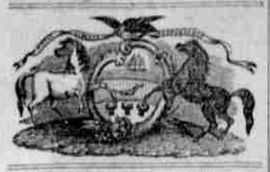
The Republican.



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 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.

MEETING OF THE STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

There will be a meeting of the State Democratic Committee at Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, at 12 M. on Wednesday, August 10, to determine upon a time and place for holding the next State Convention. A full attendance of the members of the Committee is requested.

ANDREW H. DILL, Chairman.

Lewisburg, July 26, 1881.

"Saving the Children of Crime!" See first page.

The Democratic State Committee will meet at Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, on Wednesday, August 10, to fix the date of the State Convention.

Don't fail to read that sermon on our fourth page, and the career of an outlaw on our first page. It is all history repeating itself. Help to cure it.

The murder and bribery cases we give this week on our first and fourth pages are not sensational, but are facts against society which should be looked after.

THE COLOR LINE BROKEN.—We notice that ex-United States Senator Revels, of Mississippi, has been chosen Presiding Elder of the Jackson district by the white Methodist Conference of that State.

A BOLD STROKE.—Radical Chairman Cessna has launched a new boat on the Bedford-Somerset canal with himself as Captain, steersman, crew and driver, and the craft is headed for the Bench of that Judicial District. John Cessna as a Judge! Think of it!

A PRACTICAL CASE—"The Story of An Outlaw," on our first page, should be read by all men and women. It shows how young men are liable to drift out of the path of rectitude, because of not receiving correct parental advice.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—The Salt Lake *Tribune* suggests that the Mormons should consider the proposition to purchase the Sandwich Islands. It would require only seven years tithing to foot the bill of $7,000,000, and they would have a kingdom all to themselves. We say go!

MOVE SLOW.—We notice that a Plymouth Rock clergyman, named Yates, calls upon Henry Ward Beecher to defend Protestantism and religion, and flail the Pope and Bob Ingersoll. The aforesaid had better advise Henry to quit playing blind-man's-buff with the female members of his congregation.

READ IT!—We have embelished our fourth page partly with a sermon delivered by that celebrated Brooklyn clergyman (not Beecher), Talmage, who a few Sundays ago declaimed against bribery. Reader, peruse the sermon, and you can gather all the facts in the case necessary for wholesome meditation.

HAM AND PULP.—The New York *Sun* owns up and tallies as follows: "As to New York, Lapham is Lapham, and Miller is Wood Pulp from Herkimer. They will both appear at Washington plastered with the muck of Albany. It will seem like a sad change to Mr. Cameron when his subdued eye wanders over the seats of New York and encounters Lapham and Pulp where men were wont to be."

A BLACK EYE.—The Dauphin county Court has given the Legislative salary-grabbers a severe blow. Under the ruling of the Court those members who got away with the extra $500 plunder must make restoration. Reader: The gross mismanagement of public affairs at the Federal and State Capitols should be proof enough to every sensible man that a change of party management would improve the morals and the prosperity of the country. Look at it!

DEATHBED REPENTANCE.—The New York *Times*, one of the stalwart organs of Radicalism, in alluding to current events in its issue of July 24th, says: "Let us have a Republican party *once more*, which, like the real 'old' party, was an organization of free and sincere men *and not a degraded machine* manipulated by a lot of hungry and unprincipled hacks, whose devotion to the party was measured by the depth to which they could thrust their arms in the public purse." It is too late. Salary grabs, Credit Mobilier, Star routes, the 8 by 7 job, and a thousand other personal jobs are all in the way. "The Government machine," as "the late lamented" Lincoln termed it, must be put into other hands for safety.

A RASCALLY CHARGE.—In criticising the judicial career of the late Judge Clifford, the Republican papers characterize him as "purely a political Judge." This comes with a bad grace from the representatives of a party that, since its advent to power, has lost no opportunity to pack the Supreme Court with ultra partisans. Judges Strong and Bradley were put on the bench not only to decide an impending financial question, but, as their subsequent conduct proved, for political ends. It is unblushing impudence to call Mr. Justice Clifford "purely a political Judge," after the action of the Republican Judges in assisting to cheat Hayes into the Presidency. The appointment of Stanley Matthews was viciously partisan. Men who are not decent should not reproach their neighbors who do not excel them in folly and crime.

GENERAL PEMBERTON.

