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The Somerset Herald,

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apr 1879-tf

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Professional business entrusted to my care will be attended to with promptness and fidelity.

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Offers his professional services to the public. Sales and loans negotiated, and all other legal business attended to with promptness and fidelity. Collections a specialty. [jmo2,'80

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Will practice in Somerset and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to.

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Will give prompt attention to business entrusted to his care in Somerset and adjoining counties. Office in Printing House Row.

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DR. E. M. KIMMELL & SON tender their professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. One of the members of the firm can at all times, unless professionally engaged, be found at their office, on Main street, east of the Diamond.

DR. J. K. MILLER has permanently located in Berlin for the practice of his profession.—Office opposite Charles Kriesinger's store. apr 22, 79tf.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Has removed to South Bend, Indiana, where he can be consulted by letter or otherwise.

DR. WILLIAM COLLINS,
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Office in Mammoth Block, above Boyd's Drug Store, where he can at all times be found prepared to do all kinds of work, such as filling, regulating, extracting, &c. Artificial teeth of all kinds, and of the best material inserted. Operations warranted.

DR. JOHN BILIS,
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Office above Henry Heffley's store, Main Cross street, Somerset, Pa.

PENSION AGENCY.
S. P. Swelzer of Sand Patch, Somerset county, Pa., Justice of the Peace, surveyor and claim agent—will promptly collect all Bounty and Pension claims entrusted to him. Persons wishing any information will address him at the above named place, enclosing discharge and postage stamp for reply.

DAVIS BROTHERS,
HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESCO
PAINTERS,
SOMERSET, PENN'A.

AUCTIONEER.
PARTIES needing my service on Real or Personal Estate, or anything to be disposed of at auction, will find I will give entire satisfaction. All letters by mail promptly attended to.
W. A. KOONTZ,
Dec. 31. Confluence, Pa.

DIAMOND HOTEL,
STOYSTOWN, PENN'A.
This popular and well known house has lately been thoroughly and newly refitted with all new and best of furniture, which has made it a very desirable stopping place for the traveling public. His table and bar cannot be surpassed, all being first class, with a large public hall attached to the same. Also large and roomy stabling. First class boarding can be had at the lowest possible prices, by the week, day or meal.
SAMUEL CUSTER, Prop.
S. T. (Of Diamond), Stoystown, Pa.

LEGAL NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given, that W. H. Miller, assignee of Valentine J. Miller, has made application to the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, for an order to reconvey the real estate granted to the said Valentine J. Miller, and be discharged from the trust, the debts being all paid. All persons interested will therefore take notice, that the same will be presented at the Adjourned Court, to be held on July 19, 1880, at 9 o'clock P. M.
H. F. SCHELL,
May 5 Prothonotary.

BUILDING NOTICE.
The School Board of Somerset Township School District will sell to the lowest responsible bidder the erection of an additional school room in Friedensburg, for the purpose of establishing a graded school in said district, as specified by the school law, on the 12th day of June, at the Glade House, in Somerset borough. Specifications shown on day of sale. Sale at one o'clock P. M.
D. HUSBAND,
jmo26. President.

NEW GOODS!

Casebeer & Co. have just received from the Eastern cities a very large Stock of Goods which they are now offering at extremely Low Prices.

THEIR STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS,

is very large, and as they had sold off their old stock at

REDUCED PRICES,

They now have on hand an entirely NEW and well SELECTED STOCK of DRESS GOODS of the very

LATEST and BEST STYLES

Found in the Eastern markets which they will sell at prices to suit all.

Theirs is a general stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HARDWARE,
HATS and CAPS,
PAINTS and OILS,
FISH, CARPETS,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
TABLE & FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
WALL & WINDOW PAPER,
&c., &c., &c.

From the long established reputation for fair dealing this firm has gained, the fullest confidence can be placed in all representations made by any person connected with the store.

They now have on hand the

LARGEST ASSORTMENT

IN TOWN.

When you come to town, call and see for yourself.

CASEBEER & CO.
Somerset Pa.,
Apr 4tr

CARPETS!

