The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1875

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln is rusticating at St. Augustine, Florida.

Senator Morton evidently thinks that there is no backing for the Louisiana Radicals like Pinchback-ing.

The Radicals of Cincinnati have nominated John Robison, the great circus man, for Mayor. A clown can not no worse than a modern "christian statesman". Ohio contains a number of them, but it seems the clown is preferred.

ADJOURNED.—Our State Legislature adjourned on Thursday last until the first Tuesday in January, A. D. 1876, when that body will re-assemble and complete a large amount of unfinished work, when the members will know something more about their duties and the rules of legislation than they did at the current session.

TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION.—The North Branch Valley has been awfully scourged by the recent flood. Pittston suffered probably the most. The town was overflowed and three iron bridges of great value were washed away. The editor of the local paper has but one consolation to offer his readers—"at least one million of rats were drowned by the overflow.

THE NEW STATE.—The population of Colorado was set down at 39,000, and yet at the last election they tallied 16,000 votes. Sixteen thousand votes in this State would represent a population of 90,000. We suspect that their system of voting is of the "free-and-easy" kind. There is some fear the State will be left without a quorum when the trail is open to the Black Hills. Candidates for the Senate and other high offices ought to be on the look-out.

THE LOCAL OPTION VOTE.—In legislative etiquette, "the bill of the session" was the repeal of the Local Option law. This was uppermost with both the liquor and temperance leagues, one consuming about as much whisky and beer as the other. The vote for repeal was a very decided one, and goes far to convince the public that the act in question was, in a great measure, a failure. The vote in the Senate stood—yeas, 27; nays, 20; in the House—yeas, 122; nays, 68. License will be granted at our June court. Thereafter, only at January and March terms.

A SHABBY TRICK.—Grant's pocket veto of the soldiers' bounty bill will not increase his popularity among the soldiers and veterans of the war who have heretofore sworn by him. The soldiers' friends didn't manage the thing right. In order to obtain his signature they should have coupled it with an increase of his salary to a hundred thousand dollars a year.—Or if that was unconstitutional have in some manner made the donation to him of that amount. Vice President Wilson is considerably huffed at the "government," and has written a letter taking issue with the conduct of Grant & Co., and lays the defeat of the bill at Grant's door.

READ IT.—For a full and complete index of the internal strife now prevailing in the Radical party, because of Grant's reconstruction measures, we refer the reader to an article in this issue entitled, "Sam Bowles on Grant." It is notorious that ever since Congress met in December, until the day of adjournment, the Radical members spent more time in secret caucuses to arrange party affairs and the business of the country than they spent in the halls of legislation. And why was this infamous system so tenaciously adhered to by the Radical leaders, if all is well inside of the organization? In our judgment, at least one-third of the party has broken with Grant, and can never be rallied to his support if he does succeed in nominating himself for a third term.

OUR MODEL MINISTER.—Gen. Robert Schenck of Ohio, now our Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Great Britain, has in his leisure moments, when not perplexed by the affairs of State, compiled and published a hand book on "draw-poker," and card-playing generally. Schenck is the representative abroad of a party whose principles "come from God." The Europeans will wonder what kind of a God the Yankees refer to when they manufacture platforms. This last move of Gen. Schenck is as great a burlesque on "christian statesmanship" as his Vienna masked battery movement in 1861, was disgraceful to him as a soldier. As a warrior, he is a coward; as a Plenipotentiary, he is a blackguard, and as a Congressman, he was a failure. In fact he has succeeded in nothing, except as a gambler, and in disgracing his constituents at home, and the whole nation abroad. Why does Grant not call him home?

THE BUREAUISTS.—The Radical philanthropists who have expostulated so elaborately in the most public places for years, over the wrongs of the negro, seem now to be the very worst enemies of that race. In the guise of friendship, the long-haired, smooth-tongued New England agents have robbed the confiding people of millions of dollars. It is being more fully demonstrated every day that the Freedman's bank is in a worse condition than heretofore supposed, so much so that the commissioners appointed to settle up its affairs ask to be relieved from further connection with it. There is no palliation for this crime except restitution with compound interest. But this, of course, will never be done, and the millions of dollars invested in the Freedman's bureau and bank have been squandered by prominent Radicals, who to-day have neither money nor reputation except for being first-class hypocrites and undisguised scoundrels.

A RASCALLY TRICK.

The last Congress was, without doubt, the wickedest body that ever assembled at Washington. The members were guilty of all manner of public and private wrongs, up to the hour of adjournment. The doubling of postage on newspapers, we presume, was to offset and make up the deficiency which was caused by the salary grab. Yet, now, after the act is passed, sage Senators and honest (!) members stand up and declare that doubling the postage on transient newspapers was done without the knowledge or consent of either House. The trick was concocted in a committee of conference, and upon an appropriation bill. The amendment did not reach the Senate until two hours after midnight on the 4th of March. Responsibility for the amendment is traced to Senator Hamlin, who is the author of the little joker.

