The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 5, 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.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. ORANGE NOBLE, of Erie.

Democratic County Ticket!

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES:
JOHN L. CUTTLE, of Clearfield Borough.
JOHN HOCKENBERRY, of Chest Township.

FOR TREASURER:
JOHN W. WRIGLEY, of Clearfield Borough.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:
JOHN T. STRAW, of Ferguson Township.
JOHN PICARD, of Covington Township.

FOR COUNTY AUDITORS:
REUBEN STRAW, of Jordan Township.
JOHN W. HOWE, of Lawrence Township.

FOR COUNTY CORONER:
Dr. JOHN S. KANE, of DuBois Borough.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

The new Democratic State Committee, selected by the Convention at Williamsport, is as follows:

District.	District.
1. Robert S. Patterson.	26. Eugene O'Neil.
2.	27. Wm. H. Snyder.
3. Wm. F. McCully.	28. A. F. Geesey.
4. Jas. Shaughney, Jr.	29. James M. Healey.
5. T. W. Ladner.	30. M. J. Clary.
6. Thos. B. Mullady.	31. W. W. Brymiere.
7.	32. W. B. Butler.
8. George P. Smith.	33. James W. Holliday.
9. Joseph T. Pratt.	34. J. L. Spangler.
10. Thos. McReynolds.	35. James E. Scanlon.
11. H. C. G. Riber.	36. Joseph E. Noble.
12. D. B. Hartranft.	37. John Hill.
13. George Diller.	38. G. F. Kripps.
14. W. Hayes Grier.	39. Richard Coulter.
15. John I. Baggs.	40. R. H. Lindsay.
16. George T. Gross.	41. J. P. Coulter.
17. John W. Smith.	42. C. F. McKenna.
18. Ed. H. Lonback.	43. Robert Liddell.
19. John H. Brinton.	44. L. A. Cosgrove.
20. James Corbett.	45. Dr. E. A. Wood.
21. John T. Lenahan.	46. George. W. Miller.
22. A. E. Lewis.	47.
23. Wm. M. Pratt.	48. Wm. W. N. Hays.
24. W. W. Hart.	49. Thos. N. Walker.
25. John L. Sexton.	50. John O. Sherrard.

J. K. BOGERT, Chairman.

"SOLID FOR MULHOLLEY."—The two Radical delegates from this county to the Cameron-Quay Convention.

Those Radicals who want an *Orange* or want to vote for a *Noble* man for State Treasurer should adopt the Democratic candidate.

The name of Orange Noble, of Erie, for State Treasurer, now appears at our masthead. He is one of the best men that was ever nominated for this office, and of his election there can be no doubt.

Typho-malarial fever, bilious colic and pneumonia it is said are playing sad havoc among the persons rendered homeless by the recent forest fires in Michigan. Many deaths have already occurred, and many of the sufferers are lying at the point of death.

FREEMEN! OF COURSE.—Mr. Lambert, of the Philadelphia *Times*, who was present at the Radical State Convention, says:

I never saw the time when the general run of the delegates seemed so willing to be shown which way to go. "I'm not instructed," says an interior delegate; "show me to Quay's room;" and the carpet on the way to Quay's room was pretty badly worn.

FAIR AND SQUARE.—The policy of the Democratic Senators is undoubtedly outlined in this remark of Senator Hampton's: "As a member of the Senate, I propose to treat President Arthur precisely as I treated Garfield, sustaining his administration in all measures that meet my approval, and opposing those that do not. But in no event shall I oppose him in a partisan or factious manner."

THE STALWARTS.—The Republicans of Clearfield county last week nominated the following ticket: Associate Judge, James Glenn, of Knox township; Treasurer, John B. Ellis, of DuBois borough; County Commissioner, C. K. McDonald, of Gulich township; Auditor, James S. Norris, of Bradford township; Coroner, Abram Bailey, of Lawrence township. Dr. H. B. Van Valzah was re-elected Chairman of the Republican County Committee for 1882.

ADRIFT, SEEMINGLY.—The Philadelphia *Record* says: "There is neither Vice President nor President pro tem. nor Secretary of the Senate to swear in new Senators. The Democrats must organize the Senate, whether they would or not, by electing a President pro tempore to begin with. If they elect Senator Bayard the line of the Presidency will lie secure enough to suit the American people. Would to Heaven the Presidency might never fall into more unworthy hands."

MIND YOU; ONLY TWO!—Voters will please remember that three County Commissioners are to be elected this Fall, and they will also recollect that the voter can only vote for TWO, although three are to be elected. County Auditors are to be chosen in the same manner. The new Constitution authorizes the election of three for each of the offices indicated, but assigns one of the three to the minority party. Hence, Democrats can only vote for two.

