The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1875.

The Radicals in Connecticut have endorsed Grant, and if they can ride into power on that boat, the third term stock will be above par.

Ex-Governor Curtin was "stumping" in Connecticut last week in the interest of the Democratic nominees. The ex-Governor tells some awful tough yarns on the administration.

Compulsory education does not impress itself favorably upon the Ohio legislature. The bill which provided for it was defeated in the Senate by a large vote. The people still favor a republic out there.

Fred Grant is going to earn his salary by loafing around Sheridan's headquarters at Chicago. The young man will require another rest in a month or so and go on a trip to Europe at government expense.

FINISHED.—Baltimore's new City Hall covers an entire square and it is built entirely of white marble, and is described as the handsomest building of the kind in the United States. Its cost was $2,500,000 and we believe that it was built without developing a job.

An exchange says that Senator Morton is preparing a speech for the next fall's campaign, in which he will howl about the condition of affairs in the south, and the "rebellion in a style that will totally eclipse all of his previous efforts in that line." He will find out that howling will not save his party.

SHUTTING UP SHOP.—Congress having adjourned, and in view that the government will soon leave for Long Branch, five keno shops in Washington were closed on Tuesday night by the police, and it is understood that all the faro banks, lottery shops and other gambling places are also to be closed.

EXPENSIVE JUSTICE.—Under Attorney-General Williams, justice like any other commodity, is bought and sold. The costs of the United States Marshals in the two districts of Arkansas last year were equal to the whole costs of the Federal judiciary of the entire Union in 1868. And Williams did not carry the election after all.

LET HIM COME.—It is announced that Col. Forney will soon return from Europe, where he has been for some time, and will take full control of the editorial columns of the *Press*. This would be a decided improvement, because since he left about two columns of that journal have been under the control of a fool, if not a knave. At the Col. returns the better.

NONSENSE.—An exchange states that Hon. Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia, intends offering a proposition in the next Congress providing for the assumption by the Federal Government of all the State debts. This is not a new idea. It was broached years ago, and the Democratic party invariably opposed it as being contrary to the true theory of our institutions. As has been very justly said by a cotemporary, "let the States like individuals pay their own debts." The United States government has debts enough to liquidate without becoming responsible for any more, and it will be time enough for Uncle Sam to talk about paying other people's debts after he pays off his own Radical debt.

ELECTIONS.—Connecticut and Michigan held elections on Monday. In the former State, Governor, Legislature and Congressmen were voted for, and the latter State, Judges and Municipal officers were elected. What the result is, we are unable to say this (Tuesday) morning. But we shall be greatly mistaken if the Democrats have not made a clean sweep in the Nut Meg State.

LATER—Tuesday 2 o'clock P. M.—The Democrats of Connecticut have elected their Governor, Legislature, and gain two Congressmen. The Democrats had one member and the Radicals three in the last Congress. In the next Congress the rule will be reversed. At the municipal elections in Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio, the Democrats elected their Mayors by sweeping majorities. The political break-up in Connecticut is the more significant when we state that Grant & Co. had all their leading stumpers in the field, using money and patronage with all the power at their command.

THE NAVAL CADETSHIP.—The Clinton *Democrat* says: Hon. L. A. Mackey has received quite a number of applications from young men in this Congressional district who are desirous of becoming a "middy." Nine applications have been received. He has not yet made any selection. We understand that the appointment will not be made till sometime in May, when he proposes a competitive examination among those who may apply, that he may obtain the benefit of the committee's conclusions to assist him in making a selection. This examination will be made by a committee appointed by Mr. Mackey, and the result will have due weight in determining the appointment. This is a liberal and we believe the best way to dispose of such appointments. It opens the door of promotion to the poor boy as well as the rich, and bases the appointment upon the qualification of the applicant himself and not upon the amount of money his father may have or the amount of political influence he may be able to bring. As these boys are to fill important positions and become representatives in the Navy of American principles, in peace and in war, it is important that good material should be selected, and a competition that is open to all and "lets the best boy win" is as fair a way of obtaining the desired end as could be devised.

ASSESSMENT FOR 1875.

