

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Chicago bonds nearly 500 bar rooms. -Wacoiana bellows go to ball on snow shoes. -The value of horses exported from England last year was nearly a million of dollars. -For stealing a steer in San Francisco boy got 3 years and 3 months.

-Flour is selling at Jeffersonville, Texas, at \$2 and 50 per barrel. -The appetite is in Nevada, and spreading southwards. -Hanging committees are called "string bands" in Kansas.

-A Kansas dentist offers to exchange teeth for all kinds of country produce. -The Knights of the Golden Eagle. -This of boys frozen to death in the North-west are being converted into ice cream.

-Lovers will burn 4,000 barrels of corn this winter. -A Georgia burglar broke into the State prison and robbed one of the inmates. -The French case concerning 31,260 mules taken by the way you shut a door.

-The town of Sargent, in Kansas, had three murders before it was ten days old. -One hundred and six divorcees were granted in Connecticut last year. -Board in the Nebraska State penitentiary is a new egg, judging inside.

-A lady kind of grasshopper has appeared in Vermont. -Extensive sponge beds have been discovered off the California coast. -A Putney (Vt.) lady, aged 82, wishes four miles to church every Sunday.

-Medist reports that the ruminant has been steadily increasing within 5 years. -They made small-pox an excuse for prohibiting public worship at Mt. Sterling, Ky. -The leading editor of the New York Herald is a man who has been in the habit of drinking water in the country.

-Murderers are admitted to bail in some parts of Iowa, but chicken thieves are lying on sight. -Michigan produced 118 pairs of twins last year. -Dorsey, the new senator from Arkansas, is only 20.

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REPORT OF THE POLAND COMMITTEE.

On our first page will be found the main features of the Report of the special committee of the House, raised to inquire into the alleged bribery of Congress through the machinery of the Credit Mobilier. The Report is not a fair one by any means, and is made more in the interest of crime than in the interest of justice. It finds Ames and Brooks guilty, but applies the whitewash brush to a dozen of other Ames or Brooks. The testimony against Dawes, Garfield, Bingham, Scofield, Hooper and Kelley, all members of the House, and all prominent Radical party leaders, was as positive as possible could be. To attempt to whitewash these men, then, and to cover up and palliate their crime, is an outrage upon decency and justice, and is creditable to Judge Poland, the chairman of the investigating committee.

Judge Poland is himself a strong partisan, and no doubt he felt that the exposures made by his committee, were calculated not only to ruin the guilty men exposed, but the Radical party also, of which they are the leaders. A desire to save his party, then, induced Judge Poland to screen guilty. But the people of all parties have made their verdict, and they pronounce the men whose names were mentioned, GUILTY. And who are these guilty men who have been voting millions of acres of the people's lands for the rich corporations for pay? Colfax is the Vice President, Wilson is the Vice President-elect, Harlan is a U. S. Senator, and editor of Grant's Washington organ, Patterson, Allison and Logan are Senators, Dawes is chairman of the Ways and Means committee in the House, Garfield is chairman of Appropriations, Bingham is chairman of the Judiciary, Scofield is chairman of the Naval committee, Hooper is chairman on Banking and Currency, and Kelley is on several of the most important committees in the House. It will be seen that they are all men of ability, and who stand at the very head and front of the Republican-Credit-Mobilier party. They are the leaders, the representatives of their party. If we ask honest Republicans whether they will continue to give countenance and support to a party whose leaders are shown to be corrupt to the core? These leaders would sell their country for a better price than they would sell for money. We want the people to beware! Our country and its institutions are in danger. We are the most disgraced nation on the face of the earth. The professions of Radical leaders from the first were false and deceptive, and were made the better to enable them to steal. The late rebellion could have been avoided, but grasping politicians wanted to rob the people, and hence they started war. The war could have been brought to a close inside of two years, but it was continued to the end of four years purpose, and for speculative purposes. Had Stanton been hanged when he betrayed McClellan, he would have received the fate that a traitor deserved, but he was not even censured; indeed he was applauded for his treason. But he is regarded as the hero of the war, because his own executioner, he commits six times what it should have cost, for the reason that for every dollar legitimately spent five dollars were stolen by just such men as are now under disgrace.

Last of all, the people reflect! They have been nursing rebels! Their means have been stolen by hundreds of millions by a set of scoundrels who preached "loyalty" and religion for the purpose of attracting attention from their deceptions upon the treasury. We repeat, let the people reflect.

Caldwell ousted. Caldwell of Kansas, we suppose, has voted out of the Senate. The influence of Grant is favorable to the Senator, and if this influence is used with energy, Caldwell may retain his seat. He is regarded as the right hand man of the administration in the Senate, and next to Sherman, (who received \$10,000 to vote away the public lands to rich rail-roads), has had a powerful influence with Grant. But to the report of the Senate committee.