Are not expected to decline, but yet

TO REDUCE STOCK

A large line of each grade will be offered from to-day, June 7th.

AT TEN TO FIFTEEN CENTS LESS

Per yard than previous prices of this season.

CHINA MATTINGS

The finest brand imported, and all GRADES.

H. M'CALLUM,
77 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHARLES HOFFMAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Above Henry Heffley's Store,
SOMERSET, PA.
LATEST STYLES and LOWEST PRICES.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

R. C. LANDIS
Has constantly on hand at his distillery
PURE RYE WHISKY
For sale by the barrel or gallon, suited for
MEDICAL AND MECHANICAL PURPOSES.
Orders addressed to Berlin, Pa., will receive prompt attention.
March 2, 1880.

WALTER ANDERSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
COR. WOOD ST. AND SIXTH AVENUE,
AND
NO. 226 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
febi9

JNO. RICKE. LA RUE M. RICKE.
Agents for Fire and Life Insurance,
JOHN RICKS & SON.,
SOMERSET, PA.,
And Real Estate Brokers.
ESTABLISHED 1850.
Persons who desire to sell, buy or exchange property, or rent will find it to their advantage to register the description thereof, as no charge is made unless sold or rented. Real estate business generally will be promptly attended to.
aug 18

S. T. LITTLE & SONS,
108 BALTIMORE STREET,
CUMBERLAND, Md.
WATCHES, CHAINS,
SOLID SILVERWARE, DIAMONDS,
AMERICAN CLOCKS, FRENCH CLOCKS,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
JEWELRY, &c.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
Watches and Jewelry
Repaired by Skilled Workmen and returned by Express Free of Charge. No extra charge for Engraving. Goods warranted as represented.
oct 15

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send to there addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money.
Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.
June 11

NEW BANK.
:o:
Somerset County Bank,
CHARLES J. HARRISON,
Cashier and Manager.
Collections made in all parts of the United States. Charges moderate. Butter and other checks collected and cashed. Eastern and Western exchange always on hand. Remittances made with promptness. Accounts solicited.
Parties desiring to purchase U. S. 4 PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN, can be accommodated at this Bank. The coupons are prepaid in denominations of 50, 100, 500 and 1,000.

J. H. ZIMMERMAN. GEO. SNYDER
SOMERSET FOUNDRY,
ZIMMERMAN & SNYDER,
All kinds of casting made and for sale, consisting in part of
SUGAR GRATES,
STOVE LININGS,
SLED SOLES,
AND GRATES, PLOWS,
AND SHEARS, &c., &c.,
The BOAZ, STONER and HECLA Nos 3, 4 and 5
HEATING STOVES
Made and for sale. All kinds of Castings made to order at short notice. A
MACHINE SHOP
is attached to the Foundry in which all kinds of Machinery will be repaired promptly.
We are doing a general
FOUNDRY BUSINESS.
And solicit all kinds of orders in our line.
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
Nov. 26

SPRING, 1880.
CARPETS
:o:
A Large and Choice Stock of Ingrains, Tapestry Brussels, Body Brussels, Marquetts and Axminsters, with Rugs and Borders to match. Also Oil Cloths, Linoleums and Lignums.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
No. 39 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MORGAN'S
WOOLEN MILLS,
ESTABLISHED 1812.
:o:
Having for the past year or two, been entirely unable to supply the increasing demand for my goods I have built an addition to my mill and put in a large amount of
NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY
and thereby almost doubled my capacity for manufacturing.
I have now on hand a large stock consisting of
BLANKETS,
CASSIMERES, SATINETS,
JEANS, REPELLANTS, FLANNELS,
COVERLETS, CARPETS,
YARNS, &C.,
which I wish to
TRADE FOR WOOL.
:o:
Farmers, I have the kind of goods you need. I want your
WOOL!
to work up
RIGHT IN YOUR OWN COUNTY,
and in order to reach all my customers in good time, I have employed the same agents I had last year, and in addition Mr. Joseph L. Daugherty, who first introduced my goods into many parts of this county.
I will strive, as in the past, to give first class goods and full value to all.
New customers and those we failed to find last year, will please address card to
WM. S. MORGAN,
Quemahoning, Pa.
Apr 7

