The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, - - - - - - - - Editor.

Beaver, Pa., April 9, 1873.

OUR editorial colums this week show the effect of the warm spell of weather now prevailing. Jumping from extreme cold to a heat little less than 80 degrees in the shade, has somewhat demoralized us, and we fear several days will come and go before we are properly reconstructed again.

THE Legislature, last week, "went back" on the cumulative system of voting for Town Councilmen, and repealed the law passed a couple of winters ago. The "old order of things," is therefore re-established, and each candidate for a "City Fathership," can in the future, only receive one vote from each voter. It is claimed that the new method was generally unsatisfactory, but we are inclined to the belief that it was too early to know whether the new system was a good one or a bad one. It should have been given a longer trial, before its blotting out was resolved upon.

A CORRESPONDENT of *The Philadelphia Press* writes from Harrisburg that a combination is to be formed, next fall, by Regular Republicans, Democrats and Liberals, and all other friends of purity at elections, to secure an honest election in 1874. There is talk of calling a People's State Convention, whose sole purpose shall be the regeneration of State and municipal affairs, and which shall prepare for the election of a Reform Legislature. If ever a State needed such an organization, Pennsylvania does. There are many other States, also, where the experiment could be tried with profit, judging from the complaints of worthless legislatures which are heard on all sides.

SETH HURD of the Brownsville *Clipper* says that himself and Vice President Wilson, traded fifes, once upon a time, in New Hampshire, when they were both boys. He claims now that the Vice President cheated him badly in the exchange—the presiding officer of the Senate giving him a box-wood fife which cost thirty-seven and a half cents, for a black ebony, for which Hurd paid two dollars and fifty cts. This is Hurd's version of the transaction. As there are always two sides to a story, public judgment should be suspended until the Vice President is heard from. Possibly an investigating committee, with power to send for persons and papers might reach all of the facts.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has exercised the veto power with an unsparing hand. Special legislation of a certain character finds in him a determined foe. So far so good. There are those, however, who cannot see any distinction between a gift of $250,000 of the State funds to the Centennial exposition and an appropriation of $75,000 for the Somerset sufferers, except that the former is a large sum and given for the aggrandizement of the chief city of the State, while the latter was intended for the relief of the suffering people of a mountain village. Governor Hartranft's quondam friends in Somerset may well repeat to themselves the Hudibrastic lines,

"Strange such difference there should be,
'Twixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee"

—*Harrisburg Patriot*

JUST at this time, when the indignation over the salary steal is becoming exceedingly warm, the following extract from Gen. Hawley's speech in the senate, Feb. 24, when the matter was under consideration, is peculiarly interesting: "One party already has its grave dug, and the other wants to be side by side with it. Back of these two political parties are the American people, who will have something still further to say about the question. I care so little about parties and elections that, if this is to be the style of legislation, I am willing to assist at the digging and the funeral, and I don't care what party comes after it. We can't have anything worse, in my opinion, than the party which begins, six months after the most ardent professions of economy, to raise our own salaries, so that we may put in our pockets $6,000 not dreamed about until two or three weeks ago."

THE Washington county newspapers are just now publishing a correspondence between Moses Scott, esq., of Monongahela city—formerly a resident of this place—and Hon. Benj. F. Butler, a member of Congress from Massachusetts. Mr. Scott wrote to General Butler, complaining of the latter's course on the retroactive salary bill, whereupon "Old Ben" proceeds to "score" Mr. Scott for daring to protest against a law which is very properly called a "steal" by every person who did not share in the plunder. Mr. Scott's letter as furnished for publication by General Butler, has no doubt been badly mutilated since it left the writer's hands; but aside from its spelling and grammar, it points out a great many Congressional delinquencies which General Butler, does not in his reply, explain away. On the whole, we cannot see that Butler has made much off of Scott in the controversy.

OUR law-givers at Harrisburg are afraid of the truth and are decidedly averse to having it told. A few days ago a libel law bill, which seemed to be fair to all, was voted down in the House. The bill referred to was known as the "Brockway bill," and provided that in all cases of libel, under the criminal laws of the State, the truth of the alleged libel, and that its publication was not prompted by malice, but was for and in behalf of the public benefit, might be given in evidence.