We propose to compile from the assessments on file in the Commissioners' office, and put in tabular form such of the Assessors' work as we deem of public utility for the information of our readers, some of whom may be turned into Assessors some of these days; if we shall succeed in pointing out some of the errors committed by former Assessors and prevent those who are to follow from committing similar mistakes, we shall have accomplished the object aimed at.

The table found below gives a bird's eye view of the Assessors' and Commissioners' efforts at regulating occupations for the current year. If Assessors and taxpayers will give this table some attention they will no doubt notice how varied the Assessors' judgments are, and the glaring necessity of having a board of revision so as to produce equalization in the imposition of taxes.

Reader, study this table. It relates to a subject in which we all have a common interest, and it costs but very little more to be right than to be wrong upon this subject:

DISTRICTS.	OCCUPATIONS Number of occupations.	Aggregate value of occupations.	Average value.	Adjusted value.	REMARKS.
Burnside bor	59	$3,633	$62	.....	Right.
Clearfield...	357	39,966	113	16	Red 25 p.ct.
Curwensville	124	12,545	93	70	" 25 "
Houtzdale ...	297	16,125	54	70	Add 20 "
Lumber City.	64	4,710	74	.....	Right.
N. Washin'n.	63	5,020	64	.....	"
Osceola	255	24,346	95	71	Red 25 p.ct.
Wallaceton...	51	3,950	73	.....	About right
Beccaria twp	262	17,585	67	.....	" "
Bell	294	11,830	40	60	Add 20 p.ct.
Bloom	77	3,650	51	61	" 20 "
Boggs *.....	187	12,490	67	.....	About right
Bradford*....	355	20,585	58	.....	" "
Brady	543	28,670	53	64	Add 20 p.ct.
Burnside	255	10,870	43	60	" 40 "
Chest*.....	259	15,035	59	.....	About right
Covington ...	172	8,855	50	60	Add 20 p.ct.
Decatur.....	235	17,600	50	60	" 20 "
Ferguson.....	178	11,155	81	64	Red 20 p.ct.
Girard	117	6,215	53	63	Add 20 "
Goshen	85	4,250	50	63	" 25 "
Graham.....	110	8,290	64	.....	About right
Gulich	178	10,660	61	.....	" "
Huston	140	8,200	58	.....	" "
Jordan.....	126	10,550	83	65	Red 20 p.ct.
Karthaus*...	121	6,845	57	.....	About right
Knox	154	7,770	50	60	Add 20 p.ct.
Lawrence*...	437	29,520	69	.....	About right
Morris.*.....	354	19,535	59	.....	" "
Penn*.....	132	7,550	57	.....	" "
Pike*.....	263	14,965	57	.....	" "
Union	111	5,925	53	63	Add 20 p.ct.
Woodward ...	225	12,075	54	65	" 20 "
Total	6634	$421,080	$63		

A glance at the above table reveals the singular fact that not one of those thirty-three Assessors adopted the standard of value ($63), fixed by themselves. Those in Burnside and New Washington boroughs came within one of it," the former being one dollar below and the latter one dollar above it. The Assessors in Graham and Gulich also came very near the mark, while those in the townships marked with a *, approximated so close to their standard that the County Commissioners did not deem it necessary to change their work.

The extremes in the boroughs, it will be noticed, occur in Clearfield where the average is $113, and in Houtzdale at $54, making a difference of over one hundred per cent. The board reduced the former thirty-three per cent., making the average $76, and added thirty per cent. in the latter, making the average $70. A glance at Burnside and Jordan townships reveals a similar inequality. While the one is fixed at only $43, the other is $82, making nearly one hundred per forty per cent. to the former fixed the value at $60, and by reducing the latter twenty per cent. fixed the average at $65, and thereby approximate equality. A great many wise men, and those too, who DEMAND EQUALITY in taxation, often insist that the County Commissioners have no right to meddle with the Assessors' work. The fallacy of this theory is fully demonstrated by our table. Suppose the board had adopted this view of the case, what would have been the result? The county rate is fixed at five mills. The aggregate value of the one hundred and twenty-six taxables in Jordan township is $10,350, which would make $51.75 county tax, or forty-one cents for each taxable, while one hundred and twenty-six taxables in Burnside would only pay $27.09, or about twenty-two cents each. Would that be right? As adjusted by the board the citizens in each pay about thirty cents.