Postmaster-General Jewell, in his letter of February 18, to the Chairman of the Senate Postal Committee, suggested that the rate be doubled for merchandise only, and his suggestion did not apply to any mailable printed matter like newspapers.

All we have to say on this point is, that a Congressman who refuses to replenish a depleted treasury, which has been rendered so by himself and his confederates by imposing a tax on imported luxuries, and then will turn around and vote for a law of this kind, is either a knave or a fool. The infamous act could not have been made a law if there had not been a few of the creatures indicated, in Congress and the Postoffice Department, who evidently acted in concert and have consummated the infamy. Hamlin is not the only rascal engaged in the plot.

WHO PAYS THE TAXES?

In speaking of the recent salary grab that passed the State Senate, the Clearfield *Republican* remarks:

"This is a handsome increase, but as their pay comes chiefly from corporations, we shall file no objections at this time."

We are aware that the revenues of the State are derived chiefly from taxes on corporations, but does anybody suppose that these, in turn, do not levy them upon the people, with a very large addition for collection? When coal is taxed, as now, four cents per ton, are not several cents added to the price to meet the taxation? So with transportation. Everything that the farmer or manufacturer produces and sells is taxed by the corporations if it is carried over railroads or canals, and so is everything that people buy, if brought from a distance. However taxes may be imposed they are finally collected from the people. A direct tax is least expensive and burdensome to them, because it costs less to collect and being directly assessed and applied, can readily be accounted for.—But who can now tell how much State tax he annually pays in settling his coal bills, his store purchases, or how much less he receives for his produce and manufactures because of these taxes levied in the first instance upon corporations? If our Clearfield cotemporary imagines that he does not pay his full share of salary grabs he is hallucinated.—*Bloomsburg Columbian.*

We concede all our cotemporary says upon the tax question to be true. But the folly of supposing that political heretics will do what is right in the premises, has been so amply illustrated for the past fifteen years, that we do not deem it worth while to even suggest a proper act, or a change of governmental policy, while the departments of government are filled with political harlots who only look to their own personal and party interests. Our answer to the Bellefonte *Watchman*, last week, we offer as a codicil to these remarks, and hope they will prove satisfactory all around, especially, since the salary steal is knocked in the head.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Democrats have lost the Governor by a few hundred votes, but they have carried the State handsomely on the Congressional vote, and thereby gained a Congressman.—Should the election of a President devolve upon the House New Hampshire will cast her vote for the Democratic nominee. The delegation in the last Congress stood—two Radicals, and one Democrat. In the next the rule will be reversed. The Temperance party sold out to the Radicals on Governor and Assembly, and employed the negro, Fred Douglas, to stump the State in their joint interest. The vote is the largest ever cast in that State, and it is strongly suspected that Massachusetts and Vermont helped their Radical neighbors amazingly.

Grant & Co. made a desperate effort and they intended to have 3,000 majority. Every clerk at Washington from that State had a two week's furlough granted, and the State was literally overrun with black and white stumpers. Postmasters, Custom House officers from Boston and Portland, together with hundreds of thousands of dollars, were sent into the State for corrupt purposes; and after all, they only carried it by less than 200 majority.—Speaker Blaine worked as hard as Grant did, because he, too, wants the delegates from that State for President. The war, from this forward, will be between Grant and Blaine. We don't care which whips.

PRETTY CLOSE.

The extra session of the United States Senate has been prolonged through the folly of the Radical leaders, who seemed determined to force a settlement of the Louisiana question in favor of Grant and Sheridan's policy, although the Force bill had been defeated, as well as to seat Pinchback.

Morton, of Indiana, who leads the Radical hosts, in addition to accomplish his Louisiana scheme, also continued the session for the purpose of testing the temper of the new Senators, especially those who displaced Carpenter, Chandler, Ramsey and a number of other prominent leaders of his party, and after debating the subject for two weeks he feared to put the question straight, so he had a motion made to postpone the question until December next which resulted—yeas, 33; nays, 30, and 12 dodgers, or absentees. This vote shows that the administration is in a decided minority in the Senate upon the brother-in-law question in Louisiana. What a shame! Everything seems to be changed except Grant and his Washington ring, which seems dead and blind to everything that transpires around them.