A Search Warrant.
allows an officer to go through your house from cellar to garret, and Lindsey's Blood Searcher is warranted to go through your system from top to toe and drive out all blood diseases. Its cures are wonderful and certified to by doctors, preachers and people. Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ulcers in the Lungs or on the Skin, Boils, Pimples, &c., we warrant it to cure. It is a purely Vegetable Compound and Powerful Tonic. For sale by all Druggists. See that our name is on the bottom of the wrapper.
R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa.
C. N. BOYD, Agent, Somerset, Pa.
Sept. 24, 1879. 1 y.

$1500 TO $5000 A YEAR, or $8 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50cts. to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your name and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself.
Address GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
June 11 Portland, Maine.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance.
Address H. HALLETT, Portland, Maine.
June 11.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS
Have been the standard remedy for the cure of Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fever and Ague, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the stomach and liver for over fifty years. Read this: "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of an attack of Liver complaint of eight years standing."—Wm. Evans, Joliet, Ills. Price, 25 cts. a box. R. E. Sellers & Co., prop'rs., Pittsburg, Pa. Sold by all druggists.
Sept. 24, 1879. 1 y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Tobias Shaffer, late of Somerset Twp. deceased.
Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present the same at the office of Jas. L. Pugh, Somerset, Pa., on or before Saturday, July 17, 1880.
JAS. L. PUGH,
Executor.
CAROLINE TIBBY,
June 2 Executrix.

The Truth is Mighty
and will prevail. Thousands who have used and been cured are living witnesses to the truth of our statement, that SELLER'S LIVER PILLS & ALL CURE the worst cases of Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Headache arising therefrom, Costiveness, Constipation, Dizziness and all disorders resulting from a diseased liver. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.
R. E. SELLERS & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa.
C. N. BOYD, Agent Somerset, Pa.
Sept. 24, 1879. 1 y.

REMEMBERED DAYS.

I remember a morn behind the hill,
When blackbirds sang,
When sheep bells rang,
Far off, and all things else were still,
But the rising beam
In the pictured stream,
And the noise of water about the mill.

I remember a maid in her sweet youth,
Whose gentle days
In village ways
Were passed in simple works of truth;
The summer's day
Sped fast away
In a dream of love, in a time of youth.

I remember the spring in a garb of green;
The light heart glee
That came to me
With the smile of my love at seventeen;
Her laugh that went
Like woodland scent
To my soul!—that time on the daisied green.

And though I know the days are spent,
That love was lost
When came the frost
At summer's close of my content:
Yet some joy stays
In winter days,
And brings its joyous complement.

HANCOCK'S STATESMANSHIP DISSECTED.

EXTRACT FROM A SPEECH BY HON. EMERY A STORRS, OF CHICAGO.

GENERAL HANCOCK.

Upon this platform the Democratic party has placed candidates who are in entire sympathy and accord, so far as we have any means of judging from their own lives with the "constitutional doctrines and traditions" of the party. It would hardly do for the Democratic party who had steadily and bitterly opposed a great military leader like General Grant, (applause) merely because he was a military man, to place in nomination a much inferior military leader, simply because he was a soldier.

Great stress is laid upon what is called General Hancock's statesmanship, the only evidence of which, so far as any evidence has yet been furnished us, being his career for a few months at New Orleans and his order, upon assuming the duties of that command is paraded as an evidence of profound and wise statesmanship; and we are asked to support him because of that administration and that order. We are called upon to indorse and approve both, and hence, without any agency on our part, we are compelled once more to discuss and determine the merits and demerits of Andrew Johnson's policy of reconstruction, of which General Hancock was for a time the selected agent and representative. This single instance in his career illustrates his character as a civilian, and shows him to have been fully in sympathy with all the reactionary and obstructive measures of the Democratic party. This position cannot be fully comprehended without an understanding of the history of the events preceding General Hancock's appointment.