General John C. Pemberton died at Penllyn, near Philadelphia, on the 27th ult., without pain. General Pemberton was born in this State in August, 1814, graduated at West Point, and became Second Lieutenant of artillery July, 1837. He served in Florida against the Seminoles, and was in the Mexican war serving on the staff of General Worth, and gaining the brevets of Captain and Major for gallantry at Monterey and Molino del Rey. He afterwards served on the Northern and Western frontiers, until April 29, 1861, when he resigned, being at that time Captain of artillery. Espousing the Confederate cause, he was appointed a Colonel of cavalry and attached to the staff of General Joseph E. Johnston. He rose to the rank of Lieutenant General, and in 1863 commanded in Mississippi, where he was defeated May 16th, at Champion Hills, and at Big Black, May 17th. Falling back on Vicksburg he defended that place against Federal assaults, but being besieged was compelled to surrender the city and garrison July 4, 1863. General Pemberton was much censured for permitting himself to be besieged in Vicksburg, but it is known he retained the confidence of President Davis, who afterwards had him made inspector of artillery. At the close of the war he settled near Warrenton, Fauquier county, Va., where he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits.

MORE "WAR RECORDS" UNCOVERED.—Publication of the late Secretary Stanton's extraordinary telegrams to arrest Greeley draws from the Chicago *Tribune* some reminiscences that serve to show the animus of the affair. According to this statement it was Stanton who contributed the memorable "On to Richmond" articles, which hastened the battle of Bull Run before the military preparations were sufficiently matured. Greeley was denounced all over the country for the articles, though he never saw them until they appeared in the editorial columns. Charles A. Dana was the managing editor and had really received carte blanche from the stockholders, who were dissatisfied with Greeley's peace policy, to conduct the paper. When the reaction came these meddlesome marplots forced Dana's retirement. He was proffered a position in the War Department in 1862, when Stanton was made Secretary, and thence promoted to be Assistant Secretary. Dana was no friend to Greeley, who had weakly yielded to the men that he habitually alluded to as blockheads, and it may be taken for granted that Greeley had no love for Stanton or his assistant. From this mutual antagonism Stanton's mind must have taken the extraordinary color revealed in his telegrams to Pierrepont. That his mind was in a sane state seems inconceivable from such testimony, and that his death came from his own hand, which has long been suspected, these revelations of his unbalanced reason seem to leave no doubt.

THE NEW YORK CASE.—The editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, in alluding to the Senatorial contest in the State indicated, says: A man like Lapham is a poor substitute for Roscoe Conkling. He is one of the old wheel-horses, a survivor of the period when Elbridge Gerry was a famous name, who has never risen above respectable mediocrity, and in three terms of Congressional service has not made himself in any way conspicuous. He will never be a boss, but on the other hand he will never disturb the party with any new-fangled notions of the dignity of politics or the responsibility of public service. He is a man of larger knowledge and experience than Miller and has not, so far as known, prostituted his office to personal ends; but except in this negative way he is lamentably unfitted to represent New York in the Senate of the United States. Yet so degrading has been the influence of Conkling's despotic rule upon his party that the election of Miller and Lapham must be accepted as at best a relief from something worse. While Miller and Lapham are an outcome of the boss system, their election proclaims its overthrow, and it may be that out of the chaos there will arise new men and new ideas to lead the party and the State to a higher plane of political thought and action.

CARRYING DEADLY WEAPONS.—Mayor King, of Philadelphia, has issued his proclamation against carrying concealed deadly weapons. In it he says "whosoever carries *concealed* deadly weapons carries also the *concealed* thought of murder. The class who go ready armed to answer a word with a death-shot must now be taught an abiding lesson of obedience to the supremacy of law, and a proper respect for the rights and personal safety of others. To go armed in a great city, where the officers of the law are constantly within call, is a standing menace by the criminal and thoughtless class against the peace and order of society which shall no longer be tolerated." These sentiments will be approved by every right-minded citizen.

A ROGUE DISCOUNT.—The members of our Legislature who fooled away two months in trying to elect a statesman United States Senator, are now in turn fooled. Each member expected to get away with $1,500, five hundred of which the State Treasurer refused to pay because he thought it was "a salary grab." The members took their case before the Court at Harrisburg, and that Court has vetoed the sum of $500 for each member. This may be a little unhandy for the member who was indiscrete enough to spend $1,500 during the session, but it's a good thing for the Treasury $125,000 saved. The opinion of the Court will be found in another place in this issue.