Hon. Samuel B. Maxey, Senator from Texas, it is stated, is the only West Point graduate now in the United States Senate.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

In accordance with previous notice, the Democracy of Clearfield county assembled in the Court Room, in Clearfield, on Tuesday evening, March 16th. The meeting was called to order by Chairman McCullough, who, on motion of Frank Fielding, Esq., was elected President of the meeting, and G. R. Goodlander was made Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the President, George M. Brisbin offered the following:

Resolved, That E. A. Bigler be, and is hereby chosen Representative Delegate to the approaching Democratic State Convention, with power to substitute in case of his inability to attend in person.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. Aaron C. Tate then submitted the following:

Resolved, That A. W. Lee, of Clearfield, John K. White, of Osceola, and John B. Rafferty, of Penn township, are hereby elected Senatorial Conferees, to meet those from Centre and Clinton for the purpose of choosing a Senatorial Delegate to represent the XXXIVth District in the Democratic State Convention, which assembles at Erie on the 8th of September next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor and State Treasurer, with power to substitute.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Sloppy, the President, Mr. McCullough, was called upon for a speech, to which he responded with his usual vigor and ability in a few well-timed remarks.

Mr. Fielding was then called upand proceeded to portray the iniquities of the party in power, and proved most conclusively that the Radical party was unfit to manage a Republic, and that the tendency of all the acts of that party was toward a despotism.

At the conclusion of his remarks, C. Kratzer, Esq., one of our old standard Democrats, arose and addressed the meeting, and in his business way gave, in a detailed manner, the detestable style in which Congress and our Legislature had conferred rights upon corporations, and had ignored the business and laboring portions of the country, resulting most successfully in crippling all kinds of business enterprises, and deluged the country with a huge debt and at the same time furnished one example after another (by the policy pursued, not only in the management of the finances of the country, but in a hundred different ways), that those in authority were either incompetent or dishonest, and therefore unfit to rule the country any longer.

SAM BOWLES ON GRANT.

Sam Bowles writes from Washington, to his newspaper, the Springfield *Republican*, his impression of the Republican party and of Grant and his future course:

The opening of Congress in December found the Republican members asking each other, "Wherewithal shall we be saved?" The close in March dismissed them with the conviction that they are lost. Certainly, the session has increased the division and deepened the demoralization. There is a real and radical difference of opinion in the Republican party, not only upon men, but upon measures, even upon principles. All attempts to heal this difference, to smother it, are failures; and its legitimate progress to its legitimate results is beginning to be accepted by the wisest leaders on both sides. Differences between currency and tariff, even between economy and extravagance in administration, might be tolerated or postponed in the presence of union upon a more pressing issue; but the difference upon the more pressing issue—that of dealing with the Southern question—has come to be greater than any others; and, coupled with a sharp difference over the head of the Administration, as the representative of the side of that issue, has come to be inexorable and stringent.

For it is not to be escaped that the policy of Gen. Grant with the Southern States, and the manner in which he has illustrated it, is the rock upon which the Republican party is splitting. There are shades of difference with him, but nearly all the strong men of the party here—strong intellectually and morally—repudiate both the policy and the manner of its enforcement. Wilson, the Morrills, Wadleigh, Ferry, at least a third, possibly half, of the Eastern Republican Senators are against both. So in the House, Blaine, Dawes, Garfield, Poland, and even the two Hoars, Willard, Hawley—the forty best Republicans of the House—are more irreconciled to the Administration on this question than either their speeches or their votes have yet indicated. The cabinet, even, might be entered for protestants.

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Nothing is more obvious here now than the increased realization and confession of this third-term ambition.—Since December the President's strange ambition finds many more open advocates, much more open recognition among Republicans than it did then. The names that could be given in authority for the President's purpose would almost carry a convincing weight with the country. I think at least fifty of the most prominent Republican Congressmen now confess it—all of them with sadness, most of them with indignation. The cabinet and the Supreme Court both furnish supporters of the theory. The Democrats all believe in it; and, moreover, they believe that, so far as the Republican nomination is concerned, the President will win. On the other hand, most of the strenuous supporters of General Grant and his Southern policy either embrace or accept the theory, or will not commit themselves upon it. A few, like Senator Jones, of Nevada, and Howe, of Wisconsin, are infidels. They affect, at least, to believe that he has no third-term purpose, and they are against it if he has. So some of his personal friends out of politics. But the great bulk of the Grant men, pure and simple, either advocate his re-election, accept it as a possible contingency, or dodge it a painful question. General Butler, the accepted leader of the Presidential policy in the House for the past month, has not doubted General Grant's third-term ambition these two years, and has already given significant token of his willingness to support it. While among the rings and jobbers and lobbyists, temporary or permanent residents in the District, the contractor and sutler following of the White House and the departments, and all that crowd of cuttle-fish that circle around power, and in whose company the President and many of his personal advisers have found too congenial associations, protestations are growing louder that he is the only man who can save the country and the party and—themselves; as many of them seem really sincere in their belief that he can be re-elected.