SKIPPING AROUND.—A Washington telegram, dated September 29th, says: "President Arthur has left for New York and will not be back before Monday or Tuesday." He was evidently holding a caucus in a corner of the New York Custom House with his "old chums," out of which he was hoisted by Hayes and Sherman a few years ago. This trip, we presume, is not *Custom House* business, but it may turn up in the shape of a *Cabinet job*. Reader, keep your eye on Conkling and Arthur. "Me too!" as Platt remarked to the former when they returned to New York seeking a re-election, can be appropriately uttered by Blaine, Windom & Co. Go on; it is no funeral of ours. A little less "damphpboolism" and more square attention to business will suit the country far better.

OUR NEW STATE TREASURER.

Our Democratic friends met at Williamsport last week and nominated Orange Noble, of Erie, for State Treasurer, and elected Joseph K. Bogert, of Wilkes Barre, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. They are both the right men in the right place. The following named persons were put in nomination for Treasurer:

By Colonel Duff, of Pittsburgh, Colonel P. N. Guthrie.
By H. D. Tate, of Bedford, Edward F. Kerr.
By Mr. Davis N. Crawford, Orange Noble, of Erie.
By Dr. A. Patton, P. S. Newmyer, of Fayette.
By John T. Lanahan, J. K. Bogert, of Luzerne.
By Hon. R. E. James, Hon. J. M. Hackett, of Northampton.
By D. P. Dener, John S. Davis, of Philadelphia.
By F. E. Bower, Colonel D. C. Dissinger, of Northumberland.
By B. Reiderick, H. B. Plumer, of Venango.
By John Weist, Hon. J. H. Ross, of York.

Two ballots were taken without a choice, and at 6:30 P. M. a recess was taken until 8:30.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled a few minutes after 8 o'clock and resumed balloting. The following names were withdrawn: Newmyer after the first ballot, Hacket after the third, Ross after the fourth and Dissinger after the fifth. At 11 o'clock the Convention had taken eight ballots.

THE VOTE IN DETAIL.

The following is the vote in detail:

BALLOTS.	Guthrie.	Kerr.	Noble.	Newmyer.	Bogert.	Hackett.	Davis.	Dissinger.	Ross.
First	19	23	49	8	26	20	53	21	18
Second	22	23	59	...	27	15	56	26	7
Third	25	35	59	...	31	17	54	8	15
Fourth	28	36	49	...	35	...	56	9	9
Fifth	27	37	72	...	29	...	66	7	13
Sixth	24	36	79	...	38	...	69	...	15
Seventh	23	14	95	...	21	...	58	...	14
Eighth	25	13	96	...	29	...	72	...	14

NOBLE RECEIVES THE NOMINATION.

On the ninth ballot quite a number of changes were made in rapid succession and when the vote was announced it stood as follows: Noble, 150; Davis, 94; Plumer, 4; Dill, 4. Mr. Heidrick moved to make the nomination unanimous and it was carried. The chair then declared Mr. Noble the nominee.

After electing Joseph K. Bogert, of Luzerne county, Chairman of the State Committee, and the transaction of some other business, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

WELL SAID.

The Philadelphia *Times* comes to time in this way: "It is not true, as has been frequently asserted lately, that the widow of Abraham Lincoln was scurvily treated by Congress. That body occupied itself with Mrs. Lincoln's affairs on three several occasions. The first time, immediately after the assassination, a law was passed bestowing a year of her husband's salary upon the widow. This was $25,000. Still later an act was passed permitting Mrs. Lincoln to have all letters sent to her free of postage and her own correspondence was likewise franked. Still later, in 1870, a law was passed giving the widow $3,000 a year for life. Mrs. Lincoln, however, never was before the country in forma pauperis. Her husband was not a money-getting man, but he was frugal. He left a modest property, quite enough for a woman of Mrs. Lincoln's tastes and acquirements. The fact is, there is something repugnant in the clamor to Congress to vote away public moneys in cases where it would be in far better keeping to take no hand in the matter. Mr. Garfield, as it happens, leaves his wife with some resources, and the subscription, if it continues growing, will soon settle all questions of his widow's needs. This, after all, is a much preferable way to asking the intervention of Congress, since the people themselves give in proportion to their means. There may be some outlays of the late President that ought to be paid by the Nation, but the fewer precedents of this sort the better it will be for the country."

A SESSION OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.—The following proclamation has been issued:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at an early date to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive,

Now, therefore, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, have considered it my duty to issue this, my proclamation, declaring that extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the capitol, in the city of Washington, on Monday, the 10th day of October next, at noon on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body, are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and seal of the United States at Washington, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1881, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and sixth.

(L. S.)

