The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1874.

OFFICE REMOVED.

The office of the CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN will hereafter be in Pie's Opera House, on Market street, between Second and Third. The business office will be found to the left of the main entrance, on the second floor, where all our old and new patrons are invited to call. The press and composing rooms are on the third floor.

SHOULD BE NOMINATED.—It gives us unalloyed satisfaction to know that Mr. Chester Munson, of Philipsburg, is before the Democracy of Mother Centre as a candidate for Assembly. We hope to see him nominated and elected.

SYMPATHY.—The Buffalo *Courier* thus refers to the Congressional grabber who lost his hold on the public Treasury "through public clamor:"

How it must kindle the anger of these Congressmen who keep back pay to see Grant the great grabber, coolly pocketing his extra $100,000, while they are broiling on the hot coals of public indignation for their paltry $5,000! We almost pity the squirming scamps.

THE APPORTIONMENT.—On our first page will be found the apportionment bill as passed by the Assembly last winter, dividing the State into the Senatorial and Representative districts.—Those who desire to keep a copy of the bill at hand, had better clip it and paste it in their scrap books for future reference.

"ONE OF 'EM."—The Harrisburg *Patriot* thus alludes to a model Radical addresser:

Allen Rutherford, an Auditor of the Treasury of the United States, is a member of the Republican National Executive Committee at Washington who have just issued an address to the country, boasting of the virtue, wisdom and economy of the leaders of the party. This Allan Rutherford is the corrupt official who helped George O. Evans to rob the people of Pennsylvania of nearly $300,000, and afterwards did his best to aid Evans to cover up the theft.

NOT THE SAME.—It is authoritatively announced that the celebrated New York dry goods firm of H. B. Claflin & Co. has no connection whatever with the noted moral firm of Woodhull & Claflin, except in sympathy, and the members of both firms are communicants of Beecher's church, and are of course advocates of the Beecher-Tilton theology, now so elaborately advertised in the daily press.

THE OREGON BEECHER.—John Hipple Mitchell, the "much married" United States Senator from Oregon, signs an address to the people of the United States containing words of encouragement fringed with golden promises of good behavior for the future on the part of the Republican party. John approaches very near a "Christian Statesman" in the matter of precept, but like the balance, is dreadfully loose in his practice.

HOW IS THIS?—We notice that one of the county Commissioners in Venango county drew $1,088 out of the Treasury the past year as wages.—There were but 313 working days last year, and the Commissioners are allowed $3 per day in that county, (fifty cents more than in Clearfield), which would make but $939.00! Well, Venango is a "loyal" county, and we presume men are paid for Sunday work, and the balance, $149, is no doubt applied to charitable purposes.

WHAT A PITY?—It is announced that the "clarion voice of Beecher" will not be heard in the pulpit for some time, and the rostrum will not be embellished with the manly form of "the Sainted Tilton" for an indefinite period. What a pity that two such great moral lights should be so suddenly snuffed out, and the moral sentiments of those great teachers be lost. What numerous parlor ornaments, and album embellishments will be confiscated if those two ornaments of society have succeeded in telling the truth about each other. We shall wait further events until Mrs. Woodhull opens her scandal box. She has been the "chum" of both for years, and can tell the *whole* truth about them, unless Plymouth Church bribes her again to "dry up" and go to California.

A WATER SPOUT.—A dispatch from Eureka, Nevada, dated the 25th, says a terrible water spout burst up in the mountains on that day, and swept through the town, killing twenty persons and destroying a large amount of property. At Wells, in the same State, about thirty feet of the Central Pacific Railroad track was washed out by the bursting of a rain cloud, twenty-eight miles east of the same place. Carson City was also deluged on the same day, causing great destruction of property, but no lives were lost.

Pittsburg and Allegheny cities suffered terribly on Monday last. The water rose fifteen feet within half an hour in Saw Mill run, a stream which passes through the latter city, carrying away twenty-five or thirty houses and killing from eighty to one hundred persons. The losses in Pittsburg and to railroad property is also very heavy, and it is estimated that near two hundred persons have been killed or drowned.

THE GREAT SCANDAL.—The Tilton-Beecher infamy, now being developed by these bright and shining stars in the moral firmament, will make sad havoc of their Utopian fame, and falls upon society like a thunderbolt. America has never been so gigantically disgraced before. If what these two moral teachers say of each other and of Plymouth Church is true, total depravity must be the ruling principle in that Godless temple of justified crime, the details of which, as given by the daily press, are too shocking for the most depraved, and according to our Postoffice laws the Department should suppress such scandalous publications. The Woodhull and Claflin revelations were Sunday-reading compared to the damnable stuff put forth by these moral monsters. Yet how soon they were seized and thrown into prison. Where are the government agents now, who manifested so much zeal and vigilence on a former occasion when the authors were females, to protect the mails against the circulation of obscene literature? Why so much liberty and tardiness now?