In 1865-6 General Sheridan was in command of what was then known as the Department of the Gulf. Monroe, a defiant rebel, was Mayor of New Orleans, and the most bitter opposition had been exhibited against the Congressional plan of reconciliation, an opposition encouraged and stimulated by the sympathy of Andrew Johnson, then President of the United States.

THE NEW ORLEANS BUTCHERY.

In July, 1860, a convention of loyal Union men was held at New Orleans, which was attacked by an armed mob, aided by the police force and the then city and State government. Dostie, Field and Hawkins, leading Union men were killed. Sheridan reported that the bearer of a white flag from the convention was killed in cold blood by a policeman, and he adds: "The wounded were stabbed while lying on the ground and their heads beaten with brick-bats." About 200 loyal men were thus brutally killed and wounded. This brutal and murderous policy met the substantial endorsement of Andrew Johnson, and an approval of it was deemed necessary to sustain and carry out his policy. He smothered and suppressed General Sheridan's reports of these attrocities, and called for the arrest and trial of those members of that convention who were not killed. Many of them were indicted, and not a single man guilty of these inhuman murders was ever arrested or brought to trial or punishment.

The President attempted to wheedle Sheridan into a position where he might seem to place the loyal members of that convention in the wrong, but having no mere soldier, with a plastic and flexible political conscience to deal with, he failed either to coax, bully or bribe the hero of the Five Forks into any such position, but received from Sheridan in response to a series of questions, which assumed that the outrages had been incited by the members of that convention, a telegraphic reply in which General Sheridan said: "The real cause of the massacre was the bitter, antagonistic feeling which has been growing in the community since the advent of the present Mayor, who, in the organization of the police force, selected many dangerous men, and some of them known murderers."

With this condition of affairs Johnson refused to interfere. His sympathies and the sympathies of his friends were with the Mayor and his murderous police force. No relief could be had save by Congressional action, and accordingly, in April, 1867, Congress passed the reconstruction act and the supplemental act.

The preamble in the former declares:

"Whereas, No legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exist in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and, whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and Republican State governments can be legally established; therefore, be it enacted, etc.

The act then divides the States into military districts, makes it the duty of the President to assign to the command of each said district an officer of the army not below the rank of brigadier general; that the duty of such officers should be to protect all persons in their rights of person and property; to suppress treason and violence, to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; that he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and punish offenders, or when, in his judgment, it may be necessary for the trial of the offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void. The act also provides as to qualifications for voters, and the supplemental act provides for registration, pointing out the qualifications of voters under the authority of the commanding General.

To these measures Andrew Johnson and his friends were bitterly opposed. General Grant was then at the head of the army, and was in the heartiest sympathy with Congress. Under this act General Sheridan assumed command of that department on the 10th day of March, 1867, and on the 27th of March, recognized the rebel Mayor, Monro, and the other officials as the chief obstruction in the way of reconstruction, removed Monroe, the Mayor, Herron, the Attorney General, and Abell, the Judge. This course was extremely distasteful to the President and to his friends and the friends of "his policy" North and South, but it received the heartiest approval and indorsement of the Republican party and loyal men throughout the country.

"My policy" could have no success in Louisiana, so long as Sheridan was in command of that department, and his removal was determined upon. Before actually issuing the order President Johnson informed General Grant of his intentions, and asking his suggestions. To this invitation General Grant replied by two letters, one a private letter dated Aug. 1, 1867, in which he says:

GRANT TO JOHNSON.

"On the subject of the removal of the very able commander of the Fifth Military District, let me ask you to consider the effect it would have upon the public. He is universally and deservedly beloved by the people who sustained this government through its trials, and feared by those who still be enemies of the government. It fell to the lot of but few men to do as much against an armed enemy as General Sheridan did during the rebellion, and it is within the scope of the ability of but few, in this or any other country, to do what he has. His civil administration has given equal satisfaction. He has had difficulties to contend with which no other district commander has encountered. Almost, if not quite, from the day he was appointed district commander to the present time, the press has given out that he was to be removed; that the administration was dissatisfied with him, etc. This has emboldened the opponents to the laws of Congress within his command to oppose him in every way in their power, and has rendered necessary measures which otherwise may never have been necessary.