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President: JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

This proclamation is all right; but we hope John Welsh, and "other business and commercial men," who were so wonderfully excited over public affairs last Fall on CASH ACCOUNT will now assist to uphold the country on the PATRIOTIC plan—see that President Arthur, who was so absolutely condemned by his predecessor, behaves himself.

CORNERING.—One of the editorial staff belonging to the Philadelphia *Times*, is gunning for a prominent Radical statesman in this way: "Somebody will have to organize an exploring expedition to search for ex-Speaker Grow, who has been missing for a long time. This is a period in the political history of Pennsylvania when his opinion is wanted. It is quite important to know whether he is as independent now as he was last Winter when Wolfe led the revolt in his behalf and smashed the machine arrangements. Grow is the man who should lead the revolt in behalf of Wolfe now, and with his eloquence fire the State and smash the machine. There is a very big opening for ex-Speaker Grow this year."

"BOSS RULE."—This is the political element that seems to disturb the thoughts of our Radical exchanges. That kind of (Cameron) rule has prevailed in this State for over twenty years without wincing at the fact. Finally a WOLF has been aroused, and proposes to trot over the course in the capacity of an Independent candidate for State Treasurer. Like the beast of the same name, he "shows his teeth" but he won't bite anybody. If President Arthur gives him a place to-day he will be quiet to-morrow. Democrats need not bother about work to elect Noble.

Immediately after the funeral ceremonies at Cleveland, last Monday a week, Mrs. Garfield and her children went to their Mentor home, where they will reside in the future.

ORTHODOX PARTY SENSE.

THE PLATFORM OF OUR PARTY AS ADOPTED AT THE WILLIAMSPORT CONVENTION.

SOMETHING REAL TO STAND ON.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania in Convention assembled, declare, first, for the preservation of the Constitution of the United States, home rule, freedom of elections, for resistance to revolutionary changes tending to consolidation or Empire, against the election of any person to the Presidency a third time, and against the presence of troops at polls; against the appropriation of the public money for any purpose but the support of the Government, and against class legislation which despoils labor to build up monopoly.

Second—That the Democratic party, as of old, favors a constitutional currency of gold and silver in all forms, and any coalition with repudiators merits the condemnation of honest people. The refusal of the Republican administration to accede to the Democratic demand for the further reduction in the rate of interest on the National debt, subjects the Government to a needless expense of millions of dollars annually.

Third—That in view of the exposure of extensive frauds in the Postal and Treasury Departments under the last Federal Administration, the people demand the prompt and unfaltering prosecution of the thieves. Their successful operations prove there will be no reform in the management of the departments of the Federal Government without a sweeping change therein. Sincere civil service reform will begin with a return to Jeffersonian tests for office holders—honesty, capability and faithfulness to the Constitution.

Fourth—That in the administration of the Government of Pennsylvania the Republican party has encouraged, practiced and shielded the spoliation of the State Treasury and the misuse of the public funds, a bribery of legislators, undue favor to corporations and monopolies, unnecessarily high rates of interest on State loans, shameless prostitution of the pardoning power, a system of wholesale waste and speculation in the ordinary expenditures of the Government, and harassing and plundering in the exercise of municipal franchises and abuse of local trusts.

Fifth—That the arrogant, corrupt and personal domination controlling the Republican party of this State, and suppressing honesty and independence in that organization, dictated the policy, platform and candidates of this last State Convention. In view of these facts, we hereby reaffirm the following resolution of the Democratic State Convention of 1879: "That recent attempts under the direction of ruling Republican leaders to debauch the Legislature by wholesale bribery and corruption and take from the Commonwealth $4,000,000 for which its liability had never been ascertained, is a fresh and alarming evidence of the aggressiveness of the corrupt power in collusion with political Rings, and should receive the signal condemnation of the people.

Sixth—That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, reminded of the State's honor and interest, pledges itself to the just application of the public service, to economy in governmental expenditures, that the people may be lightly burdened and the purity of the Administration preserved; to the abolition of all supernumerary officials; to the lowest practical rate of interest on State loans, with regard to the advantage of syndicates and speculators; to sleepless vigilance against the growth and exactions of monopolies; to faithfully guard the public interest against the pretensions of the great transportation companies to be above fundamental law governing all else within the borders of the State; to the vigorous collection of all taxes lawfully laid upon corporations chartered, or doing business in Pennsylvania, and to the investigation into, correction of, and punishment for frauds and wastes which have for years permeated the various departments of the State government under Republican control.