Defeat in his only too manifest desire for this measure, the question comes up: Will Gen. Grant abandon his wild ambition, or seek it by the same agencies, so far as he dares to employ them, or seize upon other means for gratifying his desire? If the theory of the third-term purpose is correct at all, it is a deep desire, and will not be readily abandoned. The feeling among those who thoroughly believe in its possession of the President, as I have described, is that it will carry him on to rule or the ruin of his party; that he will command his own re-election or forbid the choice of any other Republican.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.—The State Senate previous to adjournment elected Senator Davis, of Philadelphia, President *pro tem.* during the recess, in the room of George H. Cuttler, whose time had expired. Senator A. H. Dill, of Union county, was the Democratic nominee, but as our party friends are in the minority in that body, Mr. Dill, of course, failed of an election. The vote stood—Davis, 28; Dill, 18.

NEWS ITEMS.

—The new United States Tariff went into effect officially March 3d.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has discharged its assistant conductors.

—A San Francisco dispatch, dated March 15th, reports the safe arrival at Honolulu, of King Kalakana.

—Four hundred and five new doctors were sent adrift from a Philadelphia medical school week before last.

—The Legislature of Indiana has repealed the stringent Liquor law of that State, and passed a License law instead.

—It is now reported that the Indians are anxious to sell their title to the Black Hills country to the government.

—The ice gorge in the Allegheny river, at Kittanning, Pa., moved out last week without damage to the bridge or the town.

—It is reported that Beecher's congregation has contributed $125,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of his suit with Tilton.

—On the 15th of January it snowed for two hours at Bellianch, in Upper Egypt—something that it is supposed never happened there before.

—The members of the Pennsylvania State Legislature paid a visit to the Centennial exposition grounds, and inspected the buildings in progress there.

—One span of the Danville bridge, which was carried off by the ice flood on Wednesday of last week, is lodged against the railroad bridge at Sunbury.

—It is estimated that Chicago will handle a hundred million bushels of grain this year. Last year, the quantity handled was nearly ninety-six millions.

—Sharkey, the escaped New York City murderer, who was arrested in Havana on complaint of the captain of the steamer Crescent City, has been released.

—A Lancaster man, Dr. Mishler, proposes to build a brick house, 24 by 40 feet, on the Centennial grounds in 1876, and finish up the whole job in eight hours.

—Gov. Booth of California having resigned his office in order to take his seat in the United State Senate, Lieut. Gov. Romualda Pacheco, a native Californian, becomes Governor.

—"Says the Clarion *Democrat*: The Pittsburgh Mining and Coal Company of Catfish has secured a renewal of their contract to furnish coal for the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada for a year.

—The Santa Barbara (California) *Press*, says that the early crop in that part of the State is ready to harvest, and that the ground will immediately be planted in corn, thereby raising two crops in one season.

—Ann Eliza Young's success in her suit against Brigham has created something of a stir among the other Mormon wives. Many of them begin to think it would be so nice to have $3,000 a year and no Brigham bothering about.

—The Nashville (Tenn.) *Union* tells of many negroes in that State going West, and the Columbia (S.C.) *Herald* says that about seventy negroes from the farm of Col. D. F. Wade have left for Kansas. Reconstruction is even driving the negroes out.

—Last year the fare to Jacksonville, Florida, from New York, was $75. You can run down and room through the orange groves now for $50, and this reduction comes from the fight between the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads. Let them fight on.

—The Riverside Oil Refinery, near Pittsburgh, was struck by lightning on Sunday a week, the 14th inst., and destroyed, with 1,200 barrels of refined oil. Loss $25,000. An oil tank at Oil City was struck by lightening the same day and its contents burned.

—The State of Nebraska offers for negotiation $50,000 of bonds, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the purchase of seed grain for destitute settlers in the grasshopper regions. The bonds are payable in ten years, and bear 10 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New York.

—Oil was struck at a depth of 650 feet, on the farm of Daniel Beatty, at Warren, Pa., on Saturday, March 13th. The gas forced the petroleum above the top of the derrick, and on the 19th inst., it was flowing at the rate of 200 barrels per day. This strike developes an entirely new belt of oil territory.

—The Benedict Arnold house at New Haven is being demolished to make room for a neighboring store. It was built between 1650 and 1660 of brick brought from Holland, and not only once the lodging place of Benedict Arnold, but the scene of his marriage. The wood in the building is well preserved, but the demand for canes is very light.

—The Vandergrift gas well in Butler county has an expansive force equal to 400 pounds to the square inch. For two months this gas been burning at the mouth of the well, illuminating the country around. There is talk now of utilizing this waste by laying a gas pipe from the well to Pittsburgh, where the volatile carbon could be used in melting ores and producing steam, &c.