"In conclusion, allow me to say, as a friend desiring peace and quiet, the welfare of the whole country, North and South, that it is in my opinion more than the loyal people of this country (I mean those who supported the government during the rebellion) will quietly submit to, to see the very man, of all others whom they have expressed confidence in, removed."

And again on the 17th of August in an official communication, in which he says:

"General Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph. It will embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the executive with them."

All this to-day makes most instructive reading, and carries us back to those serious, earnest times when the nation clung to its true men. (Applause.) Among the absolute true and faithful were found Grant and Sheridan (applause) immovable on the side of the loyal people of the country. (Applause.) Casting about among the army officers for one to whom he could safely submit the execution of his scheme against the loyal people of Louisiana and the country, Johnson selected Winfield Scott Hancock, removed Sheridan to give him a place, so that the course of Sheridan might be reversed; ignored the urgent and patriotic appeals of General Grant, and sent Hancock to New Orleans to thwart and defeat the will of the nation, as clearly expressed in the will of Congress through the reconstruction laws then recently enacted. Here the civil service of General Hancock as the selected agent of Andrew Johnson and his policy begins there, because the people one year later had that policy and its author, its aiders, and abettors under their feet. (Applause.)

Hancock proved himself a most willing agent for this unpatriotic and unholy work. Upon assuming command at New Orleans he issued a high-sounding order, which practically set at naught the act of Congress, under which he was appointed to that command and defiant in its letter and spirit, and in which order he ostentatiously says:

"The general commanding is gratified to learn that peace and quiet reign in this department, and it will be his purpose to preserve this condition of things. As a means to this great end he regards the maintenance of the civil authorities in the faithful execution of the laws as the most efficient under the circumstances. In war it is indispensable to repel force by force, and overthrow and destroy opposition to lawful authority; but, when insurrectionary force has been overthrown, peace established, and the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the military power should cease to lead, and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion.

"Solemnly impressed with these views the General announces that the great principles of American liberty are still the lawful inheritance of this people, and ever should be.

The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, and the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved. Free institutions, while they are essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people, always furnish the strongest inducements to peace and order. Crimes and offences committed in this district must be referred to the consideration and judgment of the regular civil authorities, and these tribunals will be supported in their lawful jurisdiction."

Democratic orators have made that order the issue of this campaign. I willingly accept the issue, and am ready to re-try the questions which we settled in 1868.

HANCOCK'S ORDER REVIEWED.

Briefly commenting on the famous order, we observe at the outset that General Hancock was appointed to execute not the laws of Congress, but to carry out and execute the policy of Andrew Johnson, which was no more the law of the land than your policy or mine would have been. He superseded a gallant and thoroughly loyal soldier, whose zeal and patriotism were never questioned. He was appointed against the wish of the great military leader who never had any policy contrary to the will of the people. [Applause.] Thus selected, he was in a position of natural antigonism to the will of the people as expressed by their representatives in Congress. His duty to his master, and, as it appeared, his inclination was to pander to the wishes of rebeldom in New Orleans.

Without the slightest opportunity for observing the situation, in utter personal ignorance of the facts of which he spoke, and in defiance of the truth, he declared that peace and quiet reigned in that department. From whom did he learn, from whom could he have learned that fact? From Monroe and his friends, for the friends of the slaughtered loyalists of New Orleans would have told him otherwise. Dostie and Field and Hawkins were peaceable and quiet, for they had been shot to death by those from whom General Hancock learned that peace and quiet prevailed in his department. It was a very brief interval of peace and quiet which General Hancock, as we have since, to our sorrow, learned. He announces the maintenance of the civil authorities as the great end to be secured, but there were no civil authorities, and the law declared "that no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property exists" in that State. Hancock by his simple fiat, in obedience to the policy of Andrew Jonson, lifts up the prostrate forms of the State governments, which Congress declares have no legal existence, breathes life into them, and nullifies the law of the land, and insults and defies the will of the people of which the law is the expression.