Seventh—That no monopoly or exclusive right in the forces of nature, in grants of eminent domain, in diffusion of information among the people by telegraph and associations for furnishing dispatches to the press, or grant of privileges affecting the daily business of science, or art, or ought rightfully to exist under our form of Government. These are at all times to be subject to such legislative regulation and control as the rights and interests of the people demand. That the delegate power of Congress to regulate commerce among States and the reserved power of the States to regulate the same within their borders, should be forthwith exercised to prevent unjust discrimination by common carriers against individuals and localities, and all provisions of the Constitution of Pennsylvania relative to the exercise or abuse of the corporate franchise and relations of common carriers to the public should be enforced without delay by appropriate legislation; that all governmental power should be used in restraint of monopoly, and not in aid of them, and simple, speedy remedies should be provided by legislative enactment by which any citizen injured in his business may in State and Federal Courts, by due process of law, have quick, certain and adequate redress for private wrongs. That vested rights must be protected and respected, and that great corporations warring between themselves to the injury of public interests and their own shareholders, must be regulated and controlled by wise and effective laws; that franchises of the property of the people shall be granted and exercised solely for the public benefit and subject to immediate and absolute forfeiture by due process of law when used for oppression or extortion, or when otherwise abused. No corporation can be above the people and the law. We thus affirm the ancient doctrines of the Democratic party, and most cordially invite our fellow-citizens of whatever party to join with us in carrying out the principles and policy we hereby announce, and to the advocacy of which we pledge ourselves until right shall prevail.

Resolved, That all good citizens, regardless of party affiliations, sincerely mourn the death of President Garfield, and that we, as representatives of more than 400,000 Democratic voters, express their individual and collective grief at the calamity which has befallen the Republic, their sorrows and sympathy with the domestic affliction of the President's stricken household, and their execration of his assassin and the murderer's foul crime.

THE RADICAL COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Radicals held their County Convention in Pie's Opera House, on Tuesday, September 27th, and put a ticket in the field as a matter of amusement.

The Convention was called to order by Chairman Van Valzah.

Thomas H. Murray, Esq., was chosen President of the Convention, and A. E. Patton and W. A. Chase Secretaries.

The first business after organization was the calling of the roll and presenting of credentials. Every district in the county was represented but Wallaceton borough and Covington township.

On motion of W. C. Arnold, when there was not a full delegation present from a district the delegates present be allowed to cast the full vote of the district. Adopted.

After other preliminary business was gotten through with, nominations were in order.

The nomination of a candidate for Treasurer being in order, John B. Ellis, of DuBois, J. M. Lehman, of Woodward, and Samuel I. Burge, of Lawrence, were named as candidates. The first and only ballot stood: Burge, 37; Lehman, 9; Ellis, 53. Mr. Ellis having a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee.

For Associate Judge the names of B. F. Deffenbaugh, of Woodward, John M. Riddle, of Burnside, David Dressler, of Union, and James Glenn, of Knox, were placed in nomination. Mr. Glenn was nominated on the 3d ballot.

For Commissioner, G. P. G. Mattern, Henry Swan, C. K. McDonald, James P. Farewell and David Johnston were nominated. The struggle for this nomination was an active one. On the second ballot the vote stood, Swan, 32; McDonald, 32; Farewell, 32. The third ballot stood, Farewell, 32; McDonald, 34; Swan, 31. The fourth ballot, Farewell, 47; McDonald, 50. Mr. McDonald was declared the nominee.

All the nominations were made unanimous.

Mr. Abram Bailey, of Pike township, was nominated for Coroner by acclamation.

The Convention re-elected Dr. H. B. Van Valzah as Chairman of the County Committee.

GARFIELD AND HANCOCK.—The Cleveland correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who was present at the burial of President Garfield, grandly alludes to one still living, in the following words: "The cynosure of all eyes was General Hancock. Rivals as they were in life for the office of Chief Magistrate, fresh from the stress and fury of a terrible political contest, there is chivalry in the sorrow of the defeated champion for the death of his antagonist that attracts all hearts. People remember Garfield's own words when he defeated Thurman for the Senatorship: 'The flowers that bloom over the wall of party politics are the sweetest and most fragrant that bloom in the gardens of the world.' Hancock is here in a representative capacity. As a soldier he shows honor to his comrade and chief; as a leader of the Democracy he puts his seal of condemnation upon successful treason. No one in that famous company was more noted or noteworthy than the bronzed and brilliant Major General, who towered above his fellows in the grandeur and splendor of a glorious manhood."

THE RIGHT MAN.