—The liabilities of Morris Run Coal Company of Syracuse, which made an assignment Monday, are $800,000. Its assets are over $3,000,000. The temporary suspension of the Company is caused by its inability to obtain extensions from creditors. The Company is believed to be perfectly solvent and it is thought will resume shortly. It owns three valuable coal mines in Pennsylvania.

—The best paid member of the Forty-third Congress was Mr. Lawrence, of Louisiana. Thirteen hours before the end of the Congress his contest with Mr. Sypher was decided, and the House declared him entitled to the seat Sypher had held for the term. Mr. Lawrence was therefore entitled to reimbursement for his contest expenses, mileage and salary, which amounted to just $13,000.

—The "Centennial State" is the name suggested for Colorado, which, in 1776, will be admitted to the Union as the thirty-eighth State. The Denver *News*, the principal newspaper of the new State, suggests this as an appropriate name, and expresses the hope that the "Centennial State" will take her place beside the "Empire," "Keystone," "Buckeye," "Palmetto," "Granite," and the other States.

—Two American revivalists named Sankey and Moody are holding a series of revivals in London, England, and creating a wonderful excitement among the cockneys. On last Sunday a week their afternoon meeting is estimated to have been attended by at least seventeen thousand women, and in the evening it is said twenty thousand men were present! Some of the papers are treating it as an epidemical mania, and advise people to keep away from the meetings.

—The Virginius affair, which, it will be recollected, involved the capture and shooting of a number of men who had left this country to join the Cuban insurgents, has at last reached a settlement. The relatives of the victims are to be paid $84,000 by the Spanish government, to be divided among them. There were some English citizens among the victims, and for their relatives that government has secured the payment of $2,500 for each white man and $1,500 for each negro.

THE NEW LICENSE LAW.

An act to repeal an act to permit the voters of this commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, and to restrain and regulate the sale of the same:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted &c.*, That the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "an act to permit the voters of this commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors," be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That licenses for the sales of liquors shall be granted by the court of quarter sessions of the proper county at the first or second session in each year, and shall be for one year. The said court shall fix by rule or standing order a time at which application for said licenses shall be heard, at which time all persons applying or making applications of licenses may be heard by evidence, petition, remonstrance, or counsel. *Provided*, That for the present year licenses as aforesaid may be granted at the third or any earlier session of said court.

SEC. 3. That all hotels, inns and taverns shall be classified and rated according to the last annual return of the mercantile appraiser or assessor of the proper city or county as follows, to wit: All cases where the classification shall be ten thousand dollars, or more shall constitute the first class and pay seven hundred dollars; where the classification shall be eight thousand dollars, and not more than ten thousand dollars, the second class, and shall pay four hundred dollars; where the classification shall be six thousand dollars, and not more than eight thousand dollars, the third class, and shall pay two hundred dollars; where the classification shall be four thousand dollars, and not more than six thousand dollars, the fourth class, and shall pay one hundred dollars; where the classification shall be less than four hundred dollars, the fifth class, and shall pay fifty dollars. *Provided*, That no license shall be less than fifty dollars; *And Provided further*, That any person licensed the present or any portion of a year shall pay a pro rata share of the license fee, and the authority granting the license shall designate the classification for that year; *And Provided further*, That no license for bottlers shall be less than fifty dollars.

SEC. 4. That any sale made of vinous, spiritous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof contrary to the provisions of this law shall be taken to be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of the offence in the court of quarter sessions of the peace of any city or county, the person so offending shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than two hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, with the costs of prosecution, and to stand convicted until the sentence of the court is complied with, not exceeding ninety days, and upon a second or any subsequent conviction the party so offending shall pay a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars and undergo imprisonment in the county jail of not less than three months nor more than one year, and if licensed shall in lieu of imprisonment forfeit his bond and said license, and be incapacitated from receiving any license as aforesaid for the period of five years thereafter; and any keeper of any drug or apothecary store, confectionary or mineral or other fountain who shall sell any spiritous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, mixed or pure, to be used as a beverage, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and liable to the same conviction and punishment as unlicensed offenders.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the court, mayor, alderman or justice of the peace, before whom any fine or penalty shall be recovered, to award to the informer or prosecutor or both a share thereof, and the residue as well as the proceeds of all forfeited bonds as aforesaid, shall be paid to the directors of public schools of the proper district, excepting in the cities containing more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, where they shall be paid to the city treasurer to be applied for school purposes, and nothing herein contained shall prevent any such informer or prosecutor from becoming a witness in such case.

SEC. 6. That the constables of the respective wards, boroughs and townships shall make return of retailers of liquors, and in addition thereto, it shall be the duty of every such constable at each term of the court of quarter sessions of their respective counties to make return on oath or affirmation, whether within his knowledge there is any unlicensed place within his bailiwick kept and maintained in violation of this act, and it shall be the especial duty of the judges of all said courts to see that this return is faithfully made; and if any person shall make known in writing with his or her name subscribed thereto to such constable, the name or names of any one who shall have violated this act with the names of the witnesses who can prove the fact, it shall be his duty to make returns thereof, on oath or affirmation to the court, and upon his wilful failure to do so, he shall be deemed guilty of the crime of perjury, and upon indictment and conviction shall be subjected to its penalties.