We call the attention of the reader to another freak in the above statement. Burnside and Chest townships occur in the table just as they do upon the ground—side by side—and have exactly two hundred and fifty-five taxables each. Yet, the Assessor in the former fixes his aggregate valuation at $10,870, while in the latter it reaches $15,035, and if allowed to pass would entail *fifty per cent. more tax* on the citizens of Chest than those in Burnside.

Again: an investigation shows that while one Assessor rates and classifies his occupations in four classes: $100, $80, $60, and $20, another equally as intelligent puts them all down at $60. It would be just as good sense to rate all farms and horses alike. It is notorious that the pursuits and earnings of men are so varied in value as the property indicated, and to assess either at one rate is certainly compounding nonsense.

More: while our people will persist in having their occupations assessed at a low rate, they will be compelled to pay more on their farms and houses and lots. It will be observed that the aggregate value of occupations is $421,080, and at five mills will yield a little over $2,000. Now, if occupations are made to average $100 or $150, double that sum would be raised and our real estate released just to that amount. It is folly to suppose that if a man pays only twenty cents on his occupation, that his taxes are reduced. Let him pay one dollar and it will release his real estate of at least eighty cents of its burthen. Besides, if the Assessor only puts his own occupation down at $40 he dare not put his neighbor's down at any more.—Hence a large number who should pay at least one dollar, got off at twenty cents.

The average in Lumber City appears rather high in comparison with the small boroughs. This arises from the fact that several persons are rated very high and the number of taxables being small the average seems high.—The reduction will be made so as to make this borough comparatively equal with the others.

The Governor's proclamation seems to have quieted the coal strikers in the Anthracite regions.

PLAIN TALK—REFORM OR DEFEAT.

It is seldom we find anything truthful relating to political affairs in Harpers' bigoted *Weekly*. The able editor, Geo. W. Curtis, last week did, by accident, write something sensible relating to his own party, and we give our readers the benefit of what he says in relation to the "reform" going on within the Radical party. Read what he says:

"There has been a great deal of harmless mirth at the proposition of reform "within the party." Will any man who does not wish to see a Democratic restoration in 1876 suggest in what other way Republican victory is to be secured? Yet, without this reform, what are the chances of that victory? If the election of last autumn had been a general election, would it have resulted as Republicans wish? To contest the field in 1876 with the influences that were dominant in 1874 still controlling the party would be mere suicide. There must, therefore, be reform within the party or defeat. And with such an alternative, the character of the reform demanded is evident. The causes that divided us in 1872 and in 1874 must be removed. The division of 1872 cannot be explained by the word "sorehead" because even if that could show why certain leaders departed how can it explain the defection of followers? Besides, every man who is not satisfied with saying "sorehead" as the sole key to succession of that year, and who knows how many sincere and intelligent men shared the discontent and joined the opposition, knows also at the opening of this year the possible Republican secession was appalling. The reform within the party must be such as will regain those who are disposed to take the risks of Democratic success rather than to connive longer at what was felt to be the impolicy and worse of certain Republican tendencies. To speak frankly, there were a very great many Republicans of 1872 who in the beginning of this year said that if Republican leadership were to be longer represented by such gentlemen as Butler, Chandler, Carpenter, and many more, they really prefer to take the chances of such a leadership as that of Tilden, Thurman, and Beck. To urge upon such men the perils of the Democratic tendency, and of the councils that were sure to control the party, was to invite the reply that the better traditions and tendencies of the Republican party are of small account if they cannot secure a corresponding leadership. But many of the men most obnoxious to this criticism and feeling have been defeated, and many of the measures which they strongly favored have not been approved by the party in Congress or in the country. We see no reason to suppose that the spirit which has begun this reaction will decline, and for this, among other reasons, that the managers know very well the character of the party, and that it will not be disciplined and driven, like the mass of Democrats to the tap of the party drum. They understand, therefore, that if the action of the convention should show that the influences which have been repudiated were still in the ascendant, defeat would be assured.—They must, therefore, act so as, to regain the hearty support of all dissatisfied Republicans."