It gives us pleasure to notice that the delegates to the Democratic State Convention at Williamsport elected our mutual friend, W. U. Hensel, Chairman of that body. Mr. Hensel is the editor of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, and one of the rising young Democrats of this State, and fills the bill every time he is called to the front. The following are his remarks on taking the chair:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:—There are no off years in Democratic hopes or Democratic exertions. Profoundly appreciating the call which your partiality has extended to me, I am not insensible to the responsibilities which its acceptance involve. I trust I need not say that I will endeavor to discharge them without fear, favor or affection. I am not unmindful that the long shadow of the peoples' grief fall athwart any public gathering of these times; and that the whole Republic laments the calamity, which has befallen it in the assassination of the Chief Magistrate [Applause]. Deprecating as they do any assault upon the dignity of established office by fraud or force, the Democrats [applause] of Pennsylvania sincerely join in this universal sorrow and sympathy which this tragic event has awakened throughout the civilized world. All the more deeply do they feel the necessity of re-affirming by their words and by their works, their fidelity to the principles of those illustrious men who settled our free institutions and founded the Democratic party to preserve them. [Applause.] Those who look for the Democratic State Convention to reset the ancient landmarks will, I trust, look in vain. Time is only vindicating the essential principals of Democracy to truly save the life of the Nation; and to keep each part of our well devised constitutional system in full vigor and free exercise. To re-assert rather than to take the departure from faith delivered to the fathers, and to nominate candidates who are the embodiment thereof is the office of such conventions. In the measure that this is done with the people of the Commonwealth approve the deliverance of the party? That pledge I may be allowed to say involves a declaration for honest money, home rule, fair elections and economy in the expenses of government. [Applause.] And against all schemes of centralization, against waste of fraud in the administration of the public business. Against repudiators and repudiation, [Applause] and against the growth and exactions of subsidies to corporations at the peoples' expense. [Applause.] A long career of faithfulness to the public trust has informed the people of this Commonwealth of the dishonesty of purpose of the Republican party. [Applause.] Recent events have quickened public apprehension of the fatal results of the state of its longer continuance in power, and the formidable rebellion everywhere asserting itself against personal corruption and political dynasties, gives promise that the day of Pennsylvania's deliverance is near at hand. [Applause.] Honest men are becoming hopeful, with good reason, that in the near future a better political creed is here to prevail than that of "addition, division and silence." [Applause.] These signs of the times point the way to Democratic expediencies as well as to Democratic duty. If this Convention shall meet and discharge that duty as I know it will, it will justify the hopes of a large majority of the people whose eyes are turned this way to-day. If it shall arraign the opposition for its sins of omission, and for its deeper vice of commission—if it shall pledge itself without equivocation to better things and if it should prove its sincerity by naming a candidate whose character is without fear and whose record is above reproach, it will not have met in vain. [Applause.] These results may be of far wider reaching importance than simply to determine and elect the custodian of the State funds. The forerunner of political contests culminating in the near future in a national verdict which fraud cannot reverse and force cannot overturn. [Applause.]

Gentlemen of the convention, I am prepared to receive any motion looking to the proper dispatch of your business. [Applause.]

GUITEAU'S PERIL.

"If it had not been for Sergeant Mason's hurry," said a soldier of the Second artillery on Tuesday, "Guiteau would have been out of the way by this time. We had arranged everything," said he, "and would have carried out our plan on the following night. Mason's individual fire had nothing to do with us, and, indeed it broke up the whole thing, for that night he was removed to a cell where no one can shoot him from the outside if they want to." The soldier then detailed all the preliminaries in regard to the organization of the conspiracy. Said he to the New York *Herald* correspondent: "Now that the whole thing is a matter of the past I will tell you all about it. We were sick of the duty we were doing guarding the jail and being required to remain on the outside. One of the non-commissioned officers suggested that as Guiteau would be hanged we might as well shoot him and thus avoid the expense and trouble of trying him. That evening at supper one of the men asked him if he was serious about it. He replied that he was. There were few words said about it, and at least a dozen said they would take part in it. The plan was: Some morning or evening, when we were relieved from guard duty for the whole party to march as near the jail as we could get and then go through some kind of a drill so as to attract Guiteau's attention to us. We were to go through the form of loading and unloading several times, and then at the signal the whole party were to let go at Guiteau. The whole crowd firing together, we would all be equally guilty and none of us would ever know which of us fired the ball that took effect. Mason heard of it in some way, and so as to steal the credit from us, fired at him alone. He missed him. Had we all worked together and fired together, one of us would have certainly killed him, and the chances are that none of us would ever receive any punishment for it."

