The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1881.

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

A CARD FROM MR. SCHWEM.

LUTHERSBURG, Pa., Aug. 18, 1881.

To the Democracy of Clearfield County:

There has been reports circulated in different parts of the county to the effect that during the last campaign, for the office of County Treasurer, there was an agreement between T. A. Hoover, a candidate for County Treasurer, and myself, that he (Hoover), for a consideration was to withdraw from the contest and give his influence to me.

I most positively deny any knowledge of such an agreement. The charge is false from beginning to end. I never had an agreement or an offer to make such an arrangement from Mr. Hoover at any time. It is unjust to both Mr. Hoover and myself to make such a charge.

CHARLES SCHWEM.

Let every Democrat in Clearfield county see AT ONCE that his name is on the Registry.

Captain Paul Boynton is on his way to Fort Benton, whence he will start on a voyage down the Missouri river to St. Louis, a distance of 3,580 miles.

Alexander Burns, a grand-nephew of the poet, Robert Burns, died in Louisville, Ky., a few days ago, from injuries inflicted by a runaway team. He was seventy years of age and leaves no children.

The life of the President during the past week has been in great jeopardy. His stomach will not retain any nourishment. His condition is at present is very critical, and his chances for recovery are doubtful.

WORSE THAN GREENBACKERS.—An exchange says: "There is no Republican party in Virginia. It has been merged into a repudiation party. In Minnesota there is a Republican party, but it is also a repudiation party, without conditions."

THANKS.—Senator Alexander has our thanks for another bundle of that serial entitled the *Legislative Record*. The last of the batch brings the Legislative proceedings up to June 8th, and, according to the last paragraph (page 2472), that body was still calling the yeas and nays. The *Record* is a good thing for Collins & Co.

IRON-CLAD SINNER.—The inwards of the New York *Tribune* must have been tortured when the admission was drawn from it a few days ago that "it is hard enough for the Republicans of Virginia to have to support Mahone." But the *Tribune* has long since accustomed itself to taking these "hard enough" swallows of anguish regardless of results, until none is so bad now as to be too hard. And it gulps this new and awful dose and pretends to smile while the bitterness stings and burns.

Every Democratic voter in Clearfield county should bear in mind that THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, is the last day for registering for the next election.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD HAVE SAVED HAD HAYES SIGNED THE DEMOCRATIC FUNDING BILL.—If, as Secretary Windom states, he has made an annual saving in interest of $10,451,378.75 by changing the fives and sixes into a three and a half per cent., why was he not candid enough to state the plain fact that but for Republican opposition to a three per cent. bond there would have been a further annual saving, in the refunding at that rate of the seven hundred millions falling due, of *three and a half million dollars annually?*

A WAR RELIC.—A contemporary says: "A few days after the battle of Bull Run, Hooker called at the White House to bid the President good-bye. Taking him by the hand with that friendly detaining grasp so habitual with him, the President said: 'Well, Colonel Hooker, what do you think of the battle of Bull Run?' 'Mr. Lincoln, I was on the field that day, and I am a much better General than any you had there,' was the reply. The self-assertion and earnestness of Hooker's speech and manner struck Mr. Lincoln favorably. 'Don't go home yet, Colonel, we shall want you.' Soon after President Lincoln made him a General."

TO CANDIDATES.—After Wednesday, August 31st, it will be too late to announce the names of candidates according to our party rules.

RULE FIFTH.—Our party friends will take notice that in accordance with the Acts of Assembly passed at the last session, Rule Fifth must be amended or changed to fit up to the law on the subject of holding Primary elections. The Legislature contemplates the formation of a regular election board—Judge, two Inspectors and two Clerks—all to be qualified the same as at a general election. To fit up to the law of the State, our party rules must be adjusted accordingly. The Act of Assembly contemplates that each Primary Board be composed of a Judge, two Inspectors and two Clerks. This will add two additional members to the Vigilance Committee in every election district. Rule Fifth now constitutes a Committee of three, the member of the County Committee to serve as Judge, and the other two members to act as Inspectors; but under the rule the Board is without Clerks. In our judgment the change will be a decided improvement. Let us obey the law as it stands upon the statute books of the State.

Let every Democrat in Clearfield county see AT ONCE that his name is on the Registry.

THE SURRENDER COMPLETE.

