The Centre Reporter,

FRED. KURTZ..... Editor.

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Democratic Ticket.

Sheriff—LEVI MUNSON.
Treasurer—D. A. MUSSER.
Prothonotary—AARON WILLIAMS.
Register—W. E. BURCHFIELD.
Recorder—WM. A. TOBIAS.
Commissioners—H. A. MINGLE,
—J. N. HALL.
Coroner—DR. JOS. ADAMS.
Auditors—JOS. GILLILAND.
—A. J. GREIST.

The democratic state ticket in California is elected by a plurality of 20,000.

We do not conceive how the Philadelphia Times makes the blunder of setting down the radical nominees of this county, as the democratic ticket. Look at the head of the Reporter Mr. Times, and set yourself right.

The democrats of Clinton county met in convention on 1st, and nominated S. R. Peale, esq., for senator, (subject to decision of district conference); William Parsons, jr., for district attorney; John Candor, sheriff; A. H. Strayer, treasurer; Jacob Gets, Hugh Shaw, commissioners; and D. M. Morris, J. H. Chatham, jr., for auditors. The delegates to the Erie convention were instructed for Col. A. C. Noyes for governor.

The democratic senatorial conference of this district, met at Bellefonte, on 2nd, and elected A. J. Quigley, of Clinton, delegate to the Erie convention, and instructed him for A. C. Noyes for governor.

The democratic state convention met at Erie, yesterday, Wednesday. As we go to press we have no intelligence of its doings. Will furnish proceedings in our next.

The efforts that the rads are making to defeat Daniel A. Musser, for Treasurer, might as well be directed against a solid wall of masonry. Mr. Musser will attend to the duties of the office faithfully; he a is man whose honesty and integrity none dare question. He never was anything else but an active, consistent democrat, always in the harness, and it would be ungrateful in any democrat to refuse to give him his vote.

The radical nominee for Register, is a Mr. Lehr, of Philipsburg. After convention adjourned, one of the delegates from that borough told us that he would not vote for Lehr, as he is not able to do his own business. How then can Lehr be entrusted with the important office of Register, in which business is transacted connected with the estates of our county. A man who can not manage his own business affairs successfully, is less capable of managing the affairs of the public in general.

An objection of this kind cannot be brought against Mr. Wm. A. Burchfield. He is honest, competent, poor, and a cripple, and a worthier and more deserving man could not have been placed in nomination by any party. Then choose between Lehr, the incompetent, and the worthy and competent Burchfield.

The swift-winged justice which overtook a parcel of young housebreakers, in Bellefonte, at our last court, may serve as a wholesome warning to other boys in Bellefonte as well as in other towns. Some of the boys who were sent to the penitentiary from that town a short time ago, were the terror of the place, and the guides to mislead the children of other parents, and bring them to the same bad end. It is a pity that young and tender youths like those referred to, should have the stigma of a penitentiary service attached to them, and make them outcasts from society—yet it was right, for it may be the means to save other boys from a similar fate, and thus render the citizen and his home safer, by a check that will be put upon youthful burglars. The boy who is just entering the A B C of thieving, will halt and reflect when he learns the fate of those older in crime, and a *man* may be the result instead of a career that will lead him to the gallows. The district attorney, Mr. Spangler, deserves credit, for doing his duty in this matter, and if the same promptness and summary proceedings were had in all cases of this kind, there would be less crime, and boys would have a wholesome terror of the law.

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC.

The golden state held her election on 2nd, and a sweeping democratic victory is the result. The democracy elect their state ticket by a large majority, have a gain of two congressmen, and a large majority in the legislature. Thus does the state that always adhered to democratic hard money give her verdict in favor of the good old party.

There were four complete state tickets in the field in California, the offices to be filled by the voters at large being nine in number. The republican ticket was headed by Timothy G. Phelps, for governor; the democratic by William Irwin, the present acting lieutenant; the independent by Hon. John Bidwell, an ex-member of congress, and the temperance ticket by W. E. Lovett. The independent candidate for lieutenant governor was Roumaldo Pacheco, who had been elected lieutenant governor as a republican in 1871, and became governor on March 4, last, by the election of Governor Newton Booth to the United States senate. At the presidential election of 1872 Grant had a majority of 13,302, and the republican state ticket was elected in 1871 by 5,061 majority. Previous to that year the state had gone republican and democratic by turns for some years. Grant's majority in 1868 having been only 506, while the democrats had nearly 10,000 majority the preceding year.