ONE ROGUE LESS IN THE HOUSE.—We notice that Warner Miller, of paper-pulp (25 per cent.) notoriety, and one of the recently elected United States Senators from New York, has resigned as a Congressman, and he has notified the Governor of that State of the fact. Hereafter he will look after his "pulp" business in the Senate instead of the House, where he had to *button-hole* so many people in order to keep the 25 per cent. on his pulp, out of which Bibles, newspapers and Sunday school books are manufactured. What a grinder that Miller is! He has no more conscience than a buzz-saw.

SENATORIAL DECLENSION.

A contemporary, in speaking of the loss of ability in the United States Senate within the past two years in the Northern section of the Union, states that the loss of such men as Blaine, Carpenter, Conkling, etc., and the substitutes that have been furnished, is a hard stroke on the Radical administration party; and if the run continues the country will be disgraced. More: The Democratic party has also lost heavily. When such men as Thurman, Wallace, Eaton, McDonald, etc., are relegated out, and the men that succeed them are canvassed and compared, we, as an humble citizen, feel disgraced. It looks as though the whole country was drifting in the line of destruction. The loss to the Northern section of the Union, has been too severe to be safe. As a body, the Senate has fallen from its former high estate, and no longer enjoys the confidence that the country once reposed in it. The purchase of seats, almost in open market, by rich aspirants for political fame; the constant accession of the agents, attorneys, or creatures of great corporations; and the presence of notorious jobbers in legislation, have contributed to a decline, which is getting worse instead of better.

BORDER SPORT.—CHICAGO, July 29.—A dispatch from the Maple Springs camp, Euclaire county, Wisconsin, says: New life has been infused into the pursuit of the Williams brothers by the arrival of eight Indian scouts with thirty blood-hounds, employed out West by the United States Government. The scouts are headed by Buffalo Charlie and Yellowstone Kelley. With these names the public were made familiar during Custer's and Miles' campaigns in 1876 and 1877. Buffalo Charlie's parents, brothers and sisters were killed by the Indians over six years ago, since which time he has given his whole heart to the work of tracking redskins and fugitives from justice generally. The trail of the outlaws will be taken up in the vicinity of Doolittle's camp, and the scouts will go ahead with the entire pack of bloodhounds, making such a hunt as was never witnessed in the big woods before.

THE LOYAL WRIGGLERS.—The Republican State convention is to assemble at Harrisburg on the 8th day of September next. Senator Davis, of Bradford county, is to be nominated for State Treasurer. He played "independent" last Winter and refused to vote for Oliver or General Beaver for United States Senator, and adhered closely to Grow, until an opportunity offered to serve Cameron directly by supporting Mitchell. He was all the time a spy in the Grow camp (it is charged) and he is now to be rewarded for his treachery by a nomination for State Treasurer.

The Republican masses have no influence over their conventions and have nothing to say in the matter. Cameron dictates their nominations to them and the kindly masses become useful only as voters to elect the man selected for them by their dictator.—*Clinton Democrat.*

A LONG SEIGE.—The New York Legislature, after succeeding in electing Lapham to the Senate, adjourned *sine die*, after a continuous session of nearly six months. When the members entered the Assembly chamber on the last day of the session, they found the walls adorned with handsomely decorated and splendidly executed placards, reading: "For President in 1884—Winfield Scott Hancock." There seemed to be a significance in the inscription that looked ominous to the Republicans.

QUITE TRUE.—The Albany *Argus* says: "A fatality and an unvarying one has followed every departure from Democratic support of Democrats alone for United States Senators. It can be seen by all but novices that Democratic union on principles, that affirmative Democracy assures Democratic triumph, and that Democratic investments in Republican ruptures enhance the scandals and not the success of party politics." "Principles not men" has been our motto ever since we became a voter.

FIVE HUNDRED SHORT.—We notice that Judges Pearson and Henderson the other day rendered a decision to the effect that the Act passed by the Legislature last Winter allowing each member $500 extra pay was unconstitutional and that the State Treasurer should not pay it. The $1,000 salary the Court says is all right, but the $500 grab is all wrong, or words to that effect. The members of the Legislature will, of course, take the case to the Supreme Court for final settlement.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—We notice that the Commissioner of Agriculture is about to appoint a commission to examine the regions of the West with a view to determine the advisability of sinking artesian wells. He has received valuable information on the subject from Director General Powell, of the Government Surveys. The officer in question had better move slow. As there are millions of acres of land unoccupied where there is lots and springs of water. Hence no such expense need be entailed.