The New York *Evening Post*, which has hitherto coquetted with the Mahone movement in Virginia, has evidently become alarmed at the complete surrender of the party in that State. It says: "The surrender of the Republicans of Virginia to the Readjusters seems to be complete. For the present the drift toward coalition is too strong to be resisted. A powerful impulse was given to the movement by the Republican members of the United States Senate and by many Northern Republican newspapers. They were ready, for the sake of the chance of breaking the solid Democratic majorities of the South, and in consideration of the promise of a fair vote for the colored men, to form an alliance with the local faction whose cardinal principle, if it may be called one, was repugnant to the professed doctrine of the Republican party throughout the country. This policy appears for the moment plausible, and rather that than statesmanlike, but it is too late to arrest its consequences. The immediate result seems to be an end to the Republicans in Virginia as a separate organization and a living political force. The coalition will be dominated by General Mahone. He has invited the Republicans not to come and rule over him, but to come and be ruled by him, and the invitation has been accepted without qualification. He may permit them to preserve their committee, to tack their name to that of the Readjusters and to play at management, but that he will be the master spirit of the consolidated party no one will venture to deny. Bye-and-bye Mahone may find it necessary to go over to the National Republicans, but for the time being the Virginia Republicans have gone over to Mahone, without any apparent prospect of recovering their original identity. The adoption of his candidates involves practically the adoption of his platform."

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George Corkhill, the distinguished United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, recently at Congress Hall, Cape May, is reported in the *Record* as stating that if the President should die, Guiteau would never be tried, because he would be killed the moment he is seen in public, and that it would be impossible to punish the avenger. This admission is deplorable, no matter how logical, and suggests other dangerous alternatives.—*Forney's Progress.*

Well, that is expected. From what transpired in his prison cell the other day we would not be surprised if he breathes his last in prison. Guiteau is not alone in this attempt to assassinate President Garfield. There are others who know all about it, and the assassin will never be allowed to give the names of the other conspirators to the public. These ungodly men have numerous precedents in history, showing how Kings, Queens and Emperors were hastened out of the way, and the chief murderer died from having *taken poison* in order to shield his confederates. Corkhill invites the job to be closed out by a prepared mob on the streets of the Federal Capitol; if he is correctly quoted above. We favored the shooting of Guiteau in the depot when he committed the wonderful crime. It was a mistake. A dead man cannot give any information to the living. The murderer alive may impart some information to the public valuable for all time.

WHO PAID THE BILLS?—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Record* has been looking up the contributions to the Republican campaign fund in Pennsylvania for last Fall's campaign. Some of those who contributed most liberally have thus far been left out in the cold in the distribution of official plums. Harry Oliver is credited with $5,000, of which $2,500 went to Indiana, $2,000 to Maine and the remaining $500 to Pennsylvania. The amount which was available for Cessna's committee is placed at $60,000. Senator Cameron is credited with $15,000 of contributions, of which $5,000 was to the State Committee.Ario Pardee is credited with $4,000, divided between the State and National Committees; Cramps, the Philadelphia ship builders, $2,000; Senator Roberts, of Titusville, $1,000; Wayne MacVeagh, Wharton Barker, Christian Magee and Fred. Magee $500 each, and others smaller sums. It is stated that during the campaign of the previous year Quay spent $168,000, of which $35,000 came out of his own pocket. There is not much civil service reform in this exhibit, but it is nevertheless interesting.

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SMALL BUT CORRUPT.—A remark by a prominent New Hampshire Democrat, "that it was a notorious fact that one-third of the voters of New Hampshire had become mercenary and venal," excites little comment in that State, because so well-informed person doubts that it is true. The Nashua *Gazette* has been doing a little figuring, and allowing that each vote purchased cost $10, finds that $287,310 was spent last November in bribery. This may be an overestimate, but the fact remains that New Hampshire is politically one of the most corrupt States on the face of the earth.

TO PENSIONERS.—We notice that an order has been issued by Commissioner Dudley, that in all pension claims, wherein more than one disability is alleged, the claimant shall be advised upon the completion of the proof of any one of the alleged disabilities, of the evidence still necessary to the establishment of the others, and that the office, upon request therefor, will issue a certificate for the disability thus established, without prejudice to any rights he may have on account of the disabilities then not proven.