In the present state of mining 4,000 feet is a greater depth than is possible to mine coal. The deepest mines in England, which scarcely exceed 2,000 feet, possess a temperature of 85 degrees. At 3,000 feet the heat of the mines would be over 100 degrees, and at 4,000 feet it would be 120 degrees. Rapidly waving currents of air may reduce these temperatures several degrees, and compressed air may still further cool the workings; but newer discoveries in ventilation must be made before 4,000 feet can be reached.

Hon. Jefferson Davis's services at agricultural fairs at the West are still in active demand, which he seems perfectly willing to supply. He has just accepted an invitation to speak at De Soto, Jefferson county, Mo., and the St. Louis Republican says that the "Republicans are vieing with the Democrats to give him a hearty reception."

THE DECADE OF DECADENCE.

From 1865 to 1875, says the World, we have had ten years of nominal peace throughout the United States. The Radicals have ruled through all, and Grant through six of these years. And they between them have brought us—whither? A financial and industrial crisis, which began in 1873 with the ignominous collapse of two or three swollen Radical banking-houses, the pets and favorites of the party in power, has led us on to a financial and industrial catastrophe involving in one common ruin the East and the West, Massachusetts and California, our railways on land and our shipping on the sea.

The negroes who were to have been civilized and educated at the expense alike of the tax-payers of the whole country and of the fundamental principles of self-government, are relapsing into barbarism and planning here and there throughout the fairest regions of the republic new Haytis and Santo Domingos. Misery and lawlessness stalk hand in hand over the North and the West. Vagrants fast ripening into ruffians make the rural homes of New York and New England as insecure as frontier settlements. In this great metropolis of the nation, a laboring man was picked up on Wednesday night in a public park by the police, and on being carried to the hospital was found to be literally dying of starvation. This in a population of a million of souls and in a city to which for long years the pauper thousands of the Old World were taught to look as the New Jerusalem of honest labor. Meanwhile, at the head of the Government we have a self-indulgent soldier whom the war found eking out a humble and not altogether creditable existence in an obscure country town, by petty service in an obscure calling, and who is now reckoned by his associates with vulgar and shameless ostentation among the new made "millionaires" of the land. This head of the Government has for his right hand a Minister, also a "millionaire," Mr. Columbus Delano, who has been and is now openly arraigned as a public robber and the friend and protector of public robbers by men of his own political faith, but of stainless private and public repute. This is the record and this the result of Radicalism and of Grantism in these United States. How much longer is the disease to be left to mine its way unchecked through all the foundations of public order and of private prosperity?

NEW JERSEY'S TREASURER A DEFAULTER.

Josephus Sooy, Jr., the Republican Treasurer of the State of New Jersey, has been proven a defaulter to the State to a large amount, probably reaching $60,000 or $70,000. Some years ago he was a prominent member of the Methodist Church at Mount Holly, and was the possessor of considerable money, and quite a light in the Republican party. By a judicious expenditure of his funds he was elected Treasurer of the State in 1870, and for three successive terms of a year each. Last winter a Republican Senate and a Democratic House caused a dead-lock, which resulted in Mr. Sooy holding over.

The Mayor of Trenton, accompanied by Quartermaster General Wells, of New Jersey, arrived in Philadelphia, on 29, and, proceeding at once to the Central Station, obtained the assistance of a special officer, and, being evidently well acquainted with the habits and resorts of the defaulting Treasurer, spent the day in visiting a number of low taverns and houses of ill repute in search of him. About 5½ o'clock in the afternoon the party called at the house No. 508 Redwood street, to which at last he had been traced, but were unable to obtain admittance until the officer forced open the window shutter, and, raising the sash, jumped in. Sooy was found upstairs, in female society, such as it was, and gave evidence in his appearance of a long-continued debauch. He expressed his willingness to return to Trenton, and at once left for that city, via the West Philadelphia depot, in custody of the New Jersey officials. His whereabouts for two weeks back have been traced, part of which time he spent at a tavern at Eleventh street and Girard avenue, a couple of days at Harry Reihl's tavern, in the southern section of the city, and the rest at houses of prostitution. During all the time he has been spending a great deal of money, not only for liquors, but for jewelry and furniture, which he presented to the fair frail ones with whom he has chiefly passed his time.