WHY SHOULD THEY?—No man or woman can do satisfactory work when the brain is dull, the nerves unsteady, the system relaxed and they feel generally wretched. Why should lawyers, merchants, clergymen, doctors, mechanics or mothers often miserably drag through their work in this condition, when a small amount of Parker's Ginger Tonic will always, at moderate cost, clear the brain and give them the strength and they will perform their duties satisfactorily. We have felt its strengthening and bracing effects and can recommend it most highly. See other column. [8-3-4t.

DEAD.—Col. John C. Burch, Secretary of the United States Senate, died in Washington on Thursday, the 28th ultimo. His death at this time creates a vacancy of an unusual character. Party lines in that body are very close, and Senators cannot draw their salaries until there is a Secretary, and it is not likely that they will quarrel very long over the selection of the officer who must sign the warrants for their pay.

LEGAL SCOUNDRELS.—We learn from our Philadelphia exchanges that on the 26th of July, William R. Dickerson and Voel Vanarsdalen, two lawyers, were convicted of forging the will of Robert Whitaker, by which it was proposed to divert an estate valued at $800,000 to their own ends. Sentence deferred. We hope the Court will treat these lawyers with the severest penalties the law allows.

LEGISLATIVE PAY.

THE OPINION IN THE EXTRA SALARY CASE.

JUDGES PEARSON AND HENDERSON DECIDE THAT THE ACT OF MAY 11, 1874, IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND VOID, AND LEGISLATORS ARE NOT ENTITLED TO PER DIEM PAY.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex relatione Charles S. Wolfe vs Samuel Butler, State Treasurer. 103, August Term, 1881. Writ of Mandamus. Application for a Peremptory Mandamus and Answer Thereto.

By the Court: The pleadings in this case raise a single question. Is the plaintiff, as a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, entitled to receive out of the Treasury of the State the sum of five hundred dollars in addition to the salary, mileage, etc., already paid him for his services during the session of 1881? That depends on the consitutionality of the first section of the act of the 11th of May, 1874, making compensation to the members of the General Assembly in these words: "That the compensation of members of the General Assembly shall be one thousand dollars for each regular and each adjourned annual session, not exceeding one hundred days; and ten dollars per diem for time necessarily spent after the expiration of the hundred days: *Provided, however*, that such time shall not exceed fifty days at any one session." Mileage is also provided for, and also adjourned or special sessions at the same rate per day. It is conceded that the session of the Legislature of which the plaintiff was a member in attendance, continued for one hundred and fifty-eight days, terminating on the 9th day of June, 1881.

The provision of the Constitution under which this law was enacted is in these words as found in section eight of the second article: "The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever, whether for service upon committee or otherwise. No member of either House shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary or mileage under any law passed during such term."

One main question to be determined is what was meant by the words "salary as shall be fixed by law?" Was it intended to give a salary as generally known and understood, or per diem compensation? or was it intended to give both, a salary and daily pay? Was it to be a fixed lumped sum during one hundred days and compensation at the same rate per diem for the next fifty days, or not exceeding that time?

In construing a Constitution courts are perhaps not bound down to the form of words used as in a private article of agreement, or even an act of Assembly. It is a form of government; must be expounded liberally to effect the general object; must be studied in the light of ordinary language and the construction placed upon it by the people. 4 P. F. Smith, 260, 261. 3 Sergt & Rawle, 69. A Constitution is made not particularly for the inspection of lawyers, but for the million, that they may judge of their rights and duties. Words are not to be used in their technical sense, but are to have their plain, popular and natural meaning. The State is only bound by their natural meaning. Gibson, Ch. J., 6 W. & Sergt., 114. Now what is the plain and natural meaning of the word "SALARY?" It is a word with which the world—the mass of the people—have become very familiar. We need not look into dictionaries to study its meaning. Not even into law dictionaries to see how it has been held by the legal profession. It gives us but little light to know that the word was derived from the word "salt"—a necessary of life, in which the wages of the Roman soldier was paid; or from "*sala*," a hall, or the rent of a hall or "sala." How is it understood by the mass of the people in this country at the present?—by the English speaking people of the United States in the latter part of the nineteenth century? Webster defines it to be the recompense, or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person for services, usually a fixed sum by the year, or for a shorter period. Richardson defines it in nearly the same language: Services done at certain times or periods. "Wages" usually applied to servants; salaries to superiors. Worcester says: "An annual or periodical payment for services—a stipulated periodical recompense."

Tomlin in his dictionary defines it, "A recompense, a consideration made to a person for his pains or industry in another man's business." Bunnell, L. D., "An annual compensation for services rendered, a fixed sum to be paid by the year." Bouvier, L. D., says, "A reward or recompense for services performed. It is usually applied to the reward paid to public officers for the performance of official duties.