POOR DIRECTORS STATE CONVENTION.—The Association of the Directors of the Poor of the State of Pennsylvania will hold their seventh annual Convention in Erie, commencing on Tuesday, September 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., continuing two days. All persons interested in any way in the work of the Association are invited to attend. Excursion tickets over all roads running into Erie can be had by delegates on application to R. D. McGonnigle, Corresponding Secretary, Allegheny, Penn'a.

FALLEN!

Roscoe Conkling has fallen! Not from office; for he voluntarily relinquished office some time ago. But until yesterday he had before him at least a possibility of re election. Now he is fallen from position, from rank, from leadership of his party. To-day he is a mere private citizen, with no encouraging prospects for the future. He may stretch forth his hands in vain, and for many years fail to clutch power again. By a miracle, as it were, by an insane act of an assassin, it is true that Mr. Conkling stood, a few days ago, very near to the power behind the throne which is said to be greater than the throne itself; but lightning is as likely to strike in any particular place as such a thing is to happen again. Mr. Conkling has reached the full meridian of life, and its recent mistakes and foibles cannot be overlooked in that generous spirit which pardons much to the indiscretions of youth. He stands facing a dark, if not rayless, future. No rainbow of promise spans his sky; nor, in the order of nature, and in the ordinary course of human affairs, can he reasonably expect to behold any new morn on his midday risen.

With those who rejoice over the fall of Roscoe Conkling for personal reasons, or in any spirit of exultation, or petty triumph, we have no feeling in common. Far from it. We remember him as a true patriot during the war. We recall with pride the bright performances and more brilliant promise of his earlier and better days. We held too much in common with him then, and battled by his side too long, to contemplate his overthrow even now without some degree of painful emotion. But while, personally, we might pause to drop a tear into his political grave, for the sake of the country we rejoice over his downfall.

I. Because in him falls the foremost enemy of the freedom of the press in America.

II. Because in him falls one of the inventors and chief promoters of the unconstitutional Electoral Commission, which defrauded the people of the United States out of their own choice for President for four years, inaugurating the unelected Hayes in place of the elected Tilden.

III. Finally, and above all else, because in Roscoe Conkling falls the leader of the Third Term party, who would overthrow the free Constitution of the United States and erect an empire on its ruins.

Down, down forever, with all such men!

The firmness and devotion evinced toward Mr. Conkling by his circle of partisan friends could only have been inspired by superior qualities in him. Bravely for weeks did they hold out against the glitter of gold and seductions of place. He possessed parts which fitted him for a higher destiny. And in the class of public men into which, historically, Mr. Conkling has chosen to place himself, he will rank second only to Aaron Burr.—*New York Sun.*

LEGITIMATE INQUIRY.—Some pertinent queries are submitted by *The World* which it will puzzle the spoils organs to give answers that will satisfy men who do their own thinking. It inquires: Why is it that the Republican party at the South has so swiftly found itself reduced to the disgraceful choice between following Mahone or disbanding? Why has it been unable to teach the black man the rudiments of political intelligence and independence, or to enlist the sympathies of any white men save such as are in distress, and as are in debt, and as are discontented? Why is it that the Republican party was only able for a while to maintain its ground by plunder and violence, and now has but one desperate hope of regaining even a tithe of its former influence by promoting the alliance of ignorance with dishonesty? There must be an answer to this; what is it? Intelligent and independent men would do well to ponder the problem and find what the answer is.

ALL IN THE FAMILY.—The Chicago *Times* gets this off in a *French* way on Government families: This is the best Government in the world—for the Frenches. A short time ago it was supposed that the secret service Brooks took the lead in appropriating its blessings. The Shermans in the "deminition total" find it better than anybody, but for distribution over the family, the Frenches are chief in their appreciation of the goodliness of the great Republic. And this is how the Frenches take their loaves and stand by the flag:

Assistant Secretary French	$ 4,500
Benjamin J. French (son), Boston Custom House	2,000
Ned French (brother) Second Comptroller's office	1,800
Son of Ned, coast service	1,200
Miss S. Brady, niece of Treasurer	1,200
Miss Sewell (niece), Internal Revenue	900
Mrs. Ralston and daughter (niece and grand niece), internal revenue office	1,600
Nephew, census office	1,000
Nephew, Lieutenant of marines	1,400
Total French identity, per annum	$17,600

That amount of government pap should raise and support a very large family.