RADICAL CORRUPTION.

Senator Thurman in a speech delivered at Mansfield, O., a few days ago, said: Is there a man here who has not heard of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier? Is there one of you who does not know, by sworn testimony taken before Congressional committees, that by the frauds of these companies, principally ruled and governed by certain members of Congress, the people of the United States are absolutely certain to lose not less than $50,000,000? Has any one of you forgotten that over $435,000 were used by these companies to procure the passage of an amendment to the railroad charter by the corruption of members of Congress—an amendment that surrendered the most important rights of the Government, and in the end entailed upon the people the loss to which I have referred? Is it necessary for me to produce the proof taken at the last session of Congress that over $700,000 were employed by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to procure from Congress an immense public subsidy? Must I read to you the testimony given before a Senate committee a few years since, to show that bribery of New York Custom-House officers had become an established usage? Or is it necessary to more than mention the prosecutions by the Government of merchants, great and small, charged with defrauding the revenue out of millions by smuggling or otherwise—not one of which frauds or offenses could have been committed had not Government officers assisted in its commission? Have you not heard of the practices of the whisky rings, defrauding the Government out of untold amounts of taxes, through the connivance and with the aid of purchased revenue officials? Must I do more than remind you that the official reports of responsible officers of your army and the statements of disinterested private citizens have clearly shown that, through the fraudulent practices of Indian agents and contractors, large numbers of Indians whom the Government is bound by treaty stipulations to support have lately been on the very verge of starvation, and the country thereby menaced with an Indian war? Is it not an indisputable fact that the appropriations for the Indians and the Indian Bureau are annually about $3,000,000 more than they were in 1860, and that through the frauds and peculations of "Indian rings," in collusion with Government officials, millions of this money are every year embezzled? Have you not heard how fraud, bribery and corruption existed in the Post-Office Department, under the very nose, so to speak of the Postmaster-General himself—frauds and offenses so gross as to necessitate not only the dismissal of the detected officials, but also their criminal prosecution in a court of justice? Have you not read of the frequent thefts in the Treasury, from the abstraction of a trifling sum of fractional currency to a larceny of over $40,000 in a lump? Need I do more than refer to the long list of defaulters in almost every branch of the public service, and whose defalcations in the last fourteen years amounted, at the lowest computation, to millions of dollars? Must I again remind you that not even the Department of Justice has been free from taint, and that, under the late Attorney-General, officers whose duty it was to prosecute the guilty were greater criminals than the men they prosecuted?

HEAVY LOSS IN THE SINKING FUND.

DANGER OF MORE! NO SECURITY.

Last week we re-published a statement showing that $11,120.98 of the State sinking fund were deposited with two broken banks at Erie and Franklin. Both of these broken concerns long ago wound up and are out of existence. The sum named is therefore a total loss and an effort will be made to saddle it on the people, although the State Treasurer clears not less than one hundred thousand dollars annually upon the people's money.

But this is not all the money belonging to the sinking fund that is lost. The firm of G. F. Mason & Co., of Towanda, which has $5,000 of the people's money, is also broken and out of business, and this swells the loss to over $16,000. How much more is lost? If a few more such failures as that of Jay Cooke & Co., and Duncan, Sherman & Co., occur, the half or the whole of the sinking fund of this State may be lost for a day, for, confessedly, the State Treasurer takes no security for these deposits.

If no loss occurs, the Treasurer receives a large bonus for the deposits which he appropriates to his private use. If loss does occur are the people to be charged with it? If not, why are the lost sums noted above paraded by Mackey as a part of the sinking fund.

The People's National Bank of Philadelphia, a notorious "ring" institution of that city, has nearly FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the sinking fund on hand, upon which it banks and draws a heavy interest, *and yet gives the State no security!* It often has much larger amounts.