He declares that the military power under which he alone was acting, and under which he derived his authority to make any declaration whatsoever, should cease to lead, but the reconstruction measures declared that they should lead, and the civil laws, so-called, in New Orleans until the State of Louisiana had placed itself in the proper relations with the government, should follow by permission merely, and at a respectful distance. In brief he he attempted the repeal of the reconstruction law, and failed, because the General of the armies, backed and inspired by a loyal people, balked him in his designs, revoked and suspended his orders, and rendered him powerless for mischief. His practical administration was entirely consistent with the policy which he was expected to enforce, and with the revolutionary character of his manifesto. Loudly asserting the supremacy of the civil law, he nevertheless proceeds to remove many officials whom General Sheridan had appointed, and put in rebel sympathizers in their place. General Sheridan finding, from the reconstruction laws, that there was no legal or valid State government then existing in the State of Louisiana, determined that in the selection of jurors there should be no discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and therefore issud an order that in the selection of jurors in the federal courts negroes should not be excluded therefrom.

This patriotic, this wholesome, this humane order did not meet with the views of the advocates of "my policy," and in elevating and vindicating the civil authority of the State of Louisiana to a position supreme above an act of Congress, this celebrated soldier-statesman revoked that order and ostentatiously announced the reasons why he made this revocation.

The supplementary reconstruction act pointed out the method of registration of voters, and specifically declared what the qualifications of these voters should be.

Rebels were disqualified right and left, and it was made the duty of the Commanding General to see to it that the registration was made in entire harmony with the act of Congress. Pursuing the law which Gen. Sheridan recognized as the law of the land, he issued his circulars to the officers, directing how this registration should be done consistent with the law.

General Hancock, who was then infected with the doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party, to which the platform of 1880 pledges itself anew, revised this entire policy himself, abandoned all charge over the registration of voters, and with a most extraordinary and munificent generosity—which would have been extraordinary and munificent if the rights with which he dealt had been his own rights—passed over the determinations of these questions and the interpretation of the law to the very rebels in New Orleans against whom the law was to be enforced. He summarily removed—although he had declared the supremacy of the civil law and had vauntingly announced his own abdication of military authority—several loyal members of the City Council, and ordered the famous Packard under arrest. But the end was at hand. Having thus made himself the special agent for carrying out Andrew Johnson's policy, and the special agent for the setting aside the act of Congress, he arrayed against himself the loyal people of the North and South in an entire body. Moreover there was at the head of our armies the silent soldier, patriot, and statesman, General Grant. [Applause.] One by one, as roses fall, fell those extraordinary orders of General Hancock, under the quiet direction of General Grant, that they be suspended or revoked. [Applause.] His entire course was disapproved by General Grant. The pride of the soldier-statesman was humbled, his vanity was wounded, and he wrote to Grant, begging for a further consideration, and in this extraordinary letter he says: "To suspend my order would be to destroy my usefulness." (I remark parenthetically that General Grant was unable to destroy his usefulness, but that his career there he was anxious to terminate.) [Applause.] But he says: "And also show such a want of a sense of what I conceived due to me and my position in this matter, and would necessitate a respectful request to be relieved from my present command." It appeared that the country was able to endure that request, and was quite able to struggle prosperously through such a calamity as that which would flow from relieving General Hancock from his command. Grant was inexorable. He generally is. [Applause.] The offensive orders were suspended and revoked.

In the night time General Hancock left the scene of his triumphs, and the furtherance of the schemes of President Johnson in the hands of the rebel mayor, Monroe. His mission was ended. He left New Orleans in the night, March 16, 1868, in response to an order to report in person at Washington. [Applause.] He then went into business as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, his administration in New Orleans being his stock in trade. This was in 1868. The next year the issue having thus having been presented, the Democratic party accepted it and declared that these reconstruction measures which General Hancock had undertaken to revoke and set aside were usurpations and were revolutionary, unconstitutional, and void. General Hancock supported that platform and the ticket placed upon it because he was compelled to support his own policy.