LET ALL STOP AND THINK.

Let us reason together. Crimination and re-crimination is not the proper way to establish a fact, or convince a man of his error. False charges and violent language never bring about harmony, but are very potent in producing the reverse. Prevarication in politics is as debasing as it is in business affairs. Yet, we regret to say, political falsehoods are the weapons used by many men who make a profession of morality, aye, and even of Godliness, in life and strict integrity and honor in business affairs. How careful we should be to see that we are not deceived. When a man who has, during the major portion of his life, acted against us and opposed our principles, comes to us and tells us that a man who has always acted with us and in support of our doctrines or principles, has said or done something that wounds our feelings, or has committed acts which seem contrary to his character, it is our duty to doubt such statements until we investigate the truthfulness or falsity of his charges. Do not condemn unheard. Even if such statement prove true, we are not justifiable in abandoning our principles or our party and joining the enemy. "Principles, not men," is the motto at the head of our paper, and no one can successfully combat our position. Personal detraction and naked falsehoods can never destroy the right. Let us apply these rules to our local political difficulties, and it will soon be discovered by the honest inquirer after truth that the wrongs are more imaginary than real. Is it wise to believe and accept as true what the Radical leaders say of our trusted friends; or had we not better examine and decide for ourselves before we take a leap into the dark? Is it right to permit our passions against an individual member of our party to lead us to desert our principles and party? Those who act thus generally have some selfish object in view, or some hidden ends to accomplish, and their stories should be received with a liberal credit. We have watched the movements of a few of those whose battle cry has been "ring! ring!!" for a year past, and we are satisfied that some are on their way to the Radical camp. Their desire is to carry enough Democrats with them to gain power and position at the expense of our friends. We say to all such, stop and think. Who are the members of this imaginary "ring"? Does it comprise all who live in one locality? Is this senseless cry sufficient to cause Democrats to turn Radicals and distrust and turn from those whom we have by long acquaintance learned to respect and trust? Should old friends be thrust aside, and old enemies be embraced—the men who wanted to hang and imprison us a few years ago? Let us examine for ourselves, and see whether our minds are not large enough to bridge over this "ring" chasm, and use our best endeavors to produce unity and harmony in our party.

What will it profit any one to hand our county affairs over to the Radicals? Look at our National and State affairs. We need not go so far from home. What is the situation of Indiana county? Compare the indebtedness, fraud and peculations in that county with ours. There the court records establish the corruption of the Radical officials to a large amount. Here in our county we dare and defy any one to charge that a single dollar has ever been corruptly taken out of the County Treasury. In the former county, as well as in a number of other Radical counties, there still hangs a huge bounty debt, while ours is cancelled. Mistakes of policy in our county affairs may have occurred—and show us the county in which this thing has not happened—but frauds there are none, to the best of our knowledge, and if the Radical leaders know of any, why do they not point them out and send the perpetrators thereof to keep company with the Indiana officials in the penitentiary?

It is remarkable that those large-brained, Godly men, who stand at the head of the Radical party in this county, fool their time away upon so small a territory as Clearfield county, when two such large fields as the State and Nation are open for competition in the reform business. Are the men who last year "threw off the shackles of party" going to accomplish what they started out to do by simply helping to hand our Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial districts and our county over to the Radicals—a party steeped in official corruption and wrong? Are they ready now to carry out a bargain and sale of this kind? This is the inevitable tendency of the Curwensville convention, if persevered in by Democrats. For the first time in our history, all our districts are Democratic. Hence the huge efforts that are being made by the enemy to divide the Democrats, so as to allow them to elect one if not all of those important officers.

This whole question rests with men who claim to be Democrats. Have we not had enough of division? Or shall personal grievances and Radical falsehoods again be permitted to work injury to our principles? We hope not. Let those who prefer principles to pelf spurn the falsehoods of the enemy, return again to the party fold and rally under the standard they have loved so well and followed so long.

BRAZEN IMPUDENCE.—The Radical Address issued by the National Congressional Committee contains less truth and more falsehoods than were ever embellished in a similar document.

It has not one word to say touching the Presidential and Congressional salary grab, the Sanborn contracts, the Jayne moiety robberies, or the District of Columbia frauds. All the real issues of the day are left in the dark, and a few columns of lying and pointless platitudes spread abroad to delude the people once more. Knowing, as they do, the foul corruptions that permeate their party no wonder the Committee say that it is "desirable" to have a party with "loftier aspirations," "wiser methods," and "bolder endeavors" in behalf of honesty and good government. The people regard such a party as so very desirable that they intend to elect honest men to Congress this year. They do not consider it necessary to form any new party to effect reform. The Democratic organization is amply able and fully willing to do that, and the people so believing, will elect a Democratic majority to the next House of Representatives.