If we wish to arrive at what was actually meant by the framers of our present Constitution by the section cited, we can gain much information by looking into the registry of their proceedings. In volume 1, page 509, we find the section introduced by a committee substantially as adopted. This was voted as an amendment to one in different language. All of the arguments show that the object was to have a fixed salary for the session. An effort was made to amend by striking out "*salary*" and inserting "*compensation*." This was rejected on the ground that a fixed salary for the session was desirable and intended. Again, when the matter was brought up as finally inserted, the proposition to substantiate "*compensation*," as in the former Constitutions of 1790 and that of 1838, was proposed, it was again rejected by a vote of the convention. See vol. 7, page 313. This was not the mere reasoning of a few members, but the solemn vote of the body. The reason given was that daily pay prolonged the sessions.

A legitimate source of reasoning is found in the change from the former language and the inconvenience felt under it in paying by the day to the salary as adopted. The Legislature of 1874 appear in enacting the statute to have got as far as possible from the language of the Constitution, in using the word "COMPENSATION" instead of "SALARY," and not only fixing a certain sum of $1,000 for the hundred days, but also a per diem allowance for the residue of the time spent. There was certainly no authority to fix on two distinct modes of payment under the clause in the Constitution. We are well aware of the fact that the Constitution, as framed, is of no avail until voted on by the people and they may view it in one sense whilst those who framed it intended it in another, but there is no reason to suppose that the same words were intended differently, and to reach the true intent of the instrument is to adhere to the words as nearly as practicable, unless it should cause great inconvenience, or introduce an absurdity. We must not be too literal in our construction, lest we conflict with the maxim, *qui haeret in littera haeret in cortice*, but in the present case we consider the latter the wisest course, and least likely to lead to evil or inconvenience. In construing a Constitution we may, with propriety, look into a former instrument of the same general character to see the changes made, and from them judge of what was intended. In doubtful cases we may with propriety examine the debates to see what was actually intended, and into the history of what led to the alteration. The people look into the words used to collect the meaning. 12 Michigan, 147, 8, to 166. The different modes of compensating was considered in Indiana. "It may be fees to sheriffs and certain officers. Wages to laborers; salaries to certain other officers, or persons in other situations. 10 Indiana 85-6. Again in 12 Ohio State R., p. 617-18 "Salary," compensation to an officer for a fixed time, or it may be the time of service or amount thereof rendered. All of these cases draw the distinction between fees, wages and salary. Few persons would in the present age confound the three as all meaning the same thing, yet they might all come under the word "*compensation*" as used by the Legislature, but could not by any possibility under the word "*salary*" as used by the convention, which carefully avoided and rejected the word "*compensation*." It follows, as we conceive, that so much of the act of 1874, as fixes a salary for the session of the Legislature is constitutional; that which gives *per diem* compensation in addition is unconstitutional. The Legislature might have declared that the session should not exceed one hundred and fifty days, but the salary must be fixed, and whether the session lasted twenty days or one hundred and fifty, the salary must be paid. The time and amount were both discretionary, but it could not be salary and daily pay also, on a sliding scale, a salary alone was provided for in the Constitution. If that had not been declared, the Legislature would have had an unlimited mode of payment, as under the former Constitutions, by the word "*compensation*." By the change of language it is very manifest that a different method of payment was intended, and the object of the change was clearly to avoid a prolongation of the session, or any temptation thereto.

A question has been raised as to whether the courts can declare an Act of Assembly void in part as violated by the Constitution, and valid for the residue. Of that power we have no doubt. Some provisions may be good, others bad, valid under some state of facts, as violative of the rights of individuals, good against others differently situated. This act of 1874 is constitutional so far as it gives a fixed sum for the session whether by the name of "*salary*" or by another name; but it cannot give both the compensation by the session, and by the day, or by the day alone. We are well aware of the legal principle that the Legislature can do everything consistent with our general frame of government not prohibited by the Constitution, and that its power must be liberally construed, whilst the Constitution of the United States must receive a strict construction. Congress can do nothing but what is authorized by express words or necessary implication, but can the Legislature entirely depart from the whole scope and meaning of the Constitution? A system is pointed out in that instrument. Can the Legislature instead of allowing a salary fix daily pay? That conflicts with the intention and is so far void.