There was Grant on one side as the representative of the great, loyal party, and there was Hancock's famous order and the platform of the Democratic party sustaining that order on the other.

It is enough to say that Hancock and his order, the Democratic party and the Democratic platform were pulverized finer than powder. [Applause.] Hancock was the selected agent of Johnson for the enforcement of that policy. Their views and purposes were identical. Johnson's policy was rebuked in 1866, and, as I have said, utterly repudiated and overthrown in 1868. [Cheers.] The Democratic party in 1880, putting at its head the author of the famous order, petitions the American people for a rehearing, and asks for a reversal of our decision. They ask the loyal people of America, having once approved Grant and Sheridan [applause], and disapproved Johnson and Hancock, that the decision be now reversed, and that we now approve the latter. I am ready that the cause should go to an immediate hearing. Time and the grand events since 1868 have fortified us in the opinions we then held. A great and prosperous country secured as the inevitable result of that policy, is the solidest argument of its wisdom. [Cheers.] I accept the issue and meet it again. I hope for the last time. I trust that this shall be the last time, and that we shall forever extirpate from our politics those dangerous and pestilential heresies of which General Hancock is to-day the exponent, and of which, in the years past, he has been the representative.

HANCOCK'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS TILDEN.

The attitude of General Hancock toward Mr. Tilden at the last Presidential election is, to say the least of it, curious. He was, from all reports, a little too eager to tender his services to the great usufruct, and his eagerness to tender his services to the mysterious cipherer of Gramercy Park—to the whispering statesman of that fashionable region—may account for the intimate relations which subsist between them to-day. General Hancock declares, however, and has declared since his nomination, that with him the past is secure. Possibly he believes this, but General Hancock must not complain if we ask him a few questions by way of cross-examination. The past is made up of many great events, and among these great events is the resumption of specie payments, and a stable and honest currency. The past has been characterized by efforts of the Democratic party to inflate the currency. We have no guarantee that they will not renew that effort. Will General Hancock veto any inflation bill passed by a Democratic Congress? I doubt it. If not, then the past is not secure. A very essential feature of the past and of the present is the election legislation of Congress, looking to the protection of the ballot-box against terrorism or fraud. Repeatedly has the Democratic party in Congress sought the repeal of that legislation. If General Hancock be elected will he veto any repealing measure? I doubt it. And if not, that portion of our past is very insecure. There are resting upon the files of the department rebel claims to the amount of $3,000,000,000 awaiting a Democratic President. If a Confederate Congress recognizes these claims will General Hancock veto it? I doubt it. He will not and thus the present and past are not secure. Will he veto any bills for the repeal of legislation for the enforcement of the constitutional amendments? His party and himself declared in 1868 that all these measures were usurpations, revolutionary, unconstitutional, and void. He dare not veto legislation which shall give expression to that old opinion. He will not. The past, then is in no way secure.

Making no criticisms on General Hancock's career as a soldier—that he was gallant no one is inclined to dispue—that he is a man of personal integrity no one is inclined or disposed to question. He is a professional soldier. I like to preserve the eternal harmony of things. I like the relation between the bullet and the ballot to be harmonious, consistent, and confidential. I object to General Hancock that he shoots one way and votes another. We want a man who votes against the idea that he fought against. [Applause.] We want the bullet and the ballot to take the same direction. We want them both to think, and when they think to think alike. [Cheers.] General Hancock's bullets and General Hancock's ballots have not been in harmonious accord. He unsheathed his sword for a nation; he votes for a league; he pointed his cannon against the sovereignty of the States. He undertook to kill, and did kill the enthusiastic advocate of State sovereignty, who guarded his enthusiasm with his gun, but he votes for the survivor of the same idea. I object to this irrepressible conflict between the ballot and the bullet of the Union soldier. Moreover, we are a curious people. We wish to know who will be President when our candidate is elected.