KING KALAKAUA I.—David Kalakaua, King of the Sandwich Islands, who is now visiting in the United States, is a fine looking personage, is 44 years old, five feet eleven inches in height, and weighs 240 pounds. His color is slightly darker than that of an ordinary light mulatto. His nose flattens slightly at the base, but inclines to the Roman, and his features are regular. His eyes and hair are very dark, and the latter is short and curls and parts on the left. He wears a heavy mustache and side whiskers both of which curl like his hair. He is dressed in a suit of ordinary out-of-door clothing of an American gentleman. His hands and feet are finely formed. Upon the small finger of the left hand he wears a gold snake ring, and upon his left wrist a bracelet of oblong gold links. A diamond scarf pin in the shape of a horseshoe and a simple gold watch-chain completed his jewelry. Altogether he is a true type and splendid specimen of the Polynesian race. He is accompanied by Colonel Charles H. Judd, Chamberlain of His Majesty's Court; W. N. Armstrong, Attorney General of Hawaiia; Aid-de-Camp Major G. N. McFarlane and his man servant, Robert Von Ohlhoffen.

THE SENATE PRESIDENCY.

The Presidency *pro tempore* of the United States Senate is the great question just now. The Senate has been summoned in extraordinary session chiefly for the purpose of electing a suitable person to fill that office, in order to prevent the existence of an anarchical interregnum in the event of President Arthur's disability or death. This unusual exigency has called into exercise the ability of certain prominent journals in expounding the Constitution and the laws enacted thereunder. And startling, indeed, is the amount of wisdom evolved. A leading New York daily announces that there is nothing in the Constitution to prevent the election as President *pro tem.* of a person not a Senator; and suggests Thurman, Grant and other prominent gentlemen for that position. That the Constitution does not forbid such a course, is true; but it is equally true that neither the Constitution nor the law provides for any such extraordinary and revolutionary proceeding. It has been always the custom of the Senate to elect a member of that body in such case, and, in the absence of legal enactment, custom has made the law in this emergency. Except by a revolutionary act, no one not a Senator can be elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate. Nor is there any necessity for such proceeding, even from the partisan standpoint of the New York journal aforementioned. That proposition is based on the absurdity that if a Senator be elected President he will lose his vote on all questions except where there is a tie. This is obviously untrue. As presiding officer he would lose neither his vote nor his voice on any question. The Vice President is in that category, but no Senator can be placed in it. The only way in which a Senator can lose his vote or his voice is by dying or by following the remarkable example of Conkling and Platt. There is no other possible way for a Senator to lay aside the duties and privileges of his position. Following the New York journal's line of argument, our venerable contemporary, the *American*, says: "The question is raised because it would seem to give the Democrats the control. Suppose, for example, the Democrats should choose some ex-Senator. They could then retain all their strength, and still have a Democratic officer to break the tie. In other words, they would put a Democrat in Mr. Arthur's place without the loss of a Senator. If, however, they should elect Mr. Bayard or Mr. Beck, Delaware or Kentucky would lose a Senator." If our contemporary has any further doubts on the subject it will find, by reference to the *Congressional Record*, that the vote of Senator Ferry, when holding the position of President *pro tem.*, was in every case when he was present when a vote was recorded counted and printed among the official record of yeas and nays. The mistake in regard to the matter probably arises from the presumption that in such a case as the present one the presiding officer of the Senate assumes the functions of the Vice President of the United States, and as such has only a casting vote in the event of a tie. Such, however, is not the fact, as we have already clearly shown.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

THE FOXY COOPER.

The *Patriot*, in alluding to a campaign dodge just adopted by the Radical Chairman of the State Committee says: The style is the man. When Governor Hoyt was Chairman of the Republican State Committee his campaign bulletins greatly resembled those of the first Napoleon. They were resonant of military phrases and were constantly urging the charge upon the enemy. Chairman Cessna had a more subdued, but somewhat pictorial style. The style of Chairman Cooper is still different. His may be called the mousing style. In a circular to the Republican organs, which was by mistake sent to the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, Chairman Cooper recommends to them as "wise policy" in regard to Mr. Wolfe "to advertise him as little as possible for the remainder of the campaign." He adds that "this policy has pursued with advantage as to Prohibitory, Greenback and other side arrangements," and he thinks that its wisdom will be "more apparent than ever in the present instance."

Thus admonished, the organs are to say never a word about Wolfe for the rest of the campaign. By treating him in this way Chairman Cooper supposes that the masses of the Republican party who have extremely short memories will forget that he is a candidate and march up on election day and vote the regular machine ticket. By ignoring so dangerous an enemy as Wolfe the Chairman thinks he will be persuaded to disappear. That is not the way Governor Hoyt conducted a campaign when chairman or candidate. Imagine with what impetuosity Governor Hoyt would have rushed down on Wolfe's irregulars at the head of his well disciplined regular troops. But Chairman Cooper proposes that his buglers instead of sounding to the charge shall retreat from the field in the hope that Wolfe and his supporters will imitate their example. The chairman's method may be a very good one with Greenbackers and Prohibitionists except when it is advisable to make a coalition with them. But that plan will not suit with Mr. Wolfe. He will be heard from in spite of the constrained silence of the organs.