We are all well aware that it is only in a clear case that the Courts can declare an Act of Assembly unconstitutional. It cannot be declared unconstitutional unless shown to be clearly so. So decided from 3 Sergt. & Rawle 69, down to 7 Norris 46. This in various words—See 4 Barr 123, 5 Harris 118, 9 Harris 161, Idem 200, 2 Casey 287, 300, 2 Smith 474, 4 Smith 260, 261, 14 Wright 150, 16 Smith 164, down to 7 Norris 46. A host of other cases might be cited to the same effect. The power and the duty to do so declare has never been doubted in any case excepting one by Judge Gibson, in Eakman Raub, 12 Sergt. & Rawle 350, which he afterwards entirely repudiated and lamented having given. The majority of the Court differed with him entirely. We are aware that in constitutional questions great weight is to be given to cotemporaneous construction by the Legislature, and that the statute relied on by the plaintiff was enacted in 1874, and has been practiced under ever since, as is said, without question. It is very true that its validity has never been judicially questioned, but it was greatly doubted and denied by Attorney General Lear in a very able opinion presented to us, but in some way the controversy was dropped and never brought before the judiciary, and perhaps not presented to the State Treasurer. It is doubted in the argument whether the Court can, with propriety look into the debates of the Convention to ascertain the meaning and intention of the Convention, but it has been done on several occasions by the Supreme Judges of the United States, and by those of our Court at an early day, and even as late as one case in 9 W. N. cases 241, in 1880. We are, therefore, clearly of opinion that so much of the Act of the 11th of May, 1874, already cited, as pretends to give daily pay, in addition to a fixed sum, to members of the Legislature, is unconstitutional and void. It would be unlawful for the State Treasurer to pay it; this Court cannot enforce payment by mandamus, and the same must be refused. We leave out of view every question of policy or expediency. Those are questions for the Legislature alone, over which the judiciary has no control, and no right or disposition to pass judgment.

JOHN J. PEARSON,
H. M. HENDERSON,
Judges.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE STATE CHAIRMAN.

A VERY HOPEFUL VIEW.

The editor of the *Union Leader* while at Lewisburg attending the commencement exercises of the University, met Hon. A. H. Dill, chairman of the Democratic State Committee. He found the genial ex Senator in the best of spirits, and when the opportunity offered, he talked with him about the political situation, and obtained his views which will be found of interest.

"Mr. Dill, about what time do you expect to call the State convention?" was asked.

"I have heard no general expression of opinion as to fixing a time for holding the State convention. I intend calling the committee together in a short time to fix the date. My own opinion is that it will be impossible to attract the attention of the people to the canvass until we are nearer to the day of election."

"What, in your opinion, are the chances for electing a Democrat for Treasurer this year?"

"In the present condition of the Republican organization in the State the nomination of a Democrat of known integrity and capacity for business would probably result in his election."

"What are your views as to the general political outlook?"

"As to the general political situation the views of a Democrat are likely to be colored by his hopes and the wish be father to the thought, but it is apparent that a mortal quarrel is raging between the old leaders of the Republican party of so great significance as to almost equally divide the party, and which threatens to destroy its long continued rule. If the present dispute simply involved the putting up of one man, and the putting down of another, the results might be simply a change of leadership, but the times are ripe for change, and the people are restive under the present condition of public affairs. There is a resemblance to the political situation when Douglas broke with his party. The question is different but not the less interesting and vital to the whole body of the people. Conkling breaks with his party when the people are becoming justly alarmed at the consolidation of political and corporate power in the hands of the few. It may be that more personal consideration induced the step, but he is sagacious enough to know that that the battle will not end with his defeat at Albany. Sincere or not he has struck the key note of the next great political issue—the power of the people against consolidated political and corporate power. It is this condition of public affairs which should give success to the Democratic party. It was organized to assert the power and dignity of the individual citizen against combined corporate and political power. The aggregation of power, political and corporate which has culminated in the union of the political dictator with the corporate millionaire, has been accomplished only by the continued and successive defeats of the Democratic party. Let the party assert its fundamental doctrines, strongly and manfully, that the people may believe its declaration is not merely profession, but the evidence of a sincere purpose to be accomplished in the exercise of political power, and the result ought not to be doubtful."

"But the President and his party declare themselves to be Reformers?"

"The present administration, it is true, is sometimes called a reform administration by its friends, and Garfield a reform President, but names are nothing. The antecedents of the President are not assuring in this respect, and the proceeding in the Treasury investigation which is stopped when it seemed to be reaching those in high places, the rumored check given the Star Route investigation imputed directly to the highest official influence and the developments of bribery and corruption at Albany, show that all professions of reform from that quarter are the mere hollow protestations of politicians."

