost of the blood of the bravest and best in the nation. So his plan of campaign was interfered with and changed by the Government. Forty thousand men under General McDowell, intended by Gen. McClellan to co-operate with him, were detached from his army, as the Government said, for the protection of Washington," but really for the purpose of weakening McClellan and compelling him to cease the series of victories that was alarming the dominant party for their success at the next Presidential election. All these things are now generally understood by the country, and not only by our country alone but by foreign governments and people, and hence we see the cause of Gen. McClellan championed by so able a journal as the London *Saturday Review*. Malevolence and error may triumph for a time, but truth will always prevail in the end, and history will not permit her real heroes to be belittled by the selfish or envious carpings and criticisms of their contemporaries. The sun is just now shining very brilliantly in the Gen. McClellan's horizon, and there does not seem to be any danger of future clouds obscuring it.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

THE BLACKGUARD SPEAKER.

The majority of these members of the House of Representatives who made Benjamin L. Hewit, of Blair Co., the presiding officer of that body must long since have satisfied themselves that it was in all respects an unfit and a disgraceful selection. Speaker Hewit, however, doesn't intend that anybody shall for a moment forget his unworthy and disreputable character. He has repeatedly misused the rules of the House in the interest of the ringsters, whose purposes he has consistently forwarded. His shameless decisions and general conduct in the chair have called down the criticism of the honest and better members, who have been unable to endure without a protest the disgrace into which the Speaker's conduct has so often threatened to involve the whole House.

In every instance when criticized, Hewit has undertaken to defend his defenseless and utterly infamous conduct and has taken the floor to make a blackguard speech. It is in this that the Speaker excels, and his every effort is a shame and humiliation to the Commonwealth. Hewit's conduct toward Wolfe yesterday was as usual without justification, but the blackguard Speaker seems to find it necessary at regular intervals to relieve himself of an amount of accumulated blackguardism, and it is pretty generally directed at the member from Union, because that gentleman has had the courage to fittingly characterize on the floor of the House Hewit's conduct. The scene yesterday was equal in its disgraceful features to anything that has preceded it. The Speaker insulted Mr. Wolfe not only, but the whole House, by his manner of putting the call for the previous question. There was nothing whatever to justify such conduct from the Chair. It showed a complete unfitness of the Speaker for his position, and all that was left for Mr. Wolfe was to denounce the action in earnest and appropriate terms, which he did. There was nothing left for the Speaker to do—because he is incapable of anything else—but to blackguard Mr. Wolfe from the chair, and when he found he couldn't do from that position all the blackguarding which he seemed to think was demanded of him, he went down on the floor, and appears to have enjoyed himself in blackguarding several members and bringing disgrace upon the whole House. These things Hewit regards as "the sweet variety of legislative life."

The humiliating and disgraceful fact is that Harrisburg has never been afflicted with such a disreputable Speaker as Hewit. His ignorance could be endured; his vulgarity and low-grade view of everything could even be tolerated if he were moved by an honest purpose. But his whole course shows him to be just what Mr. Wolfe some time ago on the floor of the House declared him to be, "an abettor of ringsters." He has not the respect of one decent member of the House, and every decent member is compelled to object to the blackguard methods of the Speaker in order to save himself from shameless participation. The purpose of his conduct yesterday was to aid a few members as disreputable as himself to defeat a bill whose passage is demanded by the leading interests of this city and State, and they have temporarily succeeded. *Philadelphia Times.*

HOW HE WHINES.—Gen. Grant has written a letter from Mexico, which is published. It is not the words of a statesman about national affairs, but the complaint of a small politician, condemning President Garfield for the manner he distributes the spoils, and upholding Conkling and Platt in their course. Grant has lived too long.

HANCOCK OR THURMAN FOR 1884.

It is perhaps a little too early to forecast the future so far as the Democratic candidate for next President is concerned, but it is not too early to call attention to the fact that time is daily revealing the splendid character of the man who headed the ticket last year. Unlike that of many others, General Hancock's defeat is not accounted for on the grounds of personal weakness, but on the contrary, the people at large, Republicans as well as Democrats, have had their eyes opened to the fact that Garfield's election was secured by bargains made by Arthur in New York and by Dorsey through the corrupt use of money in Indiana which was stolen from the Government by the Star route gang of plunderers. These, and these alone, were the factors that brought defeat to the Democracy. And fortunately the truth is being quietly unloaded in a way that is most convincing. It is no "Democratic lie" that the people are asked to accept now. It is simply the bold, unvarnished truth as revealed by the history of passing events.

There are two Democrats in the country to-day, either of whom would draw to his support in 1884 the masses of the people everywhere. Their names are Winfield Scott Hancock and Allen G. Thurman. There is in our opinion only one thing that will stand in the way of General Hancock's triumphant success in the next Democratic National Convention, and that is the possible election this year of Mr. Thurman to be Governor of Ohio. This would undoubtedly open the way for a ready recognition of the staunch and true Buckeye statesman by the Democrats in the National Convention. But the people would rally around either Hancock or Thurman with a will, and the signs of the times point to the selection of one of these honored men as the standard bearer of the Democracy in 1884.—*Wilkes-Barre Leader.*

THAT NEW BOOK.