THE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

We have before us the first annual report of the Insurance Commissioner of Pennsylvania for 1873, and we make the following extract from the Receipts and Expenditures of the Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of this State.—The aggregate statement shows that ninety-six companies have collected and paid out the following sums of money:

To amt. received from Policies	$1,166,742 97
" " " " Assessments	533,754 60
" " " " other sources	274,429 63
Total	$1,924,926 60
By losses paid	$1,087,361 25
By amt. returned	40,469 34
By salaries & expenses	514,105 27 — $1,641,935 16
Balance unaccounted for	$283,000 44

It will be observed that the people have paid these companies nearly two million dollars the past year for the purpose of protecting their property, while they have received in return less than twelve hundred thousand dollars for losses, while $514,000, (nearly half as much as was paid for losses) is consumed in salaries and expenses, and $283,000, sticking in the pockets of the officers and agents.

If any man will pay us $20, or $2,000, or $200,000, for the protection of his property during 1874, or any other year, we will enter into bonds to pay him back the one *half of his money* at the end of the year should his house be burned down. That would be business, would it not? "Yes," remarks a friend at our elbow, "but you charge to d—n much for your protection; it is nearly 50 per cent! Why, when a man finds his own capital he would be satisfied with making half that percentage!" Well, friend, this is mutual insurance illustrated, that's all.

The 66 joint stock Companies collected $10,557,668, and paid out $6,183,378, leaving in their hands about four million three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, or about 43 per cent. as their profits for the year. Also, a very good business. Is it any wonder so many men have gone into the business when such huge profits are realized without investing any capital.

The details of this business we will examine into on a future occasion, and give our readers an inside view so far as we can glean it from the report before us.

STILL BEING DEPOPULATED.

A recent government census of Ireland reveals the fact that that misgoverned island is still losing in population, because of the bad policy pursued towards its people by the parent government.

The deaths in 1873 were	97,840
The loss by Emigration was	99,149
Total loss	197,989
The births in 1873 were	154,592
Loss during the year	43,397

And this loss occurs in one of the richest islands in the world. The lesson should be a warning to the government and people of the United States. Yet, it seems not to be heeded. A far worse method of depopulation is now going on in South Carolina and Louisiana. What showers of tears have been shed by Americans over the political wrongs of Ireland, yet the Irish people have not suffered half the wrongs at the hands of the British government that the people of the States named have at the hands of the Washington authorities. The agents of the former government sent into Ireland are generally educated and understand their duties, while the agents of the latter sent to the States named are negroes, carpet-baggers and scalawags, of the most venal and degraded stamp, one of whom will consume more of the real products of a State in one month than an Englishman will in twelve months. Americans had better understand that we have the Greeks at our own doors. God knows that Ireland is governed badly enough, but look at the "free and independent States" we have named. Their wrongs are four fold when contrasted with those of the Irish people.

WE CANNOT DO IT.

A New York advertising firm has annoyed us monthly for a year past insisting that we advertise the "Public Library of Kentucky" swindle for them, and assist them to swindle our patrons out of thousands of dollars. We prefer some other plan of making our living than by robbing our neighbors. We prefer civil life to brigandage, though the latter is becoming rather fashionable in a commercial point of view.

Another firm has annoyed us with Rev. Wilson's card. We will assist the firm, if it desires our assistance, to send the clergyman-swindler to the penitentiary, but we must be excused from publishing his infamous card.—Whenever we feel like violating all the laws of God and man, we will turn horse thief, in all probability, because there is at least some romance about that business, while Wilson's occupation possesses no embellishment of the kind. He makes his money by the cheapest and stupidest kind of larceny, and those who advertise for him aid and abet him for a very small compensation.

ARE YOU REGISTERED?—The ten days assessment business is abolished by the new Constitution, and all voters must be registered sixty days before the election. As the election is to take place on the 3d day of November, it will be well for every voter to see that he is registered by the 2d day of September. The Assessor in every borough and township in the county is required by the new registry law to be at the election house on the 1st and 2d days September next, where all persons wishing to be registered, so that they may be enabled to vote, can repair.—Otherwise they can call upon the assessor at any time during the month of August and have themselves registered if not already done, and thereby avoid going to the election house for that purpose.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.—Among the losses by the Insurance Companies in the Chicago fire we find the Farmers' Mutual, of York, Pa., set down at $16,000; the Lancaster, of that city and county, $21,400; Lycoming, of Muncy, Pa., $30,000, Reading, of Reading, $10,000. In our judgment Pennsylvania insurance companies had better flank Chicago, or our citizens quit paying the enormous rates exacted by the agents of those companies who persist in insuring property in that city.

It is announced that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's "poignancy" is on the increase! How lamentable!!

"A SINGULAR CASE."