The vote stood as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bailey, Baird, Beach, Brockway, Brunges, Conrad, Darrah, Dartt, Day, Eagan, Greenawalt, Henry, Hancock, Hegeman, Heiges, Hilderbrand, Houseman, Jones, King, Laidley, Latta, Lawshe, Lawson, McCracken, McCreary, McKee, Morris, Newmyer, Phillips, Smith (Fayette), Staples, Stockel, Steir, Williams (Cumberland), and Young.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Ammerman, Ash, Ballantine, Black, Brown, Bullard, Burkholder, Burns, Dailey, Daniels, DeWitt, Jones (Potter), Kaufman (Lebanon), Kaufman (Schuylkill), Lamon, Lane, Levering, McCormick, McCullough (Philadelphia), McMillen, Mahon, Myer, Mitchell, Morford, Newell, Nyce, Porter, Prizer, Pyle, Ramey, Reynolds, Schimkey, Shortt, Shuter, Smith (Philadelphia), Strock, Tittermary, Vogdes, Wainwright, Welsh, Wilcox, Williams (Luzerne), and Speaker Elliott. The bill fell.

HERE AND THERE.

—The thermometer registered at noon, 98 in the sun. Not bad considering the snow storm a few days ago.

—Later inteligence from the scene of the Atlantic disaster reduces the number of the lost to five hundred and forty-six. The names of the cabin and steerage passengers rescued is furnished. An accurate list of those who perished cannot be obtained until the duplicates are forwarded from the Liverpool agency. Additional details of the calamity represent the scene, when the Atlantic struck, as heartrending in the extreme, and so harrowing as to beggar description.

—A savant, Dr. Struthers, has been making a special study of the bones of whales, and has discovered that the unfortunate leviathans are subject to rheumatism. Considering how much each of them must have, if they have it at all, and considering further that the cold water treatment can't do them much good, we think that the rheumatic whales must experience a sense of relief when they find themselves mortally harpooned.

—Well, now, this we like. This if it goes on will assuage the horrors of tooth-drawing. A young lady has just received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from the Baltimore Dental College. It will beat ether and render chloroform ridiculous, to have the teeth manipulated by fairy fingers, albeit they bear the murderous forceps. If every female dentist should be particularly beautiful, what an immense number of toothless young men there will be.

—A most astonishing mountain monster is frightening Shelton District, North Carolina, out of its senses. One horror-stricken individual who has seen the beast describes it as being as to size an ox, as to its horns an elk, as to mane and head a lion, as to tail a horse, as to eyes a panther, while its voice is a mixture of low, roar, neigh and growls. This agreeable quadruped, it is suspected, is also burglarious, and the inhabitants are fortifying their houses against a night attack by the miscellaneous combination.

—A St. Paul jury in a divorce case has rendered one of the most equitable and philosophical verdicts which ever came to our knowledge. It was found that the aforesaid husband had suffered cruel and inhuman treatment at the hands of his wife, and that the aforesaid wife had suffered cruel and inhuman treatment at the hands of her husband. Wherefore the jury found that either party was entitled to a divorce. We are inclined to think that this verdict might be repeated in a great many divorce cases without much injustice.

—The woman once known as Lady Ellenborough has at last died in Damascus. She had nine husbands, of whom Lord Ellenborough was the first, and Sheikh Abdul, an Arab camel driver, was the ninth. To him she was married after the Arab fashion, and for a whole year she accompanied him on his journeys between Beyrout and Babylon, fulfilling the duties of an Arab wife even to milking the camels. She grew tired of this after a while, and built for herself a lovely palace at Damascus, where she passed her last years, old but still beautiful and very rich.

—Some time ago a New Hampshire farmer discovered a large toad near his bee-hive, actively at work catching and devouring bees. With that wonderful forbearance and kindness of heart characteristic of all New Hampshire farmers, he tenderly picked up that frog and carried him a half mile away from the hive. The next morning that identical frog was back again at the old stand, actively at work as before. He again took him up, carried him a long mile away, and dropped him. But in twenty-four hours he was back again, reducing the number of bees as successfully as ever.