When General James A. Garfield is elected President of the United States, he will be President; but if General Winfield Scott Hancock should be elected President of the United States, God, in his infinite wisdom, knows who would be President. General Hancock does not know and cannot to-day tell. The sober second thought of this great, solid, practical people, standing, as it does, in the midst of vast prosperity, with thriving cities and a vast commerce, with smiling fields and prosperous homes, with a glorious past, and splendid present, and with a sublime future reaching out before it, knowing through what perils and at what mighty cost all these have been achieved, will not venture them upon an experiment. [Applause.] The sober second thought and judgment of this people know that all these we owe to the great loyal masses which have been organized into the Republican party of the nation. It honors that party and it honors the great names of its history. It honors Lincoln, and Grant and Morton and Conkling and Logan. [Long continued applause.] It honors the great patriots living and the great patriots dead. It has blessings for the latter, and lasting and enduring honors for the first. The past is very dear to us. As good citizens and as good men we cherish it. Our nation is very dear to us, and we know that only through the agencies of this great party of which we are members and in whose interests I speak to-night, can this great nation, the custodian of the precious treasures of free government for all the people, be carried forward to those high summits of renown which providence has designed it shall reach. The eminence towards which it strives is clear above the clouds and glittering in the eternal sunshine of the purest fame. The old music of the Union fills the air. I hear it, and I keep step to it. The blessed old banner floats above us. I hail and I salute it. The old hosts are gathering; the old spirit animates them. The memories of the past and glories of the present come together to inspire us. The word goes out, "Forward;" the result is victory. [Long and continued applause.]

The Jeweler's Joke.

Mr. Smiley, the undertaker, got it into his head, the other day, that his eyesight was not what it used to be, and that a pair of spectacles would be beneficial to him as well as make him look more venerable. So he proceeded to Mr. Karat's jewelry store, in the next block, to purchase the desired article.

The obliging Mr. K. displayed his whole stock of spectacles for his customer's inspection. Mr. Smiley would try on a pair, elevate his head, then lower it, then look over the tops of them, meanwhile holding a newspaper before him.

One pair was for younger eyes (so he said); another pair was for older eyes, and so on until he had tried on all of Mr. Karat's spectacles. Not one pair could he find that was suited to his sight.

Now that patient Mr. Karat was at times fond of a joke, and informed Mr. Smiley that he had a pair that he used himself sometimes, and he might try them on, and perhaps they would suit him. Mr. Karat took from the drawer a pair minus the glasses, and after carefully wiping them inside and out adjusted them over Mr. Smiley's proboscis.

After going through the usual performance with his head, Mr. Smiley said:

"Why they seem much better. I can see as well with them as I could without them twenty years ago. I'll take these. They just suit my eyes."

THE boat race fiasco between Courtney and Hanlan so disgusted the people of Washington with water that but few have either drunk it or bathed in it since.

Courtship is a novel; marriage is history.

Snags' Corner.

The officials of a Michigan railroad now being extended were waited upon the other day by a person from the pine woods and sand hills who announced himself as Mr. Snags, and who wanted to know if it could be possible that the proposed line was not to come any nearer than three miles to the hamlet named in his honor.

"Is Snags' Corners a place of very much importance?" asked the President.

"Is it? Well, I should say it was! We made over a ton of maple sugar there last spring!"

"Does business flourish there?"

"Flourish? Why, business is on the gallop there every minute in the whole twenty-four hours. We had three false alarms of fire there in one week. How's that for a town which is to be three miles off your railroad?"

Being asked to give the names of the business houses, he scratched his head for a while, and then replied:

"Well, there's me to start on. I run a big store, own eight yoke of oxen, and shall soon have a dam and a saw-mill. Then there's a blacksmith's shop, a postoffice, a doctor, and last week over half a dozen patent-right men passed thro' there. In one brief year we've increased from a squatter and two dogs to our present standing, and we'll have a sawyer there before long."

"I'm afraid we won't be able to come any nearer the Corners than the present survey," finally remarked the President.

"You won't! It can't be possible that you mean to skip a growing place like Snags' Corners!"

"I think we'll have to."

"Wouldn't come if I'd clear you out a place in the store for a ticket office?"

"I don't see how we could."

"Maybe I'd subscribe $25," continued the delegate.

"No, we can't change."

"Can't do it nohow?"