Thus remarks the *Journal*, that Gens. Campbell and Patton should both be candidates for Lieut. Governor, and when the former came to Clearfield on *business* the latter should decline the next day, and Campbell hurry off home and in the next issue of the Johnstown *Tribune*, proclaim that he had more delegates than any other candidate.—It would be a very "singular case" indeed were it not for the fact that some people are smart enough to kill two birds with one stone. The editor knows very little about law or the rules of evidence, or he would not volunteer to say that the parties in question had not seen each other. He could not swear to that, unless he would confess that he was carried about in the breeches pocket of one of the parties, and he is a little to *noisy* for that, to make it safe for such negotiations. However, if he "owns up" he was the go-between, he can also make his allegation pass at par.

Before closing we will ask this volunteer witness one question. Hold up your right hand: How do you know that the two would-be Lieut. Governor's did not see each other?

It is very singular that when Gen. Campbell came over here to organize a Lodge, that his rival should decline so formally and peremptorily, without seeing him. "Too thin," Deacon!—There is a tail to that comet that the editor did not see.

THE NEGRO IN CONGRESS.

Of the six negroes in Congress but one excited any notice during the session that has just closed—Elliott, of South Carolina, and he only because of a single speech, which was supposed to be remarkable because it *did* emanate from a negro. Better speeches were made every day by white men which provoked no comment. The other representatives of the bleak and mulatto race in Congress—Rainey, Cain, Walls, Ransier and Lynch—were complete nonentities. We note this in no spirit of prejudice, but because the fact has a political and social value. These six colored men may properly be supposed to be the pick of their race, the best representatives of its intelligence and culture. One of them is serving his third, and two of them their second terms in Congress, so half of the number have had some Congressional experience. And yet, representatives though they be of a race numbering four millions of people, not one has appeared above the dull level of mediocrity except Elliott, who made one speech which occasioned notice because, as we have said, it was made by a negro. Lynch, it is true, has also made a speech, but it was in a Republican caucus, in which he declared that no matter how bad the Republican party may be the negroes will stick to it, because it had given them their "freedom." Old "Daddy" Cain is a noted character at home in South Carolina, where much of his time is spent in defending himself in suits brought against him for alleged corrupt practices. He is a Methodist preacher, edits a small religious and political weekly paper, which is a curiosity in literature, and would drive Josh Billings wild with envy if he should see it, and is generally regarded as a good-humored and amusing old darkey. Rainey is a Charleston ex-barber, who abandoned his trade in which he stood first among all competitors, to become a statesman without reputation. Walls and Ransier are plausible, talkative young negroes, who control the politics of their respective localities. The six picked men of the negro race sit in Congress as mere lay figures—sit there apparently on sufferance, nodded at patronizingly by a causal Republican member, and ignored almost wholly by the rest of the House. What are we to learn from this failure in negro statecraft? Shall we put it together with the failure of the negro youths at West Point and the inconspicuous position reached by negroes who have entered the learned professions, and conclude that the race as a whole is incapable of rising above the intellectual average which has characterized it since it has been known in history? Or shall we accept the plea of its particular friends, and believe that it is emerging from childhood and needs only the white man's forty centuries of culture and experience to rival him in his intellectual achievements? The question is one of importance, because it bears upon the immediate future of our politics, our social condition and our material prosperity.—*World.*

STARTLED THIEVES.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* is alarmed by Grant's threats to cut loose from Moses and the other robbers who have heretofore enjoyed his paternal protection in South Carolina.

The *Commercial* is owned by Bob Mackey, the most active manager of the Pennsylvania Ring, and edited by Russell Errett, a disreputable fellow, whose imprudence is his chief stock in trade. The connection between the Pennsylvania Ring and the South Carolina Ring is found in the person of John Patterson, a shameless instrument of Cameron's, who migrated from Juniata county, Pa., to the new paradise of thieves, in order to buy a Senatorship.

It is the object of these parasites of the Winnebago chief to increase his personal power by getting into the Senate as many as possible of his old pupils like Caldwell and Patterson. It is their present intention to make a grand addition to Cameron's Swiss in that body, by sending the able, adroit, and unscrupulous Mackey himself from Pennsylvania, provided the power to do so can be extracted from the ballot boxes by any of the processes known to the old professors of addition, division and silence. But the intimation of the President that Moses, Patterson, and the rest have stolen enough in South Carolina, sounds ominous to their brethern in Pennsylvania; and taken in connection with his recent refusal to appoint Donn Cameron Secretary of the Treasury—which almost threw Errett into spasms—may signify a settled opposition to the whole programme of this particular set of brigands.