NO MORE CAMPBELLITE.—A Mr. Ferguson, who belongs to Garfield's church, writing to the *Nation*, objects to the term "Campbellite" as descriptive of his denomination, and insists that, while claiming to be nothing else but "Christians," they do not claim to be the only Christians. To prove this, he admits that there are Christians in various other sects;" but, as they differ, he thinks they "must have added something which is not essentially Christian." He goes on to say that other sects refused to be simply Christian, hence Mr. Campbell undertook the task. A religious contemporary wants to know where Mr. Ferguson got the right to assume as an axiom that until Mr. Campbell founded a church (about fifteen years ago) all churches had refused to be simply Christian? And in short, declares it to be sheer impudence for any body of people to assume that they are the only people who try to be simply Christians.

A DEAD SENATOR.—Hon. John Cochran, State Senator from the third Philadelphia district, died at his cottage, at Spring Lake, New Jersey, on Sunday a week, in the 42d year of his age. His disease was diabetes from which he had been suffering for several years. He was one of the leading Democrats in the State Senate and his late associates in that body will greatly miss his counsel. He was a son-in-law of of Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., and leaves a wife and one child to mourn his death.

Centre county has not had the Senatorial delegate for many years and probably Clearfield and Clinton will concede it without opposition. Centre was entitled to the delegate last year but then gave way to Clearfield.—*Bellefonte Democrat.*

That's pretty cool for a warm day. You have Congressman, Judge and Senator, and now you want the Senatorial delegate! What else do you want over there? It is a wonder you don't offer to send us a Representative delegate! Cool, indeed!

TO CANDIDATES.—After Wednesday, August 31st, it will be too late to announce the names of candidates according to our party rules.

PRIMARY ELECTION LAWS.

PARTIES HOLDING ELECTIONS TO BE SWORN HEREAFTER.

SEVERE PENALTIES

We call the attention of our readers, and particularly our party friends, to the two Acts of Assembly below, passed at the last session of the Legislature. Everybody, especially candidates, should read the acts indicated, so as to avoid violating them, and thereby escape the penalties. Read:

An Act to Prevent Bribery and Fraud at Nominating Elections, Nominating Conventions, Returning Boards, County or Executive Committees, and at Elections of Delegates to Nominating Conventions in the Several Counties in this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter if a candidate for any office within this Commonwealth shall directly or indirectly give, offer or promise to give, or procure pay other person to give, offer or promise to give to any elector any gift or reward, in money, goods or other valuable thing, or any security for the payment or the delivery of money, goods or other valuable thing, or any office emolument or employment on condition, expressed or implied, that such elector shall cast, give, retain or withhold his vote or use his influence at a nominating election or delegate election, or cast, give or substitute another to cast or give his vote to use his influence at a nominating convention for or against the nomination, of any particular candidate for nomination, so as to procure such person to be voted for at any election to take place, the person so hiring, procuring, influencing, dealing, endeavoring or offering either directly or indirectly through others their aiders or abettors to procure the person to be voted for by such electors, shall be guilty of a misdemanor, and, on conviction, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months.

SEC. 2. If any elector authorized to vote at any public election afterwards to take place within this Commonwealth for any office, shall, directly or indirectly, accept or receive from any person desiring to be nominated as a candidate for office, or from the friends of any such person, any gift or reward in money, goods or other valuable thing, or any office or employment under an agreement or promise, expressed or implied, that such elector shall give or withhold his vote for the nomination of such a person as a candidate for office at such election, or shall accept or receive the promise of any person that he shall thereafter receive any gift or reward in money, goods, position, or other valuable thing, if he will vote for the nomination of such a person as a candidate for office, and shall thereafter vote for the nomination of such person, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall pay a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term of time not exceeding three months.

SEC. 3. If any elector shall, directly or indirectly, offer to give his vote or his influence at any nominating election, delegate election or nominating convention, to any person desiring to be nominated as a candidate for office or to the friends of any such person, in consideration that for such vote or influence he is to receive any gift or reward in money, goods, or other valuable thing, or any office or employment, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall pay a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, and undergo a period of imprisonment not exceeding three months.

SEC. 4. If any person not qualified to vote at a general election shall vote at a nominating election of any political party, or if any person shall procure another to do so, he or they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined not exceeding the sum of two hundred dollars, and imprisoned for a term of time not exceeding three months.