SEC. 7. The husband, wife, parent, child, guardian, or employer of any person who has or may hereafter have the habit of drinking intoxicating liquor to excess, may give notice in writing, signed by him or her, to any person not to sell or deliver intoxicating liquor to the person having such habit, if the person so notified at any time within twelve months after such notice sells or delivers any such liquor to the person having such habit, the person giving such notice may, in action of tort, recover of the person notified, any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, as may be assessed by the court or judge as damages. A married woman may bring such action in her own name, notwithstanding her coventure and all damages recovered by her shall go to her separate use. In case of the death of either party, the action and right of action given by this section shall survive to or against his executor or administrator without limit as to damages.

SEC. 8. No person or persons, non-residents of this commonwealth, shall engage in selling, trading or vending intoxicating liquor; and no hawker, peddler or traveling agent shall engage in selling for any person or persons who are non-residents, or in any manner whatsoever in intoxicating liquor within the limits of this commonwealth.

SEC. 9. Any bond given by any person under the provisions of this act may be canceled after thirty days' notice in writing shall have been given and received by the respective parties thereto; *Provided*, The sureties to be released from such or any bond shall bear no risk pending thereon. In the event of canceling any bond and the releasing of the sureties, the principal shall provide acceptable substitutes if he desires to continue the business, otherwise his license shall immediately be revoked.

SEC. 10. That no license to sell intoxicating drinks shall hereafter be granted to any person until he shall have executed a bond to the commonwealth in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, with two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the court granting such licenses, conditioned to pay all damages, which may be instituted against him under the provisions of this act, and all costs, fines and penalties which may be imposed upon him in any indictment for violating this act, or any other law of this commonwealth relating to selling or furnishing intoxicating drinks, and the said bond shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the said court for the use and benefit of all persons interested therein.

SEC. 11. That it shall not be lawful for any person, with or without license, to sell to any person any intoxicating drink on any day on which elections are now or hereafter may be required to to be held, nor on Sunday, nor at any time to a *minor*, or to a person visibly affected by intoxicating drinks.

SEC. 12. That any license heretofore granted shall not be invalidated, and that none of the provisions of this act shall be held to authorize the manufacture or sale of any intoxicating liquors in any city, county, borough or township having local or special prohibitory laws.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The Legislature has adjourned after a session of two and a half months.—While it is true that all was not done for the public benefit, the people of the State may congratulate themselves that under the limitations of the Constitution, it has passed ten times less evil legislation than any of its predecessors during the decade. From the outset it was determined by the Radical minority in the House that business in that body should be obstructed, and the Speaker badgered upon every occasion, for the purpose of making capital against the Democracy. How persistently the factious minority carried out this idea, the published proceedings show. But the Radicals overshot the mark and find an ugly record against them.

The turbulence of the House, which contained a Democratic majority, is compared with the proceedings of the Senate which contained a Radical majority. For the purpose of getting up the grounds for this comparison such men as Wolf and Hahn were continually precipitating scenes of disorder in the House. The Radical idea is that they shall profit by their own wrongs, and make the Democratic majority responsible for the riotous conduct of the leaders of the Radical minority. This might win in a community of fools, but not among intelligent men.

1. The House was four times as large as the Senate, proportionately harder to keep under control, especially when there was a factious clique who set out with the intention of creating disorder, and never failed to produce it when the opportunity offered, and in one instance at least there is tolerably strong evidence that with arms in their hands they defied the Speaker, and his officers when they attempted to restore order.

2. The Senate was composed of fifty members, instead of two hundred, with a minority that was neither factious nor disorderly.

3. In Harrisburg, as in Washington, at the close of the sessions, where large legislative bodies are assembled more or less disorder prevails. Speaker Blaine, acknowledged to be one of the best parliamentarians in the country, found it impossible to control even his own friends. It is hardly to be wondered at, then, that Speaker Patterson met with difficulties with a clique in the House bent upon a system of disorganization from the beginning. Acknowledging his inexperience when elected, which it would have been folly for him to have attempted to conceal, he made a fair presiding officer, amid all the predetermined irritation and misconduct of the minority. He was as lenient to the last degree as circumstances would admit, in the view of the ungentlemanly treatment he received at the hands of the leaders of the opposition, whose sole mission from the start was to prevent the Speaker from fairly and properly discharging the complicated and often delicate duties of his office. These factionists were not content with the Speaker's rulings, although they were sustained by parliamentary law, and when these rulings were sustained by a large majority of the House, they still attempted to override them, and these acts brought on all or nearly all the disgraceful scenes of the past winter.