They have accordingly cast an anchor ahead. Mr. Blaine was born and reared in Pennsylvania. He has always maintained intimate relations with Cameron, understands his tactics, and appreciates his power to produce great political results by unseen agencies. Blaine therefore is to be the candidate of the Pennsylvania Ring. He has already, in pursuance of the bargain, made an issue against free trade and Canadian reciprocity for effect in the Keystone State, and Simon will see to the rest, inasmuch as the hopeful Donn is to sit in the seat of Bristow when Blaine is President. But if in the meantime Grant, in pursuance of a third term, should crush Moses, Patterson, Mackey, Mann, and all, what then? That is just the question that puzzles Errett.—*New York Sun.*

GOOD ADVICE.—The Chicago *Times* remarks: Let mechanics in the country keep out of Chicago for the present.—The fire has created no necessity for them. There are already more laborers in the city than can find employment, even should building in the burnt district progress vigorously, and to multiply them is simply to augment the army of idlers.

It is rumored that Attorney General Williams will go as minister to Russia.

NEWS ITEMS.

There are twelve prisoners looking through the *bars* of the Brookville jail.

The Democracy of New Jersey have decided to hold their State Convention at Trenton, September 15th.

The two little girls abducted by circus employes in Luzerne county have been returned to their parents.

The annual exhibition of the Lycoming county agricultural society will be held at Williamsport, Sept. 23d, 24th and 25th.

Joseph Dysart, Esq., died at his residence in Tyrone, on Monday evening, the 20th inst., at the advanced age of eighty years.

The Mayor of Philadelphia has offered a reward of $20,000 for the recovery of the stolen boy Ross, and the arrest of his captors.

The New York *Observer* says more persons were killed or wounded on the Fourth of July than in any battle of the Revolutionary War.

Lieutenant-Governor Brogden, of North Carolina, has assumed the duties of the office of Governor made vacant by the death of Governor Caldwell.

During a hurricane in Kansas, a county treasurer owned up that he had stolen $1,500 of county money, but after the wind subsided he denied it.

The last surviving sister of the late Edgar Allen Poe, the poet, died at the Epiphany Church Home in Washington City, on the 22d inst., aged 68 years.

The wife of Hon. John Dean, President Judge of the Blair county district, died at her home in Hollidaysburg, on Thursday, the 23d inst., of heart disease.

Stanley is going to Africa again to discover whatever Livingstone failed to find. The New York *Herald* and the London *Telegraph* jointly furnish the funds.

Harry White has secured the nomination for Congress on the Republican ticket, in the Congressional District composed of the counties of Jefferson, Indiana, Armstrong, Clarion and Forest.

Chicago was visited with another fire on Wednesday of last week, the 22d inst. It was not so disastrous as the fire of October, 1871, or that of the 14th instant, but, like them, its origin is unknown. Loss, $250,000.

Wm. S. Milledoler, a printer of Brooklyn, N. Y., fell from a hay stack, on Saturday, the 18th inst., impaling himself upon a pitchfork, the tines of which were embedded in his spine. He died in three hours.

At the election for Select Councilmen at Harrisburg, on Friday last, the Democrats carried six out of nine wards. Last fall the Republicans carried every ward in the city by an aggregate majority of over 500.

Hon. Jacob Turney, of Greensburg, has received the nomination for Congress on the Democratic ticket in the Twenty-first Congressional District, comprising the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene.

Gamaliel E. Smith, who erected for the late Prof. Morse the first line of telegraph poles in the country, between Washington and Baltimore, in 1844, died at Newfield, Maine, on the 20th of this month.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 15th inst., two brothers, sons of Wm. T. Schrenkengost, of Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, while in the harvest field shocking up wheat, were struck by lightning and instantly killed.

The New Orleans *Picayune* declares that "there has not been an occasion since the horrible misgovernment of this state began that a single word from President Grant would not have arrested all the evils from which we have so greatly suffered."

The Inter-Collegiate Regatta, participated in by crews from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Trinity, Columbia, Cornell, Wesleyan, and Dartmouth Colleges, came off on Saturday, July 18, at Saratoga, in the presence of about 15,000 people, the Columbia crew winning the race.

They have gotten up a little "rumpus" in the Treasury Department at Washington between Spinner and Bristow. Spinner says he will run his own bureau, but Bristow says he is Secretary of the whole Treasury Department and will run the whole machine. Bristow may lick Spinner in this dispute, but he can't counterfeit his signature.

A novel use of the telegraph is soon to be put into operation in New York. The court rooms in that city are to be telegraphically connected with the offices of the leading lawyers, and by this means the state of the calendar and the progress of trials can be announced to the lawyers, and the latter summoned when wanted. The telegraph in this respect promises to be quite as useful as it is on the Stock Exchange or in business circles.

The telegraph announces that the consolidation of the Mississippi Central and the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad Companies has been completed, with Col. H. S. McComb as President. This is, its friends claim, the fifth leading trunk line of the American continent, ranking with the Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York Central and the Erie Railroad Companies.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens announces, in reply to a letter from a number of his constituents, that his health will not permit him to be a candidate for re-election to Congress. He also says that if his health does not improve during the summer he will resign his seat in the present Congress, in time for his unexpired term to be filled when the election for a member of the next Congress shall be held.

