

**THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.**

**EBENSBURG, PA.,**  
Friday Morning, - - May 23, 1873.

S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 19 State Street,  
Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701  
Chester St., Philadelphia, Special Agents  
for procuring advertisements on the best  
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NOTE OF Pennsylvania's Congress-  
men or Senators have refused the  
"black pay".

We have received a pamphlet contain-  
ing the general laws passed at the  
1st session of the Legislature. They  
number six hundred and thirty-one, and  
posterior volume containing all the  
acts which were passed makes its ap-  
pearance. It will be found to contain  
not less than from one thousand to  
twelve hundred special laws on all im-  
aginable subjects. When the Consti-  
tutional Convention comes to discuss  
the article on legislation, it is confident-  
ly expected that it will put an  
eternal quietus on this vicious and de-  
moralizing practice of the Legislature.

The Constitutional Convention dis-  
posed of the article on the judiciary  
last week. An effort was made to re-  
store the old order of things, that is,  
to abolish the law making the Judges  
elective and conferring their appoint-  
ment on the Governor. The Conven-  
tion, however, by a very strong vote,  
decided that the present system of  
election by the people should remain  
unaltered. If we are not mistaken,  
the number of Judges of the Supreme  
Court was increased from five to seven.  
An amendment was also adopted abol-  
ishing the office of Associate Judge  
and providing that each county con-  
taining a population of thirty thousand  
and inhabitants should have one Presi-  
dential Judge. The trial by jury was  
also elaborately discussed. Some of the  
members were in favor of allowing  
three-fourths of the twelve jurors in  
all civil cases to return a verdict.  
This proposition was voted down, as  
was also one to permit parties by  
agreement in writing to withdraw a  
case from the jury and allow the Judges  
to hear the testimony and determine  
the issue. The Convention is proceed-  
ing slowly with its work, but we think  
safely and with the prospect of sub-  
stituting a constitution to the people  
which will meet with their approval.

We are glad to see that Hon. C. B.  
Brookway, of Columbia county, has  
been elected to the legislature and hope  
that this county will show its appreciation  
of an able representative by giving him a  
unanimous nomination. Mr. Brookway  
has already served two terms in the  
Senate, and has proved himself watchful,  
faithful and efficient. No one was more  
careful of the interests of his constitu-  
ents, and none took a more active part  
in preventing injurious legislation for  
the people of the State.

If the above estimate of the public  
services of the late member from  
Columbia county is not intended, as Ar-  
rington Ward would say, for "darkness,"  
then we have wonderfully misconceived  
C. B. Brookway's career as a "watch-  
ful, faithful and efficient" member of  
the lower branch of the Legislature.  
In our simplicity we have been led to  
the belief, taking his legislative record  
as our guide, that his status at Harris-  
burg was the very reverse of that at-  
tributed to him by his friend and ad-  
mirer, the editor of the *Watchman*.  
And we think, too, that the Democratic  
press of the State will not endorse the  
high sounding eulogium which the  
*Watchman* has seen fit to pronounce  
upon him. A Spanish adage tells us  
that a man is to be judged by the com-  
pany he keeps, and this is as true of a  
legislator as it is of a private citizen.  
When, therefore, a member of the Leg-  
islature consents to become the mouth-  
piece of so infamously notorious a  
character as Peter Herdic, and aids him  
by his influence and votes in accom-  
plishing his corrupt and selfish pur-  
poses, although he may possibly be  
above actual guilt, he is not above  
strong and well grounded suspicion.  
C. B. Brookway is the guide, coun-  
sellor and friend of Herdic at the last  
session in driving through the House  
his (Herdic's) infamous project to erect  
the new county of Minnesota against the  
unanimous protest of all the representa-  
tives from the counties out of which  
Herdic's proposed new county was to  
be formed. No honest representative  
can help to row Peter Herdic's pira-  
ncal craft and at the same time preserve  
his reputation untarnished. This has  
passed into a proverb at Harrisburg.  
C. B. Brookway is also the same gen-  
tleman who, in pursuit of a little cheap  
notoriety and at the same time to in-  
sult Col. A. K. McClure, of the Senate,  
made the motion, on the night previous  
to the final adjournment, that he (Mc-  
Clure) be invited to address the House  
on the subject of reform. In that  
hasty movement Brookway and his  
friends, Sam Josephs, Bob Tittermay,  
*et alii* sans omnia, bargained for much  
more than they ever dreamed of, and  
were made to quail and cower under  
the withering rebuke administered to  
them by the fearless and eloquent Sen-  
ator.