—A husband in Salem, Mass., recently overheard a neighbor remark with sympathy that he was henpecked. Of course, he would have been less or more than man if he had quietly submitted to this scandalous imputation, and he forthwith took strong measures to prove its groundlessness. He rushed home; he hurled a bootjack at his wife; he reduced to fragments two of her best dresses; and as a conclusive climax he smoked his pipe in the parlor, with his feet on the table in a basket of artificial flowers. It is now generally admitted by the people of Salem that this gentleman isn't henpecked, inasmuch as he still survives without a scar.

—Miss Anna Dickinson took a very sensible view of what constituted "a good matrimonial match," in a recent lecture. A man with brains and character she thought superior to a man without either, however wealthy he might be. But the girl of the period doesn't think so; for women, as a rule, are more mercenary than men. They are fonder of feathers and finery, and love the gorgeous pageantry of parade and ostentation. Give a women her choice between a rich fool and a poor scholar and the fool will win her. "If Harry the VIII or Blue Beard were alive, says Thackeray, "he could get the finest girl of the season.

—Here is a list of the Congressmen, so far as we can recall them at present, who refuse to take the back pay for their private use, and what they do with it: Joseph R. Hawley, Republican, of Connecticut, leaves the pension in the Treasury, where he thinks it belongs. James G. Blaine, Republican, of Maine, refuses to have it appropriated to him as Speaker. Wm. M. Merrick, Democrat, of Maryland, leaves it in the Treasury, we believe. George F. Hoar and C. C. Esty, Republicans, of Massachusetts, have drawn the money and given it to local charities. Wm. R. Roberts and Clarkson N. Potter, Democrats, of New York, have requested the Sergeant-at-Arms to turn over their part to the United States Treasury. Eli Perry, Democrat, and Wm. A. Wheeler, Republican, will purchase United States securities with their part, and have them cancelled. Ellis H. Roberts, Republican, will not use his, but is in doubt what to do with it. James Monroe, Wm. P. Sprague and Wm. H. Upton, Republicans, of Ohio, refuse to draw the part assigned to them. Senator Corbett, of Oregon, has turned over his share to the Washington Monument.

WASHINGTON Co., PA., March 26, 1873.

Editor of The Beaver Argus:

DEAR SIR:—The plunderous raid of Congressmen upon the public Treasury at the close of the late session of that body, against which the reliable portion of the press of the country has spoken out in indignant tones of censure and condemnation produced about the same feeling of indignation, uneasiness and disrespect amongst the people here as it has done elsewhere, greatly weakening the confidence of nearly all as to the safety and perpetuity of our institutions.

This state of feeling and distrust are the more painful and forboding in view of the baneful example these men have set to other legislative bodies, and its demoralizing effects upon the people in general. Our own legislature, noted for its extravagance and recklessness, the members, having by the example their views of public expenditures and the importance of their own services, largely expanded, following in wake are on a cant for higher pay and in addition to the wasteful lavish appropriations already made, it is believed, will carry out the programme already set up for an extra grab at the close of the session. It is known that a large majority of Congressmen hail from the rural districts of the country, while their business on professional occupations (when prosecuted) unaided by capital, do not yield them each on an average, an income of more than $1,200 per year. Now in view of this and in view of the heavy indebtedness of the country, will the people, the most of whom make their money by hard knocks, continue to permit a set of men who may be chosen to serve them in Congress extort from their hard earnings some six times the amount each yearly they could have made at home during the time of such service and as much more as they may see fit in their avarice to vote into their pockets?

Its a conundrum difficult to understand why officials' salaries should be so lavishly tilted up at a time when the wages of mechanics and nearly all business employees and the rates of living, with everything else, are on a downward tendency, but in the language of another, "The money was in the Treasury and the necessary votes transfered it to the pockets of the members, without pretense of increased living expenses at Washington or elsewhere."