The New York *Observer* thinks the New Testament revision the most valuable contribution of Biblical knowledge which has been made within the last two centuries. It will at once stimulate the reading and study of the Holy Scriptures, confirm faith, silence, cavil, clear up the obscure and altogether "shall accomplish which I please." On the other hand, in England there is a chorus of disapproval over the changes which in the Gospels average nine to each five verses, and in Epistles three changes to each verse. Elaborate criticisms appear in most of the daily papers, all condemnatory, and convicting the revisers of disregarding their pledges to introduce the fewest alterations possible. These articles quote scores of examples where the changes were purely frivolous and capricious, and denounce the self-opinionated scholarship of the motley combination of theologians and professors which has disfigured, mangled and made unrecognizable some of the noblest passages in the Bible. Other papers express in similar terms regret, grief and astonishment at the revisers' wanton disregard of the reverence and love felt by the English people for the existing text, saying that the revisers may know Greek, but not English, and protesting against defacing the noblest monument of English prose. It is understood that an act of Parliament is required to enforce the use of the new version by the Established Church. The Government has no intention of proposing such an act.

ALL PATRIOTS.—A contemporary remarks: "It is a remarkable step to take," said ex-Governor Seymour, referring to the resignations of Senators Conkling and Platt, and he added: "It will show to the people that twenty years of license has brought the Republican party down to a life-and-death fight for the possession of a few miserable offices." It is now definitely understood that Conkling and Platt will run again and with every chance of being re elected. A day or two ago all this was thought impossible. There are many curious things in this world, but politics heads the list.

THE NATIONAL BUMMER.—A cotemporary says that unless the rumor is correct that ex-President Grant is about to leave Mexico, he will soon have company in the person of Mr. Maurice Ignacio Prado, late President of Peru, who, his own country having been pretty nearly wiped out by the Chilians, is now on his way to one where professional revolutionists have some show for following their vocation. Messrs. Grant and Prado can give each other valuable points.

A LOYAL DEBATE.—Distinguished Republican—"Why, Gen. Butler, I am delighted to see you. Pray tell me, now, why you voted against Garfield at the last election."

Gen. B. F. Butler—"I voted against him because he is a thief. You and I, who were in Congress together at the time, know that he is a thief. Now tell me why you voted for him."

Distinguished Republican—"Well, I suppose I voted for him because he was the candidate of my party."

Gen. B. F. Butler—"Ah! That's all; please be seated."

GO FOR THEM!—An exchange says: Some of the death-bed insurance agents are coming to grief. A Pottstown physician named Yorgey, with others, has been arrested for conspiracy for insuring the life of Daniel Gehris, aged eighty-four, on his death-bed. The sooner these ghouls are brought to justice the better for the world at large.

The Boston *Post*, under the enlightened management of its new editor, Mr. Robert G. Fitch, has adopted a modern make-up, and shows gratifying evidence of prosperity. The *Post* ought to make a good reputation for itself again, and it doubtless will.

BLAINE'S LAST.

"It is vain," said James G. Blaine,
James G. Blaine of the State of Maine,
"Never again shall Conkling reign,
For him I've slain—have slain the twain—
This gobbler vain, when I have slain,
Shall never reign or gobble again.
Under my name does Garfield train"—
Shake his mane, this lion Blaine.

GO IN.—Whether Conkling doth kill Garfield and Robertson, or they kill him, or each kill the other—either way doth make Democratic gain. Faction fights are pleasant to look at—when it is going on in the Radical ranks.

NO JOKING.—Mr. William E. Chandler threatens to go up to New Hampshire and have himself vindicated by an election to the United States Senate. Things like this have been done many times.

SMART.—The Union county Representative (Wolfe) is a gentleman who has excellent intentions and a fiery temper. Sometimes the intentions and sometimes the temper get the better of him.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against paying or trading for a certain note given by me to the Singer Manufacturing Co., for $45, dated October 12th, 1880, and due Oct., 12th, 1881. I am determined not to pay this note unless compelled by law, because I have received no value for the same.

S. C. BRADFORD.

Gillingham, Pa., June 1st, 1881.-3t*

New Advertisements. New Advertisements.

The Great CLOTHING Emporium!

ROOM NO. 4,

PIE'S OPERA HOUSE,

IF YOU want to study your own interest, do not fail to call at the above establishment and examine

THANHAUSER'S

LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF

CLOTHING,

Hats, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.,

Whether you wish to make a purchase or not, we shall be pleased at all times to show you our assortment of goods, which will at once convince you that our

Styles are the Best, and our Prices the Lowest,

Remember, also, that we have an elegant assortment of PIECE GOODS, of the latest novelties, especially intended for

MERCHANT TAILORING,

And we are prepared to MAKE SUITS TO ORDER AT SHORTEST NOTICE, and shall endeavor to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

ALBERT THANHAUSER,

Opera House Block, opposite postoffice, CLEARFIELD, PA.