A few days ago Mrs. Sykes, of Benzinger township, went out huckleberrying in the bush adjacent to their place. While engaged in this occupation, she discovered a large swarm of bees coming toward her, at no very great distance above her head. She immediately commenced beating on her tin pail when they settled. She procured a box, and it was not long before she had them hived. We did not learn whether or not she secured any huckleberries, but if she did not, she secured a more valuable prize in a hive of bees.—*Elk County Gazette.*

The barn on the farm of Mr. David Lamb, of Centre county, was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night, 16th, inst. The entire crop of this season, excepting one field of wheat was destroyed, together with seven head of horses, and all the implements. The barn had just been built, and it is supposed was set on fire, as a fire had destroyed the barn on the same premises about a year ago. The farm was occupied by Mr. Wm. Lamb, a nephew and tenant, upon whom the loss sets heaviest as he had no insurance. The barn was insured in the Danville Company.

The business of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, during the first six months of 1874, show excellent management. The receipts on all the lines east of Pittsburgh have been $18,631,866; the expenses have been $11,869,073; net earnings, $6,204,793. The gross earnings have fallen off, as compared with 1873, over a million and a half, owing to the dull times; but the expenses have been reduced nearly three millions, so that the net earnings show an increase of $1,380,332. As business is now reviving, a still better result will probably be shown in the remaining six months of the year.

ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1874.

BUCKALEW'S PATENT,

by which minorities are given representation, has been practically applied in this city, and it works like a charm for the *party* but is severe on the *public*. No better nominations were ever presented for public confirmation than the three nominees for Orphans' Court Judges made by the Republican party of this city. Equally as good selections were made by the Democrats for the same office. These nominations were made upon the American principle that majorities rule. In this contest whichever party carries the most votes will elect all three of their Judicial candidates. The nominations upon either side are truly *a reflex of the popular will.*

We also elect two Judges of the Common Pleas Court, and here "Buckalew's Patent" interferes by limiting each man's vote to one of the two candidates to be chosen. As the single nomination made by either party is equivalent to an election, the politicians took charge of the matter, and the Democratic candidate for Common Pleas owes his nomination as clearly to "Bill M'Mullin," of the Fourth ward, who engineered the Conventions for him, as does the nominee of the Republicans owe his selection to Col. William B. Mann. Each candidate of the Common Pleas is as fairly a representative of the *party*, as the Orphans' Court candidates are of the *people.*

Buckalew's patent for securing minority representation is the best device ever presented to secure nominations that truly represent "the party." It will be next applied in the selection of the two candidates for the Supreme Court.

A number of prominent Democratic statesmen met here a few days ago—not by any pre-arrangement however—and went into a thoughtful and deliberate discussion of the situation. They regard it as the most preposterous folly for any Democrat to even have a thought of Grant in connection with a third term; they were unanimous in this that the Executive heel has been upon the Democracy of the Southern States ever since Grant's election to the Presidency and that the newly-found love for Grant on the part of Southern Democrats, when carefully analyzed, comes only from those looking for Presidential favors.

The Presidential question was also pretty freely discussed and one thing was apparent from that conversation that Pennsylvania's choice for the Presidency—on the part of the Democrats—lies between Senator Thurman of Ohio and Governor Hendricks of Indiana, with the odds favoring the Buckeye statesman.

I may also observe that from the conversation of the coterie of leading men that while all were fixed in their determination to present none other than a straight out Democrat for the Presidency, they were entirely willing to concede the second place on the ticket to a Liberal, like Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania, or Senator Booth of California.

The line of demarcation now being closely drawn between the whites and blacks of the South was incidentally alluded to. No reflections were cast upon those prominent in drawing that line.

But little was said relative to the U. S. Senator to be chosen by the Pennsylvania Legislature next winter. One gentleman thought that as Hon. John Scott was the quasi candidate of the Republicans it would be a measure of wisdom to select the Democratic candidate in State Convention, as in the case of Douglass in Illinois in '58.

Some time ago proposals were issued for the excavation of the East Park Reservoir in this city; there were 25 bidders ranging from 55 cents per cubic yard to 80 cents; the contract was awarded to Edward McGlue at 79 cents the yard and now Henry Becker who offered to do it at 55 applies for an injunction to restrain McGlue from performing the work.—Becker is as capable of doing the work as McGlue, and the difference is only $160,000. But that is nothing, for only a short time previous a contract to build a bridge at Fairmount was awarded at an amount exceeding the lowest bidder by $370,000. The contractor for doing the stone work of the Public Buildings was only $400,000 higher than his lowest competitor. Here are three measures alone by which a million dollars are taken out of the Treasury for which no equivalent appears to be given.