The members of Congress who voted against this public thievery, and afterwards pocketed the extra pay awarded in the bill, are regarded by many here as the most censurable. If the people really desire a reform in our government—National and State—the business of making fortunes from office checkmated; the pay of Representatives and other officials put down again in keeping with what these men could have made at home in their legitimate business during the time they serve the public, it is indispensable in my humble opinion that all political gamblers (setters up,) county circuit riders who follow politics for a living or rather for making money. All lawyers who make large piles by bleeding their clients, and all editors of newspapers, who withhold from their patrons, facts of public interest because the publication of such facts might injure the party to which they belong—all such men should be repudiated and held at finger points by the people when they make their appearance upon the stand for office, and a new class of men drawn more directly from the laboring and business pursuits of the country to fill the positions of trust and power. And the first step in this direction on the part of the people is to withdraw their patronage from all such journals in sympathy, either by silence or otherwise, with the public political gamblers and plunderers of the country. A CITIZEN.

AN ENGLISH LADY IN PRISON.

A Remarkable Story by the Daughter of an English Colonel of Infantry—From Affluence to a Larger Beer Saloon.

[From the Newark, N. J., Advertiser, March 21.]

Now being detained at the second precinct station house in this city is a fine looking young woman about twenty-seven years of age, whose gented and becoming dress, lady like manners and evident culture stamp her a person who has indeed seen better days. A descent was made some days since upon the saloon under Orator hall, a place of questionable reputation, and presiding at the piano at the time was the subject of this paragraph. She was taken into custody with the other parties found in the saloon, but when brought before Judge Lambert she protested her innocence of any criminality, and declared that penury had driven her to seek employment as a pianist in the only place which, as a stranger, and without any means at hand to prove her respectability, she could expect to obtain it.

Her cultured manner and conversation, her evident sincerity and unaffected dignity of demeanor satisfied the judge that her representations were truthful, and he took pains to separate her as much as possible from disagreeable prison associations, and subsequently drew from her a brief story of her life. She said she was the daughter of Col. John Hutchinson Garner, of Garnerville, near Belfast county, Down, Ireland, who formerly commanded the Fortieth Regiment British infantry, but is now a retired officer, living in wealthy ease at the place which bears his name. Several years ago she was married to William Francis Hull, then cashier of the Ulster bank, at Belfast, the proprietor of a manor of 100 acres at Killyleigh, near Belfast. Soon after their marriage, which was not one wholly approved by her father, her husband attached himself to a club and soon became so addicted to gambling and drinking that accumulating debts and the threatened from his position caused him to abscond to this country, where she followed him soon after. He had saved from the wreck of his fortunes some $10,000, but he continued his dissipation and gambling in New York, and squalid poverty soon drove them to apartments in a garret.

Then came a struggle for which neither was prepared, and, after some weeks of deprivation and goading want, the husband caused their three children to be placed on Ward's island, and then deserted his wife and fled to Canada, which is the last she has heard of him. Mrs. Hull, being an accomplished musician, and quite proficient enough to teach it, sought for employment as a tutor. But she was friendless and without endorsement of any kind. Hence she accepted the distasteful occupation of a saloon pianist, and while in that vocation she was arrested. She claims, however, that she had been but a week in the place, and knew nothing of its bad reputation. Judge Lambert, believing her representation, has written to her father a detailed account of his daughter's troubles, also to Robert Herron, of Arlington house, Killyleigh; who is her brother-in-law, and one of the wealthiest men of the county Down. In the mean time, however, he would like to have the assistance of benevolent people in securing for her a proper place to stay until her friends are heard from.

—Here and there a newspaper makes a heroic effort to say something about future political organizations, but never with success. It is a bad time for new parties to form, and a still worse one for the old parties to keep their lines firm. There is a tendency on all sides to forget partisanship and to look more closely to honesty and efficiency in high places. It is a good sign, and signifies the awakening of the public conscience after its long s'eep—a thing more to be desired that the formation of new parties.

Effects of Public Corruption.

There is no end to the evils of a flagitious example. We must believe there were a few men who voted for the salary robbery who would not have done it if they had reflected upon their act.