"Then you think the future looks bright for the Democratic party?"

"If the party be equal to her opportunity, it can make a live issue, which needs only to be formulated and discussed to gain the ear and the vote of the people. If our party fail to do it, it will be done nevertheless by some other party or some new organization of old parties, as the reaction has already begun against the manifest tendency of the times towards the centralization of political, corporate and moneyed power."—*Wilkes-Barre Leader.*

FOR STATE TREASURER.

Hon. Orange Noble, of Erie, was the unanimous choice of the Warren county Democrats last Monday, and they put that preference in the form of a resolution. This must be gratifying to Mr. Noble and to his friends. This paper has great respect for H. B. Plumer, of Venango, who is in the field for the same office, and who has received the endorsement of his own county. We have met Mr. Plumer, and he has the bearing of a gentleman, and a man of brains; but public sentiment runs in this section toward Mr. Noble, who is known for his noble qualities as well as those of business. He knows how to look after matters of his own. His deeds of generosity and breadth of mind are known and recognized all through the oil region, and everywhere he is known. It seemed to us and to all, that Hon. Orange Noble would command a larger vote before the people than any candidate from any part of the State. Warren county does not support him entirely out of compliment. We desire the candidate shall be elected, and we all supported Mr. Noble with a view of making not only his nomination, but his election sure. The delegates seemed to have been imbued alike with the idea that his nomination was equivalent to an election. Mr. Plumer has strong personal friends in Warren county, some of whom were in the Convention, but they deemed it best to instruct for the man most likely to command the largest vote before the people of the State. We believe they did wisely. We cannot promise in the event of his final nomination, that the people will do as well for him at the polls as the Democrats did in Convention, viz: be a unit, but he will receive a large and a flattering vote from Warren county. It is no disrespect to Harry B. Plumer, that he was beaten by Orange Noble, of Erie, in this county. The name of Plumer is an honorable one in the State; but Orange Noble commands the votes of all parties more nearly than any other man we know; and him we never met; but know him all the same.—*Warren Ledger.*

To-Days Advertisements.

PROPOSALS FOR SCHOOL HOUSE.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the store of Peter Moyer, in Kylertown, Morris township, until SATURDAY, AUGUST 20TH, 1881, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the erection of a school house at Kylertown. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on Peter Moyer, Kylertown, Pa., up to above date, the Board reserving the right to reject any or all bids.

PETER MOYER, President.

DR. AT TRESS, Secretary.

Kylertown, Pa., Aug. 3, 1881-3t*

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following personal property, now in the possession of GEORGE W. SMEAL, of Decatur township, viz: Two sorrel horses, two sets of harness, one wagon, one sled, one farming mill, three cows, and young cattle and all the grain raised on the ground. The foregoing property is owned by me, and is allowed to remain in the possession of said GEORGE W. SMEAL on loan only, subject to my order at any time. He is working for me by the month.

DANIEL SMEAL.

West Decatur, August 3d, 1881-3t*.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, made May 28th, 1881, there will be exposed to public sale at the COURT HOUSE, in Clearfield, on

Wednesday, August 31st, 1881,

At 1 o'clock P. M., a certain tract of land, late the property of WILLIAM GRAHAM, deceased, situate in

BRADFORD TOWNSHIP,

Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows, viz: On the north and west by lands of Joseph Winery; south by lands of Alexander Livingston; and on the east by lands of John and William Livingston, containing

115 ACRES, 115

Having about 80 acres cleared and under good state of cultivation. A good orchard of about 140 trees of choice fruit. The improvements consist of three sets of buildings, one a large frame dwelling house 25x35 feet, with large bank barn, and the other two, good small houses, with stables to each. The entire tract is underlaid with good coal. The grain in the ground is reserved.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third cash on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years. Deferred payments to be with interest, and secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

JOHN WOOLRIDGE, Administrator.

Grahamton, Aug. 3d, 1881-4t.

Miscellaneous.

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

NOTICE!—Huston Township School Orders Wanted!—All outstanding SCHOOL ORDERS of Huston District, Clearfield county, are called in and will be paid in full on presentation to the Treasurer. No interest will be paid on any of them after September 1st, 1881.

By order of the Board,

AMOS HORNING, Secretary.

Pendola, Aug. 3d, 1881-2t.

J. M. STEWART,
SURGEON DENTIST,
CLEARFIELD, PA

(Office in Western Hotel building—second floor.)