Against this line of conduct on the part of a dozen or so of determined disorganizers the Speaker and the majority of the House were powerless, unless they expelled or ejected the unruly members. We repeat what we have said upon former occasions, that this was a mistaken leniency upon the part of Speaker Patterson. He should have put these malcontents down with a strong hand when their object became apparent. If the House had not the requisite number of votes to expel them for their notorious conduct, it had the power to deprive them of the privileges of the floor, and in our judgment such a policy would have met with public approval.

But Speaker Patterson and the majority of the House chose to act with more leniency, and proceed with legislation, subject continually to the irruption of a clique of legislative bushwhackers, who now seek to repay that leniency by trying to cast the odium of their inexcusable misconduct upon Speaker Patterson and the Democratic majority, by contrasting the disgraceful scenes in the House with the proceedings in the Senate. We predicted more than two months ago that this would be the outcome, and our prediction has been verified. But in their extreme anxiety to cast odium upon the Democracy, the Radical minority in the House have only injured their own and their party's prospects.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

REBELLION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Great excitement has prevailed at Columbia, the State Capitol of South Carolina, for ten days past. The public plunderers who have been robbing that State for ten years passed a bill through the Legislature appropriating a large sum of money to cancel the *floating debt*, held chiefly by those who had passed the bill. The Governor—Chamberlin, vetoed the bill, and among other things says:

The response given by the Legislature to his efforts to enforce a policy of rigid economy, has not met his expectations. The passage of the Legislative appropriation act and an unlimited amount of questionable claims, and the failure to pass the bill to reduce salaries have rendered it impossible for him to consent to add one dollar to the weight of taxation which now oppresses the people, and he would regard the approval of this act as an act of unpardonable injustice to all those whose interests he is sworn to protect.—The aggregate taxation is now without precedence and without justification. A vast majority of claims embraced in the bill are unpaid Legislative certificates, which have been made to

COVER VAST FRAUDS.

These claims as a whole, do not, in his opinion, constitute a valid obligation of the State, and the Commission, as a whole, he is reluctantly compelled to say does not command his confidence or that of the public. For these reasons, he withholds his approval of the bill.

A long and and angry debate followed the reading of the message. Several prominent colored representatives denounced the Governor bitterly. No vote was reached, but the indications are that the Conservatives, aided by reform Republicans, will be able to sustain the veto.

A CHANGED VIEWS.—Some months ago Grant could find no authority for the issuance of government rations to some starving southerners, but Belknap, with the approval of "all of us," telegraphed the other day to the ordinance department at New Orleans to furnish gunpowder for the firing of a salute upon the passage of the civil rights bill.

ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22, 1875.

THE CENTENNIAL.

At a recent public meeting in aid of the Centennial Mr. Charles S. Keyser gave this valuable information:

And now a word in conclusion, the commissioners need the help of the whole country, every man and woman, according to their means. It is not money given away; it is an investment made. Whatever stock you take, goes into buildings, which will be fully insured, they are free from taxes, and the ground on which they stand is a gift from the city. That is the first security for the stock; the buildings belong absolutely to the stockholders, then every dollar paid to enter the exhibition, also, goes back to the stockholders. What you, as stockholders, individually pay to enter, goes back into your own pockets. What the pecuniary result will be to the stockholder, we are now able pretty closely to estimate: Leaving out the Art Gallery, which is

PAID FOR BY THE CITY AND STATE.

I come to the estimate of the expenses, which will fall on the stock and the receipts, which will come back to the stockholders. I am not authorized to make an official statement, and, I believe none can, with absolute certainty, be made at the present time, but these results may be considered, for all practical purposes, reliable:

Main Building	$1,600,000
Machinery Hall	800,000
Agricultural	300,000
Conservatory	275,000
Ground and Offices	1,000,000
General Expenses	500,000
Police, &c	1,400,000
Total	$5,975,000
Deduct the city subscription for conservatory and machinery	$1,000,000
Leaving total expenses to stockholders	$4,975,000

Receipts of the Exhibition, based on the Paris Exposition:

From Visitors	$4,500,000
Value of the material after the Exhibition	500,000
Concessions	250,000
Total Receipts	$5,250,000

Thus paying back stock and interest. To make these figures, depends, and depends only, on what you do, and what the country does every hour in this way to stock subscriptions.

WOMEN'S WORK.

Mrs. Gillespie, President of the Women's branch of the Centennial, has just made public her report for the year 1874. Tea parties in Trenton, Bridgeton, Millville, Camden, and Haddonfield, New Jersey, netted $7,242.75. Nearly as much more was realized from the tea party in the Capitol Buildings, Washington, which will be expended in aiding women to prepare exhibits of art and industry, the labor of female hands.