Mackey is himself, or was, the cashier of the Allegheny National Bank at Pittsburgh, and that concern has nearly THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the sinking fund on hand, upon which it banks and draws a heavy interest, *and yet gives the State no security!*

Over a million of the people's money is now in the hands of bankers and brokers, without security, a part of which is already lost and all which may be in a day. And it is kept there in this careless manner for the sole profit of the Treasury ring and to enable them to raise money to keep the Republican party in power!!

If losses occur the people are called upon to bear them, directly or indirectly. If none occur they are still required to pay over a hundred thousand dollars annually of interest on State debt upon bonds that should have been redeemed by this money instead of being deposited in banks!!

The legislative investigating committee should *at once* take up this subject, subpoena the bankers, and require them to tell upon what terms they have the money and what the State has to rely upon for security that it will be repaid. —*Bloomsburg Columbian.*

After reading, says the Times, the admirable charge of Judge Pershing in the case of the Commissioners of Schuylkill county, who were convicted on Thursday last of misdemeanor in office, it seems like a positive robbery to take that gentleman from the bench by making him a candidate for Governor, even while it must be admitted that he has clearly earned promotion. The commissioners, of whom there were three, Valentine Benner, Moses Hine and Patrick Conroy, were severally charged with having negligently and corruptly performed their duties, and one of them, Conroy, with having an interest in the construction of a barn attached to the county almshouse. The evidence, which was rather disjointed and vague, was made singularly clear and connected by the judge's charge. As a body, the commissioners were shown to have awarded a contract without advertising, and to have passed and approved bills that were "lumped," and in which the charges were exaggerated, while Conroy was proved to have actually done work for the county while concealing his identity behind the thin disguise of his wife's name. He only was charged with corruption, the other commissioners having simply erred from ignorance and acted with negligence. Judge Pershing however held to the letter of the law and enforced it upon the minds of the jurymen, that public officials were bound to know the law, and that it is their duty to ascertain all the facts of a given case, and that if they do not, and are negligent, they are guilty of a penal offence. Upon this charge conviction was had, and a very wholesome precedent established, which we hope to see followed in Philadelphia before many years have elapsed.

The investigation into the canal frauds of New York have borne their first fruit in the disgorging of about $12,000 by Lewis J. Bennett, who participated in one of the fraudulent awards for extra work. Gov. Tilden seems to be doing excellent work for the people of New York. It is certainly much to be regretted that we cannot have such a man for governor of Pennsylvania. Notwithstanding that the partisans of Hartranft claim that he has been an excellent governor, we regret that we can point to no act of reform that has distinguished his administration. There has been abundant opportunity, but it has not been improved. If a Tilden could be found in this state it would be money in the people's pocket to trade Hartranft for him. In fact it would be profitable to trade Hartranft for almost any man that is not owned by the Cameron ring.

Philadelphia, September 6.—The fifth letter of the Welsh series is in type and will appear to-morrow. It gives a history of the Red Cloud reservation. The first agent was not nominated by Mr. Church, but by General Logan, for eminent political services, and then began the fraudulent practices. The letter shows how agents are sent away from their reservations, and fraudulent vouchers signed by employees and paid, and no reclamation made when agents give notice of the fraud.

A letter from the Interior Department to the first church agent for Red Cloud shows that D. J. McConn, the well known freight contractor, was sent at the request of the Nebraska Senators and Representatives. Mr. Welsh says he is satisfied that the church exercised due diligence, but no agents in exposed situations, unsupported by missionaries or teachers, can long resist the wiles of the Indian Ring, backed as it is by the Interior Department.

A correspondent of the Williamsport Gazette writing from Centre county in regard to republican prospects says "the republicans have a great deal to fear on the state issue on account of the threatening proportions of the temperance element. The county was strongly local option when Governor Hartranft vetoed the bill, and back in the Bald Eagle valley and in Bellefonte the temperance ticket is claiming from 500 to 1,000 votes. If this hope of the temperance men who are in large measure drawn from the republican party be realized, Hartranft will receive a sharp blow in this quarter, for the temperance men forgetting the large share that the democratic house of representatives had in the passage of the obnoxious measure, purpose to visit upon Hartranft's head the punishment for signing it."

Preparatory to the Centennial the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are rebuilding and repairing the stations and houses along the entire line.