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

Clearfield, Pa., May 3, 1877-1y.

Millinery! Millinery!!

I TAKE the pleasure of informing the public that I shall offer special inducements in Millinery Goods, such as Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Flowers, &c., Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, in the very latest styles, Notions and Made-up Clothing for children. I kindly solicit a share of your patronage.

MISS M. A. WELCH,
Market St., Clearfield, Pa.

Apr. 20, 1881-1y.

John Wanamaker's Clothing Advertisement.

This Invitation is From John Wanamaker.

On visiting Philadelphia you will find, among other places of interest, the *Grand Depot* well worthy of a visit. Its floor and gallery spaces now cover over three acres, and are filled with Dry Goods, Carpets, China, Furniture, etc. The last addition is a large and beautiful *Picture Gallery*, to which admittance is free.

The *Pneumatic Tubes* carrying the money through the air, and the *Electric-Light Machinery*, are also worth seeing.

There is a *Lunch-Room* in the building. Valises, baskets and packages can be left in charge of attendant in Ladies' Waiting Room.

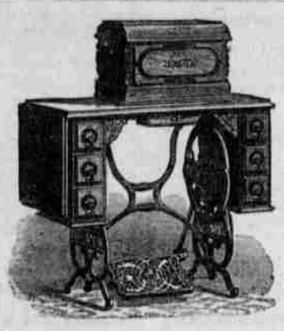
Mr. Wanamaker is desirous that visitors should feel at home when they come, and be free to purchase or not, as they please.

NOTE.—Our large Catalogue, with prices and full directions for shopping by mail from any part of the United States, will be mailed gratuitously upon request, address JOHN WANAMAKER, GRAND DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA.

Domestic Sewing Machine Advertisement.

The Light Running Domestic!

Quietest in Quality. Improved to Perfection.



THE many unexcelled qualities of THE LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC have secured for it an unprecedented demand. No modern improvement of worth but what has been added. For Lightness of Running, Superiority of Manufacture, Simplicity of Management, or Range of Work, the DOMESTIC surpasses all others. Examine its points and be convinced. Call on or address

H. A. KRATZER, Agent for Clearfield County.

Needles, Oil and Attachments for all Machines for Sale.

July 13, 1881-1f.

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 Trontman's Furniture Store, adjoining the Postoffice.

JAS. L. LEAVY,
Clearfield, Pa.

oct 1,'79-tf.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following personal property, now in the possession of DANIEL S. STROUSE, of Bell township, viz: Two Gray Horses. The said property belongs to me, and is left with him subject to my order at any time.

DAVID S. KNARR.

Luthersburg, Pa., July 27th, 1881-3t.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of CAMPFIELD BREON, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement, without delay.

ELIZA BREON, Administratrix.

Luthersburg, Pa., July 27th, 1881-3t.

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.

TIMBER LAND FOR SALE!

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of the undivided one-half interest in a large tract of valuable land, situate in Bell township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing 1,000 acres, more or less, and well covered with white pine, oak and hemlock timber. This land is located on the waters of Haslet and Laurel Runs, not exceeding three miles from the river, has good roads and everything convenient for operating. This tract is known as Number 5766.

ALSO,

The undivided one-half interest in one other tract in the same township, containing 600 acres, lying on the waters of Curry Run, and nicely situated for logging. It is also well timbered with a large quantity of good timber.

The above tracts of land will be sold to parties wishing to purchase on fair terms, and at any time I am called upon.

R. C. THOMPSON.

Bower, Pa., June 29, 1881-tf.

John Irvin & Bros.,

CURWENSVILLE, PA.,

—DEALERS IN—

All Kinds of Merchandise,

—SUCH AS—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

SQUARE TIMBER,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SAWED LUMBER CUT TO ORDER.

The Only Manufacturers in Clearfield County of the

NEW PROCESS FLOUR!

FLOUR, CHOP AND FEED ALWAYS ON HAND!

Cash paid for all kinds of Grain—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Etc.

Curwensville, Pa., June 2, 1880-tf.

New Advertisements.

ARNOLD HAS ADVANCED

Prices of Shingles,

SHAVED AND SAWED.

Curwensville, Jan. 9, '78-tf.

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, cleaning, and healing the diseased membrane.

For earness.

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, it, 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 as 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 6th, 1881-6m.

HOFFER'S

Cheap Cash Store

ROOM NO. THREE, OPERA HOUSE,

Clearfield, Pa.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

Comprising Dress