Think of what it means. It is not only robbery in fact. But to the public mind it is robbery. It is known and regarded as just one big steal. The tutored and the untutored mind alike consider it public stealing; bold, defiant robbery. What an example! It is a stimulant to every scoundrel in the land. It keeps villainy in countenance everywhere. It prompts men to take money they have not earned and do not own, wherever they can get a chance. The bank officer or the clerk of every grade, in every profession and every pursuit, who thinks he is insufficiently paid, under the shelter of this example, will consider he too may rob his employer at will. The slave was a thief, because his master stole him and all his earnings and all his belongings. If Congressmen may march up in a body to the Treasury and rob it of $5,000 apiece, because there is nobody to prevent them, then anybody and everybody else in circumstances of temptation may do the same. And, stimulated by this high example, they will do the same. Congressmen will thus infuse fresh vitality into thievery and corruption all over the land. All the garroter wants is your money. He garrotes for money. All the carpet-bagger or South Carolina negro is after is money. He lies to get money. He steals to get money. He wrecks a State to get money. Are not he and everybody kept in countenance and inspiration by the example of a majority of a United States Congress, who rob a treasury and disgrace a nation in order to get money?

It is the great industry-employing public that is most affected by the shocking example. It is the men who employ labor and require integrity. It is the men who know and feel the value and the necessity of honesty that are more interested in this business than anybody else. It isn't a moral question only, by any means. It is a question of safety to the indispensable morality of the community. Men in private life must have a standard of integrity, and of honor, and of truth, which must be maintained, or their affairs, and even society itself, go to ruin. If financial looseness in public life is to pass unrebuked and unpunished, why not in private as well? Every public man's defection or deflection from the paths of honesty is a public calamity, insomuch as it is an authoritative example. One public villian is the father of a thousand private ones. Hence the alarming progress of demoralization in any society in which it once gets headway.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Gifts From the Government.

It is astonishing to what lengths the idea of asking gifts from the government now runs—gifts alike from State and National governments. The main business of Congress seems to be to give gifts—and there are certain men in the country, wise sagacious and prudent individuals, understanding all the risks and intricacies of business, who never enter on an enterprise without asking a gift from the government. There was a time when a man would have been regarded as insane to ask the government to pay for other than real service rendered or actual property and material furnished. Fifty years ago, the appropriation bills of Congress never contained an item for other than money legitimately required to carry on the government. Now, however, the times have changed—men have changed—buisness is not what it formerly was—a fair, square transaction. It has become a wheel within a wheel—and is operated by pulling strings. The government is looked to for all manner of assistance. It builds railroads and gives them to sharp men. It stretches long lines of telegraphic wires, and then bestows them on a ring. It subsidizes lines of ocean steamers, and is in return snubbed by the owners thereof. It gives gifts to men and women for all imaginary purposes—to some as charity, to others as payments of claims, and still others as a recognition of genius and patriotism, courage and pioneer fortitude. On all sides, the cry assails the government, *give*, GIVE, GIVE!!! The State government is no less harrassed. Its general appropriation bill is a curiosity, its disbursements a mystery which no man has yet been able to fathom. The whole object of legislation is to secure money—to get gifts out of public treasuries, to make money out of the public revenues. It is amazing. On one hand, a city asks for a million of dollars to carry on a national anniversary; and on the other, an individual asks for an annuity, because he dug the first oil well. Can any financier tell where this will end? Is there a statesman among us, able and honest enough to oppose these demands on the public purse? The individual who is disposed to make presents, is sure to come to want. What difference is there in the management of the finances of an individual or a State?—*Harrisburg State Journal.*

The Atlantic Disaster.

The year 1873 promises to be as full of dreadful accidents—the result of negligence, carelessness, or some other cause that might have been controled—as was 1872. Indeed, it could not be otherwise, since every calamity of the kind, the holocausts, as the newspapers call them, the collisions, and the other varying forms in which human life is sacrificed now-a-days to the appliances of modern civilization or man's cupidity, have no effect whatever than to temporarily ruffle the nerves of the timid and elicit an investigation that ends in smoke or in something worse. Each one of these accidents seems but to be the forerunner of another. Only a few weeks ago "Northfleet" went down in the English Channel with four hundred and fifty souls on board, and now there is another case of shipwreck still more heart rending, the news of which will send a thrill of horror through the people of two continents. The steamship Atlantic, one of the noblest of the grand fleet that ploughs the ocean, has been lost, and with it seven hundred and fifty lives. As we write, nothing but this awful fact is known to us, but the details that will come later will not lessen the horrors of the calamity.