U. S. SENATOR JOHN I. MITCHEL.

If there is a creature on the face of the earth that deserves to be kicked by every man or woman that meets him, it is he who, possessing some talent and cultivation, has been thrown into high place by the turbulence of accident, and then surrenders all manhood and becomes the willing slave of another, and especially when hatred and contempt for that other was the moving cause of the accident that placed him in office, and the only possible cause could have put him there. When to thus offending is added the basest ingratitude, the meanness eclipses itself and becomes infamous. Such is the exact position of U. S. Senator John I. Mitchel, of this State. Nobody would have thought of him for U. S. Senator, but the rebellion of Republican members of the Legislature against Cameron dictation, induced them to accept almost any compromise that would offer in a way that was not offensive. Mitchel had been a loud professor of this very independence, but through the cunning subtleties of the Cameron agents his name was cautiously insinuated to the independent leaders, the bait took, Mitchel was elected, and Cameron not only actually occupies both seats in the Senate, but makes this treacherous statesman of Tioga do his out door work, too! Hence Mitchel takes, or is made to appear to take, valorous ground against Wolfe, the very man who made him Senator! It is humiliating to feel compelled to write about such a creature.—*Clinton Democrat.*

For the sixth time in the history of the nation, the President of the United States is without a wife to adorn the WhiteHouse. Jefferson was a widower, Mrs. Andrew Jackson died just before her husband was inaugurated. Martin Van Buren was a widower. Jno. Tyler was a widower for about two years during his term of office, and James Buchanan was a bachelor. Now comes Chester A. Arthur, whose wife has been dead more than a year.

ANOTHER TRAIN ROBBERY.

$29,000 CAPTURED BY THREE OUTLAWS.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Times*, from Little Rock, Arkansas, dated September 23, says:

Another daring train robbery is reported, this time on the Iron Mountain and Southern Railway. Three young men boarded a train last night with drawn revolvers, and, it is thought, secured something like twenty thousand dollars in the way of booty. The train left Texarkana at 8 o'clock. At Hope Station the three robbers got aboard. They were very young, hardly more than boys, some say. They remained quietly in their seats for awhile. When the train was about eight miles from Prescott, Arkansas, they jumped to their feet, surrounded the conductor and ordered him to stop. The conductor glanced at the muzzles of the three revolvers, which were pointed directly at his head. He was frightened. He didn't stop to ask any questions, but made a dash for the bell cord and gave it such a jerk that the cord snapped like a thread and hung in two ends in the car. The desired effect was had, however, and after a whistle from the engine the speed was gradually slackened and the train came to a stand still.

The main point of attack was, of course, the messenger's safe in the express car. There was something like thirty thousand dollars in this safe. The three robbers carried the express car by storm. They seemed perfectly fearless in their movements and did not take any pains to conceal their features. None of them wore masks, none of them wore whiskers and they are described as beardless youths. The messenger was in the car. He could not refuse to open the safe with three revolvers threatening instant death, and in a moment the contents were at the mercy of the robbers. They quickly transferred sixteen or eighteen thousand dollars to their pockets, but one package, containing $15,000, they did not touch. It was a package of bills, but in their haste it was passed over as something of no particular value.

It required but a very short space of time to rob the safe and then the young men turned their attention to the passengers. Before the occupants of the car next the express car had entirely discovered what the matter was the door was thrown open and the three robbers rushed in.

"Hold up your hands!" shouted one of them to the passengers, and the barrels of three revolvers gleamed in the rays from the lamps as they were pointed down the aisle of the car. No one dared to disobey the summons. Every hand went up in a twinkling and the search for valuables began. Among the passengers was a man named J. S. Atkinson, a rich cotton dealer. He had $2,500 in his pockets, which the robbers were not long in finding. Small sums were obtained from almost every one, making quite a respectable total. There was the greatest excitement in the car, but no one dared to move and the youthful robbers had it all their own way. It was all done so quickly that before the startled passengers had fully realized their situation they had been robbed and the robbers had escaped. It was a most daring piece of business and a heavy reward will be offered for the apprehension of the outlaws.

LATER.—The robbers have all been arrested and are now in prison.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The choice of Hon. Orange Noble of Erie for State Treasurer by the Democratic convention at Williamsport from among so many worthy competitors cannot fail to give satisfaction to the Democrats of Pennsylvania. Mr. Noble is much the oldest of the candidates before the convention, and his more youthful rivals can therefore afford to wait. He was a prominent candidate for State Treasurer before the Erie convention in 1875, but by a sudden impulse the nomination was unanimously conferred upon the Hon. Victor E. Piollet, who proved a thoroughgoing and aggressive candidate, but was counted out in Philadelphia.