The passenger conductors on the Pennsylvania Railroad are compelled to wear satchels in which all the company's property, in possession of the conductor, is to be carried when on duty. The satchel contains a compartment for the reception of tickets, into which all tickets must be dropped, through an aperture just large enough to receive them. This compartment is locked, and keys are kept at each end of the road to unlock it. They are also compelled to wear pocketless uniforms. These uniforms are said to be so unpopular that several conductors have tendered their resignations.

The Mercer Press says: "Rev. Audley Browne, the temperance candidate for Governor, has been granted a two months leave of absence by his church in New Castle. Here is Hartranft's opportunity to challenge Browne to meet him before the people on his approval of Local Option repeal."

Memphis, September 6.—Jefferson Davis left at noon to attend the agricultural fair at Desota, Mo. He goes thence to St. Louis, Kansas City and Fulton and will extend his visit to Colorado.

A petition for the pardon of Edwin S. Stokes convicted on a charge of shooting James Fish, has been sent to the Governor.

Specials from Central Illinois state that great numbers of grasshoppers were seen in the air in that section on Saturday flying at a considerable height. They have not as yet done any damage. It is affirmed by some that they are the Kansas hoppers.

England is passing through a general depression owing to an absense of business.

Trouble is likely to arise between Secretary Bristow and Internal Revenue Commissioner Pratt, in regard to certain rulings touching the collection of revenue.

WHERE THE TAXES GO.

THE PALE FACES ROBBED AS WELL AS THE INDIANS.

Columbus Considered with Reference to His Landaulets and Geraniums.

The following particulars with regard to the interior management of the Interior Department are extracted from a letter of Mr. Samuel Walker, lately a department employee, whose character is vouched for by Mr William Welsh and other distinguished citizens. They illustrate the kind of republican administration which the people of Pennsylvania are asked to endorse at the polls in November. Mr. Walker says:

Secretary Delano's office has at the government expense four carriages and five horses. These are attended to by one foreman of stable, at $840 per annum; one watchman, at $720 per annum; two stable hands, at $600 per annum each, and five drivers at $720 per annum each. The cost of harness and repairs, repairs of carriages, etc., for six months was reported to have been $2,100. At the same rate for the balance of the year the secretary's office alone would cost for carriages and horses about $9,000 per annum. The secretary, doubtless, does not use all the horses and carriages himself exclusively, it makes no difference to the taxpayer, who pays for them. I am credibly informed that one of the carriages, a driver and two horses have been at Mount Vernon, Ohio, for the past four months, and that the driver's wife, who is employed in the patent office, draws his pay during his absense. None of these things could take place without the absolute knowledge and concurrence of the secretary and his assistant, who thus concur in and profit by the misappropriation of public moneys, while crippled soldiers starve that they may have able bodied stable hands.

In addition to this laudaulet accommodation for the secretary's office and friends in and out of the department, the land, patent, pension and Indian offices have horses and carriages, costing enormously for their support.

Besides this there is another expense incurred under the supervision of Mr. Noad, one of Mr. Delano's confidental assistants, which is only for the benefit of the secretaries, their wives and friends. That is a geranium and boquet nursery. To attend to this an assistant engineer is acting foreman gardner, two gardners at $720 each, and the services of nearly ten laborers are needed. In addition to the flower garden the grass plots around the department are attended to by this costly force, with the aid of still another supervisor, who is paid as engineer; the whole force costing more than $10,000 per annum. The report of expenditures show that purchases of flower pots, etc., made at public expense.

Here, then, we have payments made for services not contemplated by congress and clear violations of law, without the slightest shadow of an excuse as to the existence of any public exigency requiring it, and I call attention to them because they indicate the general method practiced in the interior department, under the administration of Mr. Delano, and to show that he is capable of committing breaches of law and of his high trust to his own benefit.

This profligate expenditure pervades every branch of the service under his control; but the Indian service comes up more prominently before the public, because the robbery of the Indians nearly always entails bloodshed and the costly movements of the bodies of troops in the remote frontier.