2-25-1881-tf.

WAGONS! WAGONS!!

2 CAR LOADS. 2

The largest and best assortment of wagons ever brought to Clearfield.

One car load of CONKLIN wagons,

One car load of STUDEBAKER wagons,

Which we will sell at factory prices. We buy these wagons by the car load and pay CASH for them, therefore we are able to sell cheaper than any other dealer in the county. We guarantee these wagons to be first-class in every respect. Also, a lot of

Platform Spring Wagons & Buggies.

One car load of GRAIN DRILLS which we will sell cheaper than ever before sold. Give us a call before buying elsewhere.

F. M. CARDON & BRO., Clearfield, Pa.

February 23, 1881-tf.

PATTON BLOCK.

Curwensville, Pa.

N. E. ARNOLD,

Wholesale Dealer in

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Groceries,

TOBACCO, LEATHER, FLOUR,

FEED, GRAIN, SALT, OIL, &C.

I buy direct from jobbers and manufacturers, receive goods at car load rates, hence can compete with New York and Philadelphia houses.

Also, Dealer in

Saw Logs, Lumber, Shingles and Bark.

Parties having bark to haul during the Winter, can contract and receive liberal advances. Also, advances made on Saw Logs. Give me a call.

N. E. ARNOLD,

Sept. 29, 1880-tf. CURWENSVILLE, PA.

JAMES L. LEAVY,

UNDERTAKER,

MARKET STREET, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

All kinds of Caskets and Coffins kept on hand, and furnished to order on short notice, including the finest as well as the cheapest that can be manufactured. Our

CORPSE PRESERVER

Is the best in use, and will be furnished when required. Funerals attended in any part of the county. Call at my office, on Second street, or leave your orders at Troutman's Furniture Store, adjoining the Postoffice.

JAS. L. LEAVY,

oct 1,'79-tf. Clearfield, Pa.

ARNOLD WANTS

5,000 Rail Road Ties.

Curwensville, Pa. Jan. 9, 1878-tf

Shingle Mill for Sale.

A LARGE Buckeye Shingle Machine can be purchased very cheap from the undersigned. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser in price and time. For further information call at "Blanchard's Home Camp," in Union township, or address the undersigned at Rockton, Clearfield county, Penn'a. NAPOLEON McDONALD.

Rockton, May 4, 1881-4t*.

BUY A HOME!

HOUSES, LOTS AND FARMS FOR SALE!

TWENTY HOUSES and LOTS in Clearfield for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Also, several FARMS in Bradford and Graham townships. Apply to WALLACE & KREBS,

Dec. 1, '80-tf.] Clearfield, Pa.

MEAT MARKET.

F. M. CARDON & BRO.,

On Market St., one door west of Mansion House, CLEARFIELD, PA.

Our arrangements are of the most complete character for furnishing the public with Fresh Meats of all kind, and of the very best quality. We also deal in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, which we keep on exhibition for the benefit of the public. Call around when in town, and take a look at things, or address us

F. M. CARDON & BRO.

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

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. [mch2-1y.]

ARNOLD PAYS

CASH or TRADE.

Curwensville, Pa., Jan. 9, '78-tf.

MONEY TO LOAN.—On first-class improved farm property, by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, on first mortgage, in sums from $1,000 up. For further information apply to the undersigned.

HURXTHAL W. SMITH.

Clearfield Pa., May 7th, 1879-tf.

COAL! COAL!!

THE undersigned, having procured a lease of a first-class coal vein, has opened a mine, and is now prepared to furnish customers with a first-class article of coal on short notice, and at the moderate price of SIX CENTS per bushel. All orders left at my shop will be promptly attended to. WM. R. BROWN.

Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 2, 1881-1y.

COAL!

COAL ALL THE YEAR!!

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he is now delivering coal of an excellent quality and proposes to operate his mine

ALL SUMMER,

So that he will be enabled to supply his customers at all times with good fuel. No Summer vacation. Orders by mail promptly filled.

R. EM. SHAW.

Clearfield, Pa., March 2, 1881-tf.

New Advertisements.

In the District Court of United States,

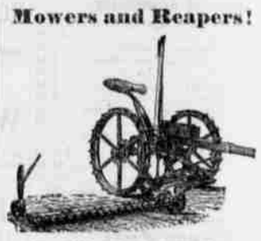
For the Western District of Penn'a.

GEO. W. DICKEY, of Clearfield county, Pa., a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of Mar. 2d, 1867, and the amendments and supplements thereto, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 1st day of July, 1881, at 11 o'clock A. M., before T. S. Woodruff, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 11 Park Row, Erie, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

S. G. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 1st, 1881-2t.

Mowers and Reapers!



E. W. BROWN,

CLEARFIELD, - - PA.

THE subscriber has the WALTER A. WOOD MOWERS and REAPERS for sale, besides Machine repairs for the same. Also HORSE HAY RAKES; and all kinds of farming implements.