The committee of the Senate committee on privileges and elections on the Caldwell case concludes as follows: "Taking the testimony altogether, the committee cannot find the evidence in support of some members of the legislature for their votes, and money promised to others as a bribe, was not paid and offered to others who did not accept it." By the constitution each house of congress has the right to regulate the elections, returns and qualifications of its members. If a person elected to the Senate has not the constitutional qualifications, the election is void. The committee on fraud and corruption, the jurisdiction to examine and determine upon the conduct of its members, and other clause of the constitution authorizes the Senate to expel a member by a two-thirds vote.

The question of whether a Senator may be expelled are not limited or defined, but rest in the sound discretion of the Republic. It has been a subject of discussion in our history, and the result of the validity of his election, and a majority of the opinion that they go to the validity of his election and that the effect to make it void.

Wherefore the committee recommended to the Senate the adoption of the following resolution: "Resolved, That Alexander Caldwell was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States by the legislature of the State of Kansas." Vice President Colfax and Kansas President-elect Wilson, had the brazen impudence to lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia recently, despite their connection with the infamous Credit Mobilier robbery. Not satisfied with their exposure, they have been writing to "steal the liverty of heaven to serve the devil in." Colfax and Wilson, notwithstanding their brazen impudence, are not so contemptible as the officers of the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia, who invited them to be present at their meeting. It really looks as if this Association was to be used to bolster up the ruined reputations of men, who, if justice could overtake them, would be in the penitentiary. Not much wonder that infidelity is on the increase in our country, when we see our religious organizations, and their denunciations and threats to bolster up their infamous characters.

NO INCREASE IN SALARIES.

We are glad to find that Butler's bill, for increasing the salary of the President to \$50,000 a year, that of Congress to \$8,000, and certain other officials in proportion, meets with some opposition. The opposition will increase as the measure is investigated. There is no necessity of this increase. The pay of members of Congress is now \$5,000, and the proposition is to nearly double it. This is asked on the grounds that the pay is not sufficient to meet expenses and compensate them for their time. This excuse is all trash. If they paid \$20 a week for board, all the year round, and many of them do not do that, it would leave \$4,000 a year to go upon. But as a general thing the two Houses of Congress are not in session over ten months in the two years, not one half the time. The present pay sufficed when war prices were charged for everything, and it cost more for living and clothing than now. Not one third of the members of Congress can make \$3000 a year at home at any occupation they engage in. To go to Congress on this pay is a perfect stroke of good luck to modern Congressmen. We admit that most men who go to Congress contract expensive habits, but it can hardly be expected that the people should furnish them means to gratify their luxurious tastes. There is no lack of candidates at \$5000 a year; and the doctrine that higher pay procures a better class of public servants is not warranted by the facts, for the men now sent to Congress are not the equals of those who served on \$8 a day. Sending men to Congress appears to be only the stepping stone to handsome speculations, judging from the history of the Credit Mobilier and other investigations. Congressmen, who are paid \$5000 a year, to be shown how to make an honest penny, should not only be satisfied with their compensation, but be very thankful to boot that the people put them into the way of mending their fortunes without expense to themselves.

The same reasons, substantially, argue against an increase of the President's salary. It amounts to \$70 a day, with nearly all the servant hire, horse rent and fuel found by the government. It has supported all former Presidents in honor and dignity, when prices were higher than now—and some of them saved part of their salary. If a President is disposed to be extravagant it is not reasonable that the people should meet all his expenses. Like Congressmen some of our later Presidents have found the office a stepping stone to private fortune; and the present incumbent is not so hard pushed as to require his salary to be doubled. There is no possible danger of the wolf ever approaching his door. The Presidential office should be maintained as one of honor, exclusively, and not of profit; and whenever the candidate for this exalted position is led to inquire "what will it pay?" both the office and the office are degraded. If mercenary motives cannot be kept out of Congress let us at all events keep them away from the White House.

LOUISIANA. The president of the Senate shall in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives open all the certificates, and the votes shall be counted. So says the Constitution; but so said the Senate the other day in regard to the vote of Louisiana. It has been asked, and we think very pertinently, did not the State of Louisiana vote for Grant and Wilson; but did it vote for no one? If the certificate under its own Great Seal—the only way a State signs its name or attests its public documents. Suppose there were allegations of irregularity, who made Congress a ruler and a judge over sovereign States? If such power is lodged in Congress it must be by virtue of some clause in the Constitution; we have searched that instrument in vain for it. If the certificate of Louisiana can be ignored and the Great Seal of that State put upon, then may a dying Congress in the last throes of its existence, reject just such votes as may be necessary in order to elect the majority candidates. There is a time when discussion must cease and decision become final. In the case in hand, the period had arrived when the Governor had affixed the Seal of the State to the certificate. There was no legal authority to go behind that. If the Governor erred, he was responsible to the State, not to Congress, for his error. Any such rule as the one adopted at Washington a few days ago, places the power to determine in the hands of Congress. In such a case the vote by the people is an idle and unmeaning folly.