It is a singular fact connected with the Indian service that no report adverse to the interests of ring agents or contractors has ever been acted on except to appoint a commission, which invariably reported in favor of the ring and against the unfavorable reports have been suppressed. No better example can be furnished than M'Cann's transportation contract for 1873-4-5-6. In 1873-4 it was found that M'Cann charged the government for carrying goods 152 miles, the actual distance traveled being ninety. Subsequently, under a new contract, made necessary by the removal of the Red Cloud agency, he was allowed pay for a distance of 212 miles while the department has the evidence of M'Cann's wagon master, sub contractors and a Red Cloud employee, showing the distance to be much less. The loss by that single operation was over $44,000. And Mr. Delano knew the facts personally, for he got them directly through the chief clerk of the Indian office as well as officially from the board of Indian commissioners. The same distance was paid for the succeeding year at a corresponding loss to the public purse. M'Cann's contract for the current fiscal year should be just cause for impeachment against the contracting officers of the interior department. The contract was let to him from Omaha, thus throwing out the lowest bidders for wagon transportation, from Cheyenne to Red Cloud agency, which was the kind of transportation advertised for. By law the Union Pacific railroad is compelled to carry government goods without cash payment, the corporation being indebted to the United States. Economy and the public interest demanded that this law should be carried out and all government freight carried for the government as far as possible on that road. By making Mr. M'Cann contractor the government is cheated out of the cash paid for transportation from Omaha to Cheyenne, and the law was violated in not giving the contract to the lowest bidder.

If any one supposes that such violations of law were permitted or aided in by the officers of the interior department, thus risking repution and position from mere motives of friendship, then he will have read the history of the interior department for the past four years with little profit.

The history of the $750,000 appropriated for Teton Sioux, who appeared and disappeared in two short years, is still fresh in the minds of the people.

The more recent appropriation of $300,000 fo Cheyenne prisoners at Leavenworth, without any intention of bringing them there is before the people.

The discovery of Northern Sioux to take the place of Tetons, who existed only while the appropriation held out, and the urgent representation of Mr. Delano to Congress in their behalf are well known.

The payment of $50,000 of Osage Indian funds to lobbyists in Washington has been told of.

The appropriation of $60,000 to pay claims for which receipts were in the Treasury, as the Interior Department was officially informed, is also a matter of history.

These are a few of the irregularities, to call them no harder name, which have brought the administration of Indian affairs into well deserved disrepute. And they were all "jobs" which a little honesty would have strangled in their inception. And we have the degrading spectable of a cabinet officer descending to petty peculations in using public servants and appliances to save private expenditures and having his high office trailed in the mud to serve a low greed of gain. The example he sets is followed by those around him. Private houses are fitted up by mechanics paid by government. Furniture is procured and carpets supplied which are charged to the contingent fund. Large shipments of public property have been made to a distant point, and, in short, wholesale robbery has been committed. Messengers have been taken away from the department on long trips as body servants, and some are now performing private service in Washington. Other persons of both sexes have traveled at public expense on these missions. Even this is not the worst that may be said of some of Mr. Delano's assistants.

THE CALIFORNIA BANK.

The California bank collapse involves a complete revolution in the political as well as the business affairs of that state. For years this institution has been the monopolist of public enterprises, the destroyer of private capitalists, the dictator of public policy, the source of political honors, and generally the potential ruler of the business, the politics, and society of the Pacific coast. It has made the governor, senator, and congressmen of California and Nevada, and through their influence dictated the policy to be pursued on many important questions of national as well as state interest. Its influence was also great in Oregon and the territories, the future of many of which it expected to control. Everybody was compelled to pay tribute to the Bank of California or go under. It put its hand on every enterprise which promised big results, and compelled it, either to let the bank in for the lion's share or be crushed. Its vast capital and the prestige of long continued success made men afraid to oppose it, and it thus obtained control of railroads, steamboats and mining operations, and had even gone largely into building the grand new Palace hotel in San Francisco, which is to astonish the world when completed. It backed the New Jersey mining company in its fight against M'Garrahan, as the vast interests involved in that one thing will account for the complexion of many senators and representatives sent to congress. Since the days of the United States bank, no such monopoly has existed in this country; and it is a good thing that it has been destroyed, for the new men who cornered and brought it to the ground shall not, in their turn, attempt to wield a like power.