Mr. Noble has been actively engaged in the trade in oil ever since the development of that important Pennsylvania product. In the struggles of the oil producers against the Standard Refining Company he has always steadfastly resisted that vast and unscrupulous monopoly when some other oil producers succumbed to its power and became sharers of its spoils. His fidelity to the cause of the producers was amply demonstrated in the last session of the legislature by his earnest support of the free pipe bill as a member of the House. The bill passed the House by a large majority, but was defeated by the advocates and attorneys of the Standard monopoly among the most active of whom was Senator Cooper, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee. Mr. Noble's sound and consistent record on this subject ought to enable him to divide with Mr. Wolfe the large vote of the oil regions.

Besides being an oil producer Mr. Noble has been actively engaged in manufacturing and banking in Erie. He has been President of the Keystone National Bank of that city since its organization. He has repeatedly held the office of Mayor of the city of Erie, a position for which its foremost citizens contend. Last year he was elected to the Legislature by a handsome majority over his popular Republican predecessor. In private life Mr. Noble is plain, unassuming, and simple in his manners, and liberal and generous in his acts. He is at the same time shrewd and judicious in the management of his extensive business affairs. He will bring to the direction of the affairs of the Treasury, if elected, the same prudence, intelligence, and strict integrity which he exercises in his own. In fine his public and private record affords the most ample guarantee that if elected to the office of Treasurer of the Commonwealth he will carry out the pledges made in his behalf in the platform of the convention.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

"A FORTUNATE NOMINATION."

Such is the remark made by the editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, in alluding to the Williamsport nomination. He continues: Orange Noble has twice been chosen Mayor of Republican Erie, and is a member of the present House, representing the same constituency. It is fortunate that the Democratic nomination fell upon one who possesses Mr. Noble's unblemished business and political integrity, and who is one of the ripest business men of the Commonwealth. He is the largest manufacturer in the Northwest, as his furnace, organ factory, match factory, and other large operations testify. He is independent in fortune; is the architect of his own competency, and neither habit nor necessity can tempt him to any abuse of the responsible trust for which he is named. The people of Philadelphia would have preferred the selection of Mr. John S. Davis, because they know him better; but Mr. Noble's character and record bear the closest scrutiny, and the only result likely from the failure of Mr. Davis at Williamsport will be to increase the vote of Wolfe in this city. In all of Mr. Wolfe's battles with the corrupt lobby in and around the Legislature Mr. Noble stood abreast with Wolfe on every vote, and he heartily seconded Wolfe in every struggle made last Winter to rescue Philadelphia from the rule of the Legislative corruptionists.

THE U. S. SENATE.

President Arthur has issued a proclamation convening the Senate of the United States in extra session on the 10th of October. This step is universally recognized as a proper and necessary one, even if the President have exterior objects in view, and yet avowed. With two seats from New York and one from Rhode Island vacant, there will be a Democratic majority of three in their seats if all that now live are present. Naturally, therefore, there will be no difficulty in electing a presiding officer and a Secretary. But from the fact that there is no presiding officer to put questions or decide points of order, the organization may be indefinitely postponed by the minority if they resolve upon factious and turbulent action; and it is suggested by Republican papers that this course be taken. What that party has to gain by such revolutionary action is not stated, nor is the fact dwelt upon that the country has much to lose by it. But fanaticism and disappointment may drive even great men to desperation and madness, and this fate has more than once characterized the Republican leaders, and may again.

President Arthur, of course, foresaw the contingency before he issued his proclamation. It is not likely that he means to be thwarted, or that he will tolerate such disgraceful action at the opening of his administration, if he can avoid it. That he possesses that power is scarcely within the range of doubt, and to justify him in using it he has the example of President Garfield, who compelled the Republican Senators to desist from their attempts to foist a Star route plunderer and a Virginia repudiator upon the Senate as officers. The Democracy of the nation, with one accord and without appeals to them, bowed their heads in deep and unaffected grief at the assassination and death of President Garfield. Now circumstances, legal and legitimate, have given them a majority of sitting members of the United States Senate. There are no lawful means by which other members can be admitted until an organization is effected. Will President Arthur lend his influence to protect them by bowing to the law, or will he meet their generosity by defiance and encourage the trampling upon law to defeat them in legal purposes? Certainly he cannot be so lost to all sense of propriety as to encourage anarchy. Wait and see.—*Exchange.*

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

An exchange blocks out the case in this way: The next National House of Representatives will probably be Republican in politics, but the majority will be so small that the minority will be able to exercise a potent influence in directing legislation. The extreme Republican claim as printed in the Albany *Evening Journal* last January was: straight Republicans, 147; straight Democrats, 132; William H.