SEC. 5. In all cases where a person is elected or chosen, or shall act as a delegate to a convention to make nominations for office, and shall receive, accept or solicit any bribe in money, goods, or thing of value, or any office or position as an inducement to make or join in any nomination for any person to be voted for as an officer, or candidate for office, or shall, in like manner, and for like reason, agree to abstain from voting for any particular person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, and to be imprisoned for a time not exceeding three months.

SEC. 6. Any member elected, chosen or acting as a member of the County or Executive Committee, or as a judge of a return board to count up and cast the votes polled at a primary election, held to make nominations for office, or any person appointed a clerk of such return board, who shall, directly or indirectly, accept, receive or solicit money, office, appointment, testimonial, reward or any other thing of value, or the promise of all or either of them, to influence his vote or action in the discharge, performance or nonperformance of any act, duty or obligation pertaining to such office, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, and to be imprisoned for a time not exceeding three months.

Any person or persons who shall, directly or indirectly, by offer or promise of money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, or other thing of value, or who shall, by threats or intimidation, endeavor to influence a member of a County or Executive Committee, or any party, a judge or clerk, or any return board in the discharge, performance or nonperformance of any act, duty or obligation pertaining to such office, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term of time not exceeding three months.

SEC. 7. If any elector shall, directly or indirectly, offer to give his vote or his influence at any nominating election, delegate election or nominating convention, to any person desiring to be nominated as a candidate for office or to the friends of any such person, in consideration that for such vote or influence he is to receive any gift or reward in money, goods, or other valuable thing, or any office or employment, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall pay a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, and undergo a period of imprisonment not exceeding three months.

SEC. 8. If any person not qualified to vote at a general election shall vote at a nominating election of any political party, or if any person shall procure another so to do, he or they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined not exceeding the sum of two hundred dollars, and imprisoned for a term of time not exceeding three months.

SEC. 9. In all cases where a person is elected or chosen, or shall act as a delegate to a convention to make nominations for office, and shall receive, accept or solicit any bribe in money, goods, or thing of value, or any office or position as an inducement to make or join in any nomination for any person to be voted for as an officer, or candidate for office, or shall, in like manner, and for like reason, agree to abstain from voting for any particular person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months.

SEC. 10. If any person authorized to vote at any public election afterwards to take place within this Commonwealth for any office, shall, directly or indirectly, accept or receive from any person desiring to be nominated as a candidate for office, or from the friends of any such person, any gift or reward in money, goods or other valuable thing, or any office or employment under an agreement or promise, expressed or implied, that such elector shall give or withhold his vote for the nomination of such a person as a candidate for office at such election, or shall accept or receive the promise of any person that he shall thereafter receive any gift or reward in money, goods, position, or other valuable thing, if he will vote for the nomination of such a person as a candidate for office, and shall thereafter vote for the nomination of such person, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall pay a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term of time not exceeding three months.

SEC. 11. If any elector shall, directly or indirectly, offer to give his vote or his influence at any nominating election, delegate election or nominating convention, to any person desiring to be nominated as a candidate for office or to the friends of any such person, in consideration that for such vote or influence he is to receive any gift or reward in money, goods, or other valuable thing, or any office or employment, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall pay a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, and undergo a period of imprisonment not exceeding three months.

SEC. 12. If any person not qualified to vote at a general election shall vote or a nominating election of any political party, or if any person shall procure another so to do, he or they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined not exceeding the sum of two hundred dollars, and imprisoned for a term of time not exceeding three months.

SEC. 13. That hereafter if any officer of a primary election or caucus, or any person or persons, shall fraudulently stuff any ballot box, or fraudulently deposit, or cause to be deposited therein, any ballot or paper, or shall fraudulently change the vote of any voter, or fraudulently deliver to any voter, in place of the ballot to which he may be legally entitled, another ballot or paper, or shall fraudulently destroy any ballot or paper, or shall fraudulently do any other act or thing to hinder or delay the voting of the legal voters, or shall be guilty of any other fraud upon the election, or shall aid, abet, or be present at any such fraud, or shall be present and not disclose what he knows of such fraud, when he is not legally entitled to be present, or shall be present and not prevent the commission of such fraud, if he can, or shall be present and not make a true report of the number of votes cast, or shall make, or cause to be made, any false report of the number of votes cast