When a Democratic newspaper like  
the *Watchman*, whose editor is sup-  
posed to be familiar with the damage  
record which several Democratic  
members of the last House saw proper  
to make for themselves, undertakes to  
invoke public opinion in favor of a  
political trimmer like Brookway, and to  
endorse him as a "watchful, faithful  
and efficient" representative, we most  
emphatically dissent from its commen-  
dations. The Legislature needs re-  
formation, thorough and complete, and  
the people demand it. To accomplish  
that great purpose let the *Watchman*  
contribute all its well known energy  
and ability.

**The Fish Commissioners.**

During the session of 1872 the Leg-  
islature passed a bill for the propaga-  
tion of shad and other fish in the rivers  
of the State. The bill was returned by  
the late Governor Geary, at the com-  
mencement of the last session, with his  
reasons for refusing to approve it.  
Another bill was prepared, which passed  
both Houses, and was signed by Gov.  
Holtzclauf on the 24th day of April.  
Under the provisions of this bill the  
Governor is required to appoint three  
competent persons, who shall be known  
as the State Fishery Commissioners, who  
shall hold their positions for three  
years, and who shall be paid their rea-  
sonable and necessary expenses for the  
performance of the duties prescribed  
by the act.

This is an important question, as  
nothing can be of greater benefit to  
the people of the State, and especially  
the poorer classes, than to have our  
rivers and large streams abundantly  
supplied with wholesome and cheap  
fish. The experiment has been tried  
in other States with the most satisfac-  
tory result, and there is no good reason  
why the same success should not at-  
tend it here. The great advantages to  
be reaped will more than compensate  
for the expense incurred, which will be  
cheerfully acquiesced in by the people.  
The great and important point is, that  
the duties prescribed by the act of As-  
sembly should be entrusted to men  
who understand the business. It is  
not to be expected that the three Com-  
missioners should possess equal knowl-  
edge of fish propagation with Seth  
Green, of New York, but it is neces-  
sary that they should have some prac-  
tical experience on the subject; oth-  
erwise partial and it may be complete  
failure will be the result.

Last week the Governor appointed  
Benjamin L. Herdic, of Blair county,  
Howard J. Reader, of Northampton  
county, and James Duffy, of Lancaster  
county, to act as the three Commis-  
sioners. With all due deference to  
Gov. Hartzclauf's better judgment, we  
are strongly impressed with the opin-  
ion that these are decidedly very fishy  
appointments; and that he has com-  
mitted a grave and serious blunder.  
We admit that the Commissioners are  
all gentlemen of great respectability.—  
Messrs Herdic and Reader are lawyers,  
and Mr. Duffy is a retired railroad con-  
tractor. The two first named are Rep-  
ublicans, while the last is, or was, a  
Democrat—a very unimportant mat-  
ter, however, and one against which  
neither the people nor the fish will rise  
any objection. We have no doubt that  
Mr. Herdic, whose home is on the head-  
waters of the "blue Juniata," knows a  
great deal about fish, which is abound-  
ing in that noble stream, but that he is  
as profane in regard to the habits of  
that most delicious of fish, the shad,  
as is the writer of this article, is to be  
judged as plain as the nose on his face,  
and all who know him know how plain  
that is. Nor can his colleagues lay  
claim to any superior knowledge, since  
Reader is more familiar with the inter-  
ior workings of the Grand Army of  
the Republic and Duffy knows more  
about operating hard-pan and blast-  
ing rock on a railroad section than  
either of them do about the construc-  
tion of the Susquehanna and Juniata.  
A work has been assigned to them for  
the proper discharge of which their  
previous avocations in life utterly dis-  
qualify them. As these Commissioners  
are to receive no salary, but are  
simply to be paid their reasonable ex-  
penses, there is no chance for any stand-  
ing worth while talking about, and it  
is fair to infer that in this instance  
the office sought by the Commissioners  
and not the Commissioners the office.

If this interesting experiment in fish  
breeding should fail and the hopes of  
the people be disappointed, the fault  
will be with Gov. Hartzclauf in not se-  
lecting the right kind of men to carry  
out the provisions of the act and make  
it a complete success.