The primary cause—leaving out of consideration the secondary ones, the possible incapacity of the captain, the ignorance of the pilot, the insubordination of the crew, and the lack of life-saving apparatus—of the loss of all these precious lives, seems to have been a want of coal. The Atlantic's supply gave out. To replenish it she altered her course and attempted to put into the harbor of Halifax, and ran upon the treacherous rocks of that dangerous coast. This much will be ascertained by the commission that will of course be appointed to make the usual inquiry, and here we suppose the matter will end. Somebody may be censured, but that will be the extremest limit of punishment meted out of those responsible for the sudden death of seven hundred and fifty human beings. But why not go further and inquire if the Atlantic and the other vessels of the White Star Line were not built more with regard to speed than safety? They make the fastest trips; may it not be owing to the fact that it is because they carry less coal in their bunkers than the vessels they beat a few hours of days? They are model ships for racing, purposes; long and narrow, like a thorough-bred horse, as any one who has seen them riding at anchor in North river, in New York harbor, can testify; but were they safe and provided with every possible precaution for the preservation of human life? We suggest these questions, but we doubt if they will be asked, or, if asked, answered.—*Forney's Press.*

THE END OF A BLIGHTED LIFE.

A Young Girl of Sixteen Commits Suicide in a House of Ill-Fame—The Brief Story of an Unfortunate.

The mellow spring is a harbinger of happiness to many in the heart of the Great City, but alas! not to all. The gleam of sunshine that breaks through our window, shines also upon the saddened heart, bereft of happiness and hope. Suicide of a fallen woman! Of what a tale of misery that body now cold in death could unfold. From life's fitful fever, into an unknown future. Yesterday morning about ten o'clock word was sent to the Mayor's Office that a young woman had committed suicide at No. 199 First avenue. Detective Cupples went down to the house and Coroner West was notified to hold an inquest. A reporter of the *Gazette* repaired to the house and there gained the following information, from Mrs. Emma Johnson, the proprietress. The house is a plain two story brick, very commonly and only partly, though respectably furnished. The "Madame" is not what may be termed of the worst class. She stated that the girl's name was Jennie Dyer, that she was born and brought up in Youngstown, Ohio. She came to her house on Saturday evening about five o'clock and asked her if she could become an inmate of her establishment, as she was sick and wished to obtain medical treatment. Permission was given her and the bed of the landlady was shared with her. She told the landlady many incoherent stories, and said she was tired of the life she was leading. She was not yet sixteen years of ago, her sixteenth birthday being the fifth day of next June. The reporter went to the room where the corpse lay, and a more beautiful face and form could be hardly imaginable; her eyes a jet black, hair raven, and a form plump and petite and well developed, though a mere child in feature—beautiful and natural even in death. Mrs. Johnson stated that she first became acquainted with the girl in Cleveland some eight months ago, and had not seen her until a few days since, and the last time when she came to her house to board she told her that her mother was dead; whisky killed her. Her mother became a prostitute after the death of her father, but she had always loathed a life of shame; a year ago last February a wealthy old man in Youngstown who knew her, sought her out and accomplished her ruin, under a promise of marriage. After keeping her for some time he tired of her and she was turned adrift. The girl tried to procure work, but her condition was such that she could not obtain any. She had no chance left her but the "town." She never used vile language, and it is said of her that she abhorred cursing, even among her associates. She had tried once before to commit suicide by taking morphine, but a stomach pump was applied in time and she was restored to life. Saturday morning she had a quarrel with her landlady at Youngstown and came to this city. In the evening at the house she went into the kitchen and it is supposed there she took the morphine which caused her death. At three o'clock Mrs. Johnson noticed that she was breathing very heavily and tried to waken her, but she was insensible. One of the girls was called who said that she was poisoned. Dr. Le. Moyne was summoned, he responded immediately, but arrived too late as he stated, and could do nothing for her; she lingered insensible for several hours, and then passed away apparently without a struggle. An inquest was held by the Coroner, when a verdict of death from an overdose of morphine administered by her own hand was rendered. The deceased is supposed to have a brother living in Youngstown. The inmates of the house will see that she is respectably buried.—*Pittsburgh Gazette, April 7.*

—A Washington dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* has the following in regard to brother Newman.