Happily the rejection of the vote of Louisiana worked no difference in the result. Had it done so, the miserable frauds who rule us would have been held to a terrible responsibility.

SPAIN A REPUBLIC.—King Amadeus, on Wednesday last week, abdicated the Spanish throne, and King Amadeus, at once resolved to establish a Republic. So far there has been no disorder. In his message of abdication the King stated that he had maturely considered the step he was about to take, and had firmly resolved upon it. When he accepted the crown, he did so under the belief that the loyalty of the people who had called him would compensate for the inexperience which he brought to his task. It is found that herein he was deceived.

If the enemies who had best his path had been foreigners he would have taken the course now determined upon; but they are Spaniards. By them Spain has been kept in perpetual disquiet. All his efforts to quiet her or put an end to the intrigues which were the source of her agitation had proved unavailing. It was not enough that he had a partisan support. He had no wish to remain on the throne as the king of a party. He therefore announced his abdication on behalf of himself and his heirs.

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SPAIN A REPUBLIC.—King Amadeus, on Wednesday last week, abdicated the Spanish throne, and King Amadeus, at once resolved to establish a Republic. So far there has been no disorder. In his message of abdication the King stated that he had maturely considered the step he was about to take, and had firmly resolved upon it. When he accepted the crown, he did so under the belief that the loyalty of the people who had called him would compensate for the inexperience which he brought to his task. It is found that herein he was deceived.

If the enemies who had best his path had been foreigners he would have taken the course now determined upon; but they are Spaniards. By them Spain has been kept in perpetual disquiet. All his efforts to quiet her or put an end to the intrigues which were the source of her agitation had proved unavailing. It was not enough that he had a partisan support. He had no wish to remain on the throne as the king of a party. He therefore announced his abdication on behalf of himself and his heirs.

COLFAX'S "EXPLANATION" is almost universally disbelieved. He deserves no credit. It now appears that his first denial in his speech at South Bend was a crafty equivocation—a lie. In the denouement of his speech he meant it to be received by the public.

NO INCREASE IN SALARIES.

We are glad to find that Butler's bill, for increasing the salary of the President to \$50,000 a year, that of Congress to \$8,000, and certain other officials in proportion, meets with some opposition. The opposition will increase as the measure is investigated. There is no necessity of this increase. The pay of members of Congress is now \$5,000, and the proposition is to nearly double it. This is asked on the grounds that the pay is not sufficient to meet expenses and compensate them for their time. This excuse is all trash. If they paid \$20 a week for board, all the year round, and many of them do not do that, it would leave \$4,000 a year to go upon. But as a general thing the two Houses of Congress are not in session over ten months in the two years, not one half the time. The present pay sufficed when war prices were charged for everything, and it cost more for living and clothing than now. Not one third of the members of Congress can make \$3000 a year at home at any occupation they engage in. To go to Congress on this pay is a perfect stroke of good luck to modern Congressmen. We admit that most men who go to Congress contract expensive habits, but it can hardly be expected that the people should furnish them means to gratify their luxurious tastes. There is no lack of candidates at \$5000 a year; and the doctrine that higher pay procures a better class of public servants is not warranted by the facts, for the men now sent to Congress are not the equals of those who served on \$8 a day. Sending men to Congress appears to be only the stepping stone to handsome speculations, judging from the history of the Credit Mobilier and other investigations. Congressmen, who are paid \$5000 a year, to be shown how to make an honest penny, should not only be satisfied with their compensation, but be very thankful to boot that the people put them into the way of mending their fortunes without expense to themselves.

The same reasons, substantially, argue against an increase of the President's salary. It amounts to \$70 a day, with nearly all the servant hire, horse rent and fuel found by the government. It has supported all former Presidents in honor and dignity, when prices were higher than now—and some of them saved part of their salary. If a President is disposed to be extravagant it is not reasonable that the people should meet all his expenses. Like Congressmen some of our later Presidents have found the office a stepping stone to private fortune; and the present incumbent is not so hard pushed as to require his salary to be doubled. There is no possible danger of the wolf ever approaching his door. The Presidential office should be maintained as one of honor, exclusively, and not of profit; and whenever the candidate for this exalted position is led to inquire "what will it pay?" both the office and the office are degraded. If mercenary motives cannot be kept out of Congress let us at all events keep them away from the White House.

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