During the year other tea parties took place, which netted for the Women's Committee for the same purpose as above, $7,945.11, after their having *donated, as a free gift to the Building Fund*, an equal amount, $7,945.11. The ladies also sold $20,616, worth of Centennial Stock, thus realizing for the Centennial Commission, about $28,500, and for the uses of the Women's Department of the Exhibition, about $15,000.

In concluding her address, Mrs. Gillespie says: "Let us devote our lives to restoring the purity and simplicity of 1776, and at the same time open the way for women to earn their bread by other ways than the needle."

THE STAMP TAX.

DECISION OF COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS—WHAT THE LAW TAXES AND WHAT IT EXEMPTS.

NEW YORK, March 11.—On March 4th, E. D. Tappan, President of the National Bank of this city, addressed, in behalf and himself and other bankers a letter to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, asking his decision of the following questions:

First—Are notes, drafts and acceptances, when made payable at a bank, subject to a stamp tax of two cents, and if so does the tax apply to notes, drafts and acceptances drawn or accepted prior to February 8, 1875, and which have matured and since been paid?

Second—Does the tax apply to checks drawn by a bank upon itself for the purpose of paying its own dividends, and the dividends, coupons or interest of other corporations?

Third—Are checks drawn by a State, county or city government on a bank subject to tax?

The following is the reply of the Commissioner: I reply to your specific questions:

1. That if there is any understanding between the bank and makers of the notes or acceptors of the checks, drafts or orders payable at the bank, that all such notes and acceptances shall be paid by the bank and charged in the account of the makers, drawers or acceptors in the same manner as ordinary checks would be such notes and acceptances are considered liable to the two cent stamp tax as vouchers for the payment of money by the bank. This applies to notes, drafts, &c., made, drawn or accepted prior to February 8, 1875, when paid by the the bank on or after that date.

2. This tax applies to checks drawn by a bank upon itself for the purpose of paying its own dividends, coupons, or interest of other corporations, or for other payments.

3. Checks drawn by State, county or city officers in their official capacity, upon public bonds deposited in a bank are exempt if said bonds are kept separate from any private account, it not being within the intent of the law to tax a public treasury.

I will add with reference to some other questions frequently proposed to this office, that orders for dividends are subject to tax if drawn for a definite and certain sum, but not otherwise.

An ordinary certificate of deposit used in the ordinary manner is not liable.

Interest coupons are considered exempt. Bills of exchange, foreign as well as inland, when drawn upon a bank, or trust company are held to be subject to the tax, whether payable at sight or otherwise.

Duplicates of bills, orders, etc., are liable the same as originals. Receipts not relating to banking business, for instance for rents, are exempt.

Very respectfully,
J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner.

MORTON PINCHBACK.—This should be the title of the Senator from Indiana. The Pittsburgh *Post* in alluding to those two national twins, says: Senator Morton believes in holding on to a good thing. He has made something like a dozen speeches in favor of Pinchback's admission to the Senate, and these did not satisfy him, so he had the question of his admission postponed until the next Congress. This gives the Indiana Senator a chance to spend the rest of his term advocating Pinch's claims. It was clear that a majority of the Senate were against Pinch's admission, but that they voted to postpone to make sure that Grant's brother-in-law, Jim Casey, should not push his way into the Senate. It is said that Grant is furious over the result, as he had confidently counted on his brother-in-law's election. The fight among the Radical factions will now begin in Louisiana."

The *World*, speaking of the appointment of Horace Maynard to be minister to Turkey, remarks that if his salary as United States Minister to Turkey carries with it the usual liberal outfit, it is to be hoped the outfit will include a dozen clean shirts.

THE STATE TREASURY.—The *Times*, Col. A. K. M'Clure's new Philadelphia paper, in commenting upon the probable failure of the House Committee of investigation to accomplish anything in the line of clearing up the Treasury darkness, remarks that upon Auditor-General Temple will now devolve a very plain and imperative duty, and one that he must fulfill with the utmost fidelity. We do not assume that the Treasury is not intact, for rumor is not to be taken as evidence on the subject; but it is due to the people of the State that there should be such a thorough examination of the public moneys as will leave no doubt as to the true condition of the Treasury. We do not know that Mr. Mackey is averse to such an examination, but it needs no special gift of foresight to understand that if he shall fail to invite it at the earliest practicable period after Mr. Temple is qualified, he will himself give shape and strength to the conviction that his administration of the Treasury will not bear public scrutiny."

A RADICAL WILL.—An exchange remarks: The "Last Will and Testament" of the late Radical Congress bequeathed a legacy of $35,000,000 additional taxation upon the people, but it did nothing to revive the industries of the country to enable the people to pay these additional taxes. In the way of a codicil to this "will