The report of our Chief of Police shows that during 1873 there were 30,400 arrests made; of this number 10,077 were for intoxication; 7,895 for intoxication and disorderly conduct; adultery, 6; bastardy, 10; bigamy, 11; fornication, 15; rape, 25; gambling, 24; lottery policies, 38; disorderly houses, 127; wife beating, 132; murder 18. Of this number 13,143 were born in the United States, 13,351 in Ireland, 2,594 in Germany, 1,133 in England, 159 in France, and the balance scattering. The blacks number 3,336, or about one in 9 arrested. The colored population of the city is one to each 30 white persons.

John Raughley, who killed Tyler Starling in Columbia, South Carolina, in 1865, voluntarily gave himself up to the police authorities of the city a few days ago, confessing the crime and stating that he had no peace of mind day or night since, and that death was preferable to such a state of existence. A requisition by the Governor of South Carolina was made and the murderer was conveyed to Columbia to stand his trial. The crime was committed under the influence of liquor.

The St. Michael's German Lutheran church has just been torn down; it was located in the business centre of the city, and the large lot surrounding it, which is very valuable, is to be sold for the benefit of all the German Lutheran churches in this city. The church was erected in 1743 for the Rev. H. M. Muhlenberg, who came to this country the previous year as the first ordained minister of the Lutheran Church. Five pastors of the church were buried beneath the altar, and with impressive ceremonies their bodies were removed to the rear of Zion Church in Franklin street.

Ex-Sheriff Leeds occupies the late Jim Fisk's cottage at Long Branch.

Our present Sheriff is doing twice the amount of business his predecessor Leeds did, and I therefore infer that when he is "Ex" nothing short of *Grant's* "Cottage by the Sea" will answer him.

The Episcopal churches in this diocese have, in consequence of the appeal of Bishop Stevens, collected $4,772 in aid of the sufferers by the floods in the Mississippi valley.

An alligator 10 feet long and weighing 250 pounds was caught near Marion, South Carolina. It was sent to the Zoological Garden in this city.

An internal machine was sent to a merchant named C. C. Herring, a few days ago; it contained three pounds of powder and matches so arranged that a forcible removal of the lid would have exploded the box. Herring's son-in-law has been arrested as the perpetrator of the crime.

There is nothing definite in the child abduction case as yet. A disreputable fellow has been arrested on suspicion of being an accessory. An anonymous correspondence of this character is kept up through the daily papers:

"C. B. R.—Money is ready; how shall I know your agent?"

"C. B. R.—Got box; when shall we meet? Address J. D. Brown, 725 Poplar street."

The initials "C. B. R." are those of the stolen child, Charlie Brewster Ross. Just how it is possible for these brigands to communicate with the boy's father through the newspapers and not be apprehended is a mystery I cannot solve. I begin to regard the whole business upon all sides with suspicion.

Some one has suggested that a general contribution on the part of the citizens be made to secure the return of the stolen boy. The demand for $20,000 from a bankrupt for the return of his stolen child has a significance that to my suspicious notions of such things is difficult of solution.

A reward of $20,000 having been offered by the Mayor for the apprehension of the child stealers, I regard their arrest as very propable within a week.

The creation of a sort of Jayne-Sanborn commission to determine upon the *disputed* claims under the Geneva award of $15,000,000 Alabama claims, and a Cotton Claim Commission to refund the $60,000,000 revenue taxes paid on cotton, upon the plea that its collection is unconstitutional.

Senator Thurman is now in Washington at work upon a speech—the keynote of the Presidential campaign—and which will be delivered in Ohio during September.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, gave Miss Nellie Grant a wedding present of a check for $5,000, and now the President has just presented Jones with fifty rustic chains made at the soldiers' home in Augusta, Maine, with the Executive's compliments, dated at Long Branch. Jones is worth six millions in gold, is young, good looking and a bachelor. We know of a deserving young lady in search of just such a bachelor.

HOW MOSES RECRUITS HIS RANKS.

The extraordinary spectacle is presented in South Carolina of a Judge on the bench publicly denouncing the State executive for an abuse of the pardoning power. Mr. Moses, Jr., who, thanks to the suffrages of the debased majority of the people, occupies the seat of Rutledge and Hayne, has been pardoning the convicted Radical thieves out of jail almost as fast as they have been put in by the authorities. He is a candidate for the regular Republican nomination for Governor, (and is likely to get it, too, we are told,) and the pardoning power is one of the cards he plays for the discomfiture of his competitors. But so frightful has this abuse become, so over-run is the State with jail birds carrying Moses's ticket of leave, that a Republican judge of Supreme Court, in passing sentence on a negro, for firing a house and burning up the inmates thereof, had to use the following language:

"I do, therefore, in the name of violated law, protest against Executive clemency being extended in this case by the Chief Magistrate, F. J. Moses, Jr., who has so prostituted the pardoning power as to make the administration of the criminal law a mockery of justice and convert the broad seal of the State into the symbol of approved crime.