It is singular how at last this financial and political monster was brought to grief, and now that it is done, we can see that it was, perhaps, done by the only class of men who could be expected to do it—men suddenly grown rich by the speculations of "Big Bonanza." Capital is conservative and timid. California holds a good many rich men, but when such men look at the risks of a conflict with such a power they prefer to hold on to what they have rather than fly to evils that they know not of. Here come along, however, a common laborer and two bar keepers of a few years ago, who, in the rapid development of the Consolidated Virginia and Big Bonanza, find themselves suddenly possessed of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice—one of them being called worth $75,000,000—that is so rich that an army of men could not count it out dollar for dollar in a generation's life time. These are just the fellows to combine a little of their spending money, $7,000,000 for instance, in an opposition bank, and play for a corner. They put Ralston and his big California bank in a hole, and there kept them. The men who did this are called by the names of O'Brian, Flood and J. W. Mackey, and the story of Aladdin, with his wonderful lamp, sinks into nothing beside their biographies. Will they be wise enough to do a legitimate business, and let the rest of the world live, or like the proverbial "beggar on horseback, ride to the devil."—*Washington Critic.*

WOMEN AT THE BOTTOM OF SOCIETY'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

The London Times says, in an article on English society of to-day: It must always be with pain and delicacy and hesitation that we make any allusion to those who are supposed to be less able to defend themselves and the more under just authority, as well, it might be added, as almost sinned against. But one remark must be made. Even on the most superficial survey of society, whether in the great furnace of the metropolis or in the lesser fires of provincial and rural life, who can shut his eyes to the lamentable fact that the gentler and kinder sex have a very great deal to do with that boundless and ruinous extravagance which introduces all the vices and disables all the virtues, even to decay and extinction? It may be the necessity or duty of some to spend princely fortunes in princely pomp and luxury; if so, they are only to be pitied for the difficulty of doing it gracefully, and redeeming material waste with personal refinement. But in this great town, and each season more than the last, there are thousands and thousands who are manifestly spending far more than their circumstances will allow. For very much of this deep, widespread, and still spreading evil the women are answerable. It is they who dress at a rate far beyond their income; they who insist upon the best houses in the best neighborhood; they who must have equipages for all uses, times and places; they who cannot abate their manifold requirements even when the family increases and nobler cares should take the place of childish things. Of course the men have their besetting sins and their pet extravagances, sometimes very costly; and they have often the still greater fault of not explaining their pecuniary affairs to their wives with manly candor or common business like accuracy. They do not make the wife a confident and fellow-counsellor. But there cannot be a doubt that in it a great majority of houses the lady knows quite enough to see, with a very little reflection, that she is driving her husband and family into straitness and embarrassment, with the risk of ruin. People must have very many and very good acres, or very good investments indeed, to be able to spend often the rental of a good estate in in a single entertainment, a dressmaker's or an upholsterer's bill, a house at a fashionable watering place, a prolonged Continental tour, a necklace, or some other top. Yet women are such creatures of rivalry and display that they cannot help a sort of triumph over those who are less fortunate or less spirited, and so are continually foremost to inflame a pernicious rivalry. What can their husbands do? They submit, perhaps. They skulk, perhaps. They more commonly cast about for ways and means and as they hear and learn more, they are more apt to take counsel from despair, and give themselves up to the stream in which they are floating helpessly. They cannot be worse than they are; they may be better. So they speculate—that is, they gamble. They soon find they are victims, and set it down to their simplicity or their scruples. By and by they wake the discovery that in such an affair it is better to be at the head than at the tail; better to be on the right side of the wall; better to be in the ring than an outsider. So they press inwards, give and take confidences, and in time are millionaires, or bankrupts and exiles.

CHILD-LIFE IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

By M. L. Sherman.

"Tell me something of the child-life in India?" asked a lady of a returned missionary.

"There is so little to tell," was the sad reply. "Children there do not play and laugh and sing as the children here do. They do not seem to have games nor playthings. One can scarcely conceive of a little girl here who does not play with dolls; but there, poor native children do not have even a rag baby, nor substitute of any kind for a doll. Some girls who once received from the missionaries, as a holiday present, European dolls, were in ecstacies. Even women are pleased with such a present more than any other thing that can be given them.