About a week ago, after the Rev. J. P. Newman had been elected Chaplain of the Senate, Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, entered a motion to reconsider the election. There was a good deal of curiosity as to Cameron's object. It now appears that the movement was the result of a little disagreement among some of the lights of the Methodist church. Dr. Taffany, who succeeded Dr. Newman as pastor of the Metropolitan church, which the President attends, was a candidate for the position of Chaplain at the Senate, and was backed by Bishop Simpson, who it is stated, has grown jealous of Newman's influence at the White House. Simpson, so the story goes, was anxious to defeat Newman, and get him out of Washington. Newman, however, was backed by Grant, who, it is stated, has taken a dislike to Bishop Simpson, because the latter is for offices for his friends. Morton, acting as the President's friend, nominated Newman and had him elected one day, when the friends of Dr. Tiffany were not on guard. After Cameron made his motion, some person friendly to Newman went to the Pennsylvania Senator and told him of the fight in progress among the lights of the church. This person also informed Cameron that he was being the catspaw of the Simpson-Tiffany party, whereupon the veteran wire-puller withdrew his motion to reconsider. To show his confidence in Newman, the President not only backed his claims for the position of Chaplain, but appointed him to the position of Inspector of Consulates, with a roving commission to go around the world at the salary of $6,000 a year in gold, expenses paid.

The Vote on Local Option.

The following are the majorities given by the various counties and cities of Pennsylvania for and against license:

Counties.	*For*	*Ag'nst*
Adams	400	
Allegheny	320	
Allegheny City	2205	
Allentown City	857	
Altoona City		923
Armstrong		750
Beaver		1220
Bedford		500
Berks	6000	
Blair		1480
Bradford		2244
Bucks	3000	
Butler		699
Cambria	44	
Cameron		231
Carbon	1600	
Carbondale City	51	
Centre		1438
Chester		2000
Clarion		900
Clearfield		480
Clinton		713
Columbia	500	
Corry City	241	
Crawford		551
Cumberland		400
Delaware		418
Chester City	223	
Dauphin	1500	
Elk	721	
Erie City	1319	
Forest	2	
Franklin		1000
Greene		1500
Huntingdon		1600
Jefferson		962
Lancaster City	1707	
Lawrence		1737
Lebanon	2800	
Lehigh	4000	
Lock Haven City	178	
Luzerne	1000	
Lycoming		1254
Mckean		123
Meadville City	553	
Montgomery	4200	
Monroe		200
Northampton	5040	
Northumberland	871	
Pike	200	
Pittsburgh City	7734	
Reading City	1715	
Schuylkill	5826	
Scranton City	1700	
Snyder	300	
Somerset		500
Sullivan	164	
Susquehanna		1843
Tioga		1200
Titusville City	452	
Union		150
Venango		829
Warren		900
Washington		2000
Wayne	521	
Westmoreland		1000
Wilkesbarre City	365	
Williamsport City		856
Wyoming		1500
York	1500	
Total	29039	32945

The Conflagration at Parker's—List of Sufferers and Their Losses.

PARKER'S LANDING, April 4.—During the progress of the fire last night a very singular mistake was made by some men who were working to save the building occupied as a store by Messrs. Chaliant & Graff. A barrel supposed to contain salt was carried to the roof after considerable difficulty, and the contents were spread with a liberal hand over the roof. In a very few moments it was discovered that the barrel contained white sugar, instead of salt, and that the labor expended was practically lost.

The fire burned for about five hours, by which, time it had reduced to ashes the larger portion of the business part of the town. Below is a list of the sufferers by the fire and the amount of losses sustained. In addition to those named, there were a large number of persons who occupied sleeping apartments in the buildings destroyed. Their losses could not be ascertained:

G. D. Prest's dry goods store, $10,000; Morrison's liquor store, $15,000; Newhouse & Co.'s clothing store, $6,000; vacant building formerly used by Hamburg & Co. $15,000; Monitor House, $7,500; Wilson & Manifold's grocery store, $2,000; W. B. Kroskeap's drug store, $10,000; John Keener's butcher shop, $4,00; ten pin alley and dwelling in rear, $1,5000; Thomas Henry's grocery store, $1,800; Leman's clothing store, $3,500; Robinson's cigar and tobacco store, $1,500; Central Hotel, $2,000; Joseph Miller, watchmaker, $7,000; S. Seigle & Bro.'s dry goods store, $5,500; McLaughlin Bro.'s bookstore, $3,000; Peter Miller's jewelry store, $1,000; Dutch John's saloon, $3,500; Phillips's drug store $10,000; Perkins's grocery, $5,000; Crawford & Morrow's office, $300; Phillips Bro.'s office, $1,000; J. A. Steele's dwelling, $800; Mrs. E. H. Parker's building, $7,500; Exchange bank, brick, $800; Parker's Landing Bank, $1,000; Parker & Thompson's office, $1,000; Postoffice, $1,500; Union Pipe office, $900; Grant Pipe office, $900; Parker & Karns's office, $3,000; A. S. Harrington's office, $800; Freeman's large new building, $5,000; Hewling's office, $1,200; Coulter's law office, $900; Huffs' office, $500; Western Union Telegraph Office, $800; J. A. Lambing's office, $1,000; Fisher Bros.' office, $800; Dr. Hall's office $1,200; W. McKelvey's office, $800, Hackett's office, $800; Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph, $600; next office, owner not known, $500; Neyhart's office, $800; J. O'Connor, clothing store, $3,500; W. N. Stevenson's office, $800; H. H. Castle's office, $1,500; Paison Bros., house, $1,000; Lyle & Arties' office and goods, $2,500; Samuel Steevers, house, $1,000; F. N. Getty's law office, $1,200; J. Smullin's law office, $200; Leroy Washbaugh's office, $500; Kipp & Long's office, $1,000; J. L. McKinney's office, $1,000; L. S. Ender's shoe store, $2,000; barber shop, $500; Boyd's harness shop, $2,000; Armer & Reamer, agents of Farrar & Tifft's Engine Company, $1,000; Parker House, $800; Johnson's paint shop, $700; Butler's barber shop, $500; S. McKee's dwelling, $2,500; McFerson block, $1,500; Ormstead & English's office, $250.

Pomeroy and Garrett Davis' Dubious Compliment.

[From Forney's Chronicle.]

When, one day, weary with the cares of State, the Senator from Kentucky was snoozing in his chair, his name was called to vote. A neighbor punched his ribs, and said, "Wake up Mr. Davis," your name is called." Half unconsciously the Kentuckian arose and asked the Vice President what they were voting on. The Vice President explained that it was a railroad bill in Kansas. "Well," said Mr. Davis, in that shrill voice and pointed manner of his, "what I want to know before I vote is, the amount of stealage in this bill."

Whereupon the great and good Pomeroy arose, his face beaming all over with the smiles only a clear conscience will produce, and said:

"If the Senator from Kentucky will permit me I will explain. I have thoroughly investigated the bill, sir, and I assure you, if there is any stealing in it I cannot find it."

"All right, Mr. President," responded Senator Davis, "if the Senator from Kansas can't find any stealage, I'm satisfied there is none there." [Laughter.]

An Indiana Juror Offers to Sell Out.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, of March 25th, says: A startling disclosure occurred yesterday in the trial of a case in the Superior Court of this county. A juror, respectably connected, and heretofore well esteemed, seeks out a litigant and deliberately proposes to secure him a verdict for $100 in money. Such a thing has probably never happened in the State before, and we doubt if a more flagrant outrage on the duties of citizenship has ever come to light anywhere. The man is not a "professional juror;" indeed, so far as we know, has never sat on a jury before; but it seems he no sooner found himself in a position of trust, than he began casting about to make money by betraying it. The offense is an outrageous one, and, though not defined by statute or common law, it is to be hoped the Court will find some means of inflicting a severe penalty. The accused man is a well-to-do farmer, being reputed to be worth at least $50,000.

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Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between G. C. Speyerer, H. J. Speyerer, W. J. Speyerer and J. V. McDonald, under the name and style of Speyerer & McDonald, Bankers, doing business in the Borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., was dissolved on the 14th day of March, 1873, by mutual consent—John V. McDonald retiring from the firm. The business will be continued by G. C. Speyerer, H. J. Speyerer, W. J. Speyerer, John Grabing, L