This was but last week, and Moses, Jr., has scarcely had time yet to make out the pardoning papers, but nobody need doubt that if the baby-roaster is a politician of influence among the colored brethern, and is a Moses man, that he will soon be at large, with *carte blanche* to roast the judge who sentenced him. And this is the Mr. Moses whom Grant received with open arms at the White House, while the South Carolina tax-payers were kicked out of doors.—*World.*

"AS WE GO MARCHING ON."

We have shown in previous articles how the great political revolution going on in this country has turned Legislatures topsy-turvy and is effecting changes quite as remarkable in the houses of Congress. We have still another illustration in the list of the Governors of the thirty-seven States of the Union. In 1870, only four years ago, there were but six Democratic Governors in office, viz: Haight of California; Sanlsbury of Delaware; Stevenson of Kentucky; Bowie of Maryland; Randolph of New Jersey, and Hoffman of New York. Those were the days when it was sneeringly said that the Democratic party was "dead." To-day there are seventeen Democratic Governors, not counting Booth of California, and Baxter of Arkansas, who may be classed among the opponents of the regular Republican organization. The Democratic officials are Ingersoll of Connecticut, Ponder of Delaware, Smith of Georgia, Hendricks of Indiana, Leslie of Kentucky, Groome of Maryland, Woodson of Missouri, Bradley of Nevada, Weston of New Hampshire, Parker of New Jersey, Allen of Ohio, Grover of Oregon, Brown of Tennessee, Coke of Texas, Kemper of Virginia, Jacob of West Virginia, and Taylor of Wisconsin. In 1870 the list stood 6 Opposition to 31 Republicans. In 1874 it stands 19 Opposition to 17 Republicans, excluding Kellogg of Louisiana, who was not elected Governor, and who exercises power now only by the protection of Administration bayonets. And yet the so-called "independent" papers babble about the Democratic party being dead. The Republican papers have got over that hallucination.

GOOD DEMOCRATIC TALK.—The Hon. M. C. Kerr, who was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the IIId Indiana District last week, has given his views on the finances to a reporter of the Chicago *Tribune*. On being asked if he favored immediate resumption, he said: "I do not; but I want the face of the country turned toward ultimate resumption and the policy of the country to be set in that direction, so that we may gradually, wisely, and without shock or injustice return to it in a few years, and especially that we shall not take one step backward. Inflation would not bring true or honest relief to the people. It is not what they need. They need more capital, more of the earnings of labor and the accumulations of economy, and less credit, less debts—not more depreciated currency."

STILL DISCHARGING.—The Secretary of the Treasury has discharged twenty-two additional clerks. They were discharged from the auditing office of the Postoffice Department, and the dispatch states that "it seems that the clerks were appointed under Messrs. Boutwell and Richardson, somewhat in violation of law." If the affairs of the Department under the administration of Boutwell and Richardson are closely looked into, we are of opinion that a great many things "somewhat contrary to law," will be found to have been done. The Ways and Means Committee we believe discovered the fact that the Sanborn business was "somewhat contrary to law," whereupon Mr. Richardson resigned to put a stop to any further talk in that direction.

Lord John Russell is at present serenely paddling through his eighty-second year. He is a little, shriveled up old fellow, with a disposition as sweet as a rancid hazlenut and an unconquerable passion for broad-brimmed hats and red bandana pocket handkerchiefs. Ten years ago it was one of the sensations of the house to hear this surprising manikin sneeze. He seemed to concentrate himself, as it were, for a gigantic effort, would be bent nearly double by the force of the explosion and would then dive down into the flaming banner of red silk, from which, after several minutes' obscuration, he emerged with a countenance as vivid as the back of a scaled lobster. The late Lord Clarendon is reported to have once said: "When Lord John takes snuff, the consequences bring down the house."—*Brooklyn Argus.*

New Advertisements.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—

ESTATE OF MARTIN KLINE, DEC'D.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing and directing the undersigned administrator, to expose and sell the aforesaid estate, I will sell at public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Tuesday, August 18, 1874, at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain tract or piece of land situate in the township of Lawrence, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a maple in the line of land annexed to Wm. Ogden; thence partly by same and by land conveyed to Zachariah Ogden, west 160 perches to a stone heap in the line of land conveyed to John Shaw, Sr.; thence by same and land of Wm. Daniels south 55 perches, more or less, to a stone heap; thence east 160 perches more or less to a stone; thence north by the east boundary line of said warrant 55 perches, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 56 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a dwelling house, barn and the other necessary outbuildings, together with a bearing orchard of excellent fruit and an inexhaustible well of good water, and nearly the whole of the land is under a good state of cultivation.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-third to be paid on the day of sale, the balance of the one-third to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual pay