"When a boy is born, the father makes a great rejoicing and gives presents to his friends, in proportion to his station in life. The birth of a girl, according to their religion, is a curse upon the family, and is never alluded to. If one asks a father how many children he has, if there are three girls and two boys, he will tell you he has two children. Only the boys are counted. Girls are considered a curse, because by law of their religion the father is obliged to find a husband for every daughter under severe punishment after death, from which females, having no souls are exempt. For this reason children are betrothed when mere infants. The betrothed and marriage are each attended with numerous, troublesome and expensive ceremonies, all of which must be conducted by a priest who receives a fee for every step he takes in the proceeding. The girl does not usually see her future husband until the marriage, and, of course, is not consulted in the matter. While she is a mere infant herself she takes care of a younger child, and is relieved from this only to do some greater drudgery. Swarms of naked little ones roll about in the open air, without games or glees, sometimes stupidly drawing figures in the sand and sometimes joining in a monotonous dance. There are no playhouses, no play-furniture, not even broken bits of old dishes to suggest playing 'mother,' or 'visit,' or 'keep house;' games that fill so much space in the lives of children in a Christian land.

"The education of the girls is wholly domestic, unless we except the 'nautch,' or dancing-girls, who are taught to read sufficiently to learn the poetry which they are to sing. When this is learned—and the dancing—they become slaves to the rich, where they may well envy their sisters who are destined to domestic slavery, and by whom they are held in scorn and reproach.

"At the latest the betrothed girl is married by the time she is fourteen, having been a slave to her brothers and father since her babyhood. No wonder children in India, particularly girls, do not play.

"The boys are sent to school as long as the means of the father will allow—and such a school! If an American boy were traveling in that country he would be likely to hear the school before he would see it, and, seeing it, would scarcely imagine what it was.

"In a 'pile'—an excavation of ground open on all sides, but covered overheard—sits the teacher, crosslegged. His boys are seated around him in the same posture. If they have not yet learned their letters, there is a basket of sand near, where the master draws a letter and the boys copy it until they have attained sufficient skill to entitle them to a slate. If they can read, they may be conning a lesson in their queer oilcloth books, which consist of prepared leaves loosely strung on two strings. They learn to 'read, write and cipher,'—a little of each only compared with what an American boy learns before he is twelve years of age. In arithmetic they do not 'carry one for every ten,' as we do, but write down the whole amount, and proceed in a very clumsy, laborious way, unless they have learned the Arabic method from European teachers.

"It is when the school is engaged in a reading exercise, which is the greater part of the time, that it may be heard before it is seen. The teacher, in a high sing song tone, reads a portion from his book, and all the boys, in the same key, repeat it after him. The book is usually one of native poetry, which is their chief study and the text of their religion. Most of the time in school is spent in memorizing this poetry, and the amount committed is astonishing. Children of different castes never attend the same school.

"The low caste boy leaves school to help in whatever work his father does. Sometimes he is in the shop, sometimes in the rice-field, and sometimes in the top of a palm-tree, where he cuts off the topmost buds and suspends a vessel to catch the sap from which is made their favorite drink.

"There is no choice of trades. The shoemaker's son will be a shoemaker, the baker's son will be a baker. Only in the land where parents believe in Him who took little children in his arms and blessed them, is there any true child-life."—*N. Y. Observer.*

The Rev. S. Malone, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, in Brooklyn, New York, on Sunday last, in speaking of the parochial schools, paid an earnest tribute to the efficiency of our public schools. He said he never had spoken a word against them, for he knew the great good they had done, and the benefits which they had conferred on the people of this country. Had it not been for these schools we should not, he asserted, have such a powerful government as that which we now possess. Notwithstanding this commendation of our public schools, the reverend gentleman urged his parishioners to send their children to the parochial schools. The Church desired it, and, as a minister of that Church, he was bound to obey its commands. He said that, as they could not have a division of the money for educational purposes, it appeared to him that there could not be found, in accordance with all principles of justice and right, a better system than we now have in our public schools.

It is reported that the leaders of the Herzegovinian insurrection have agreed upon a manifesto demanding the independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina under a Christian prince, to be chosen from one of the European dynasties.

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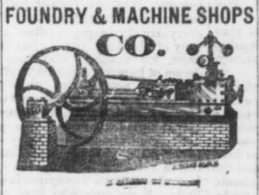

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