A proposition has been made by the  
editors of this State to meet and take into  
consideration the late act of Congress re-  
pealing the law allowing newspapers to  
be circulated free in the counties where pub-  
lished, and also requiring editors to pay  
postage on their exchanges. If country  
editors desire to maintain themselves and  
their business against the ruinous prices—  
to them at least—of city weeklies, they  
ought to take decided action in the matter.  
We are ready to meet in convention and ad-  
vise all we can to have the law repealed.  
Any law that has a tendency to put an  
embargo on education is impolitic, and  
does injustice to the people. —*Lawrence Journal*.

That's the right talk, and we trust  
there will be a unanimous expression  
of sentiment by the editor of the State  
in favor of the proposed convention.  
The grievance to the country press,  
when it comes to be realized, will be  
found to be insufferable, and must be  
redressed. The plea that the Post Of-  
fice Department must be self-sustain-  
ing is not sound. It is the people's de-  
partment and they will cheerfully sup-  
ply the deficiency for the sake of the  
benefits conferred. It was right to  
abolish the franking privilege, for Con-  
gressmen can well afford to pay their  
own postage, but to prohibit the free  
circulation of newspapers in the coun-  
ties where published, and compel editors  
to pay postage on their exchanges, is  
a blow aimed at the diffusion of  
knowledge to which neither the people  
nor the press will quietly submit.—  
Therefore we say let the convention be  
held, and let the publisher of every  
country paper, at least, in the State,  
consider it his duty to attend.

The Pittsburgh *Post's* recommenda-  
tion of Judge Black, for the vacant  
chief justiceship of the Supreme Court  
of the United States meets with gen-  
eral favor. President Grant should  
not perform a more graceful act, one  
which would be resented by the Bench,  
the Bar and the people with approval.  
If civil service reform means anything  
here is an opportunity to try it on.

**Massachusetts Mormonism.**

The Republican party, through the  
Chicago convention in 1860, declared  
that one of its twin relics of barbarism,  
Slavery and Mormonism. The  
late civil war disposed of the first  
man of these institutions, while the  
other continues to flourish, in the cho-  
sen seat of its stronghold, in all its  
original strength and vigor. Nor is  
this to be wondered at, since its benign  
influence has crossed the limits of Utah  
and spread itself among the unmarried  
women of moral and loyal Massachu-  
setts. In Lowell, the great show cen-  
ter of that godly commonwealth, a  
movement has been inaugurated by a  
numerous body of spinsters, who are  
deeply impressed with a holy horror  
for the numberless ills of old maidhood,  
which has for its object the passage of  
a law by the Legislature legalizing  
plural marriages. They propose that  
in view of the great numerical prepon-  
derance of females over males in that  
State, it may be declared lawful for a  
married man to invest in another wife  
"in cases where the first wife does not  
object." If the law which these enter-  
prising and business-like women de-  
mand should pass, then a married man  
in Lowell would be three justified in  
committing suicide rather than suffer  
a lingering death from the unceasing  
woolings of a regiment of aspiring dam-  
sels in the pursuit of matrimony under  
difficulties. This is not fancy, but a  
stubborn fact, for these Lowell women  
boldly declare, in their petition to the  
Legislature setting forth their grie-  
vances, that "they are willing to be the  
first to engage in the work of reform,"  
or, in plain English, that they will go  
for married women's husbands and cap-  
ture them if they can. All this is a  
fresh outcropping of the peculiar mor-  
als of the Bay State, and it will be interest-  
ing to learn what the solons of that  
state, when they meet, will do about it.

The following is a copy of the peti-  
tion prepared for submission to the  
Legislature by the unmarried women  
of Lowell:  
"LAWYERS, April 1873.—To the hon-  
orable senate and house of representa-  
tives of the commonwealth of Massachu-  
setts: The undersigned, citizens of the  
state, respectfully set forth the grievance  
of having a great number of our fellow-  
citizens who are unable to marry, and  
therefore are compelled to live in a  
state of celibacy, and in consequence  
are engaged in the occupations open  
to men, and are otherwise restricted in  
the opportunity of earning a living, and  
hereby suffer great loss of property,  
and are unable to support their families,  
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