Harpers journal of *Civilization* (?) is therefore committed to "reform or defeat." The former will never occur, the latter is not far off and every intelligent Radical knows it.

READ IT.

Our outside is taken up this week with Senator Wallace's speech, and It is a straight-forward, legal delineation of the principles of our form of government, and should be understood by every citizen of this country.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, one of the leading Radical organs of this State, in alluding to the speech, says:

> Mr. Wallace's maiden speech in the United States Senate on the Louisiana resolution was a notable triumph, and gave assurance that, after long waiting, that Pennsylvania has at last a member in that body who shall have something to say, and who shall know how to say it in such manner as to command the respect of his fellow members. Mr. Wallace's experience as a debater in our State Senate has not been without its good results. It gave him fit training for the higher place and graver duties which he was elected to discharge. Besides his ripe scholarly culture, his natural ability and his profound knowledge of American politics, Mr. Wallace possesses a reputation for invincible integrity and unblemished truthfulness of character which cannot fail to be appreciated in a body like the United States Senate. Altogether, Pennsylvania has good reason to congratulate herself upon her new Senator.

To extract such compliments from an avowed enemy, is certainly gratifying to every Democrat, not only in the county, but in the State. We predict that before two sessions pass over that Mr. Wallace will hold the same position in the United States Senate that he has held at Harrisburg, for the past eight years.

A SPECIMEN MORALIST.—The title of Gen. O. O. Howard's lecture is "An Account of the Battle of Gettysburg," a very interesing subject, doubtless; but a good many people would rather have him render an "account" of the Freedman's Bank. The General had better step down and out as a lecturer. Let him and his buttles account for the *three millions* of cash they cribbed from the poor negroes while hugging and kissing them—Judas like—and then robbing them. This General Howard, like his counterpart, Beecher, has been standing on the ragged edge for a long time, and is notorious for two things only—impudence and hypocrisy—and the sooner his friends haul him off and banish him from the public gaze, the better.

Spinner, the man who has put the worm-like picture on the lower right hand corner of the "greenbacks" for thirteen years, has picked up his hat and left. He is as queer as his signature, and he should be looked after. He will be wanted after a while to help "red up things."

The Board of Pardons will meet at Harrisburg on the 4th of May next, and fully organize under the provisions of the new Constitution. The attorneys and friends of criminals seeking pardons, can put in an appearance at that time.

ON THE GO.—"The government" family, Sartoris & Co., spent several days in New York last week, "shopping," and made arrangements for a tramp to "Bosting" on the 19th, to help celebrate Concord and Lexington on that day.

An exchange says there are five pairs in the present Senate—the Camerons, Jonceses, Ferrys, Johnsons and Morrills. How would our Minister to Great Britain, General Schenck, play them.

A GOOD IDEA.—A committee of the Massachusetts Legislature are considering the expediency of incorporating "fidelity insurance companies," to insure the personal honesty of officers, public or private, under bonds or other special obligation for the faithful administration of their offices.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Gov. Hartranft, who has been ill for the past ten days, is recovering.

—A new gown for ladies, to slip on over everything, when in a hurry, is appropriately called a jeff-davis.

—Gen. John C. Fremont has decided to take up his permanent residence in Virginia City, Nevada.

—Floridians change their diet semi-yearly. In the summer they live on fish, and in the winter on Yankees.

—One of the most severe snow storms of the season prevailed at Lincoln, Nebraska, on Thursday last.

—Very polite. The Detroit *Free Press* calls 'em the Colored Hills, out of respect for the Civil Rights bill.

—During his life time Horace Greeley lent $46,000 to persons from whom the estate can recover nothing.

—Mrs. Cheney, mother-in-law of the late Horace Greeley, died a few days since at her home in Litchfield, Conn.

—The wife of Ex-President Johnson is lying in a critical condition with consumption, at her home in Tennessee.

—In 1870 there were 3,739 saw mills in Pennsylvania. This is more than there are in any other State in the Union.

—One Frost, of Marion county, Ky., has named his five sons, Severe Frost, Winter Frost, White Frost, Jack Frost and Black Frost.

—Austria is so much afraid of introducing the great Colorado potato beetle that she has prohibited the introduction of American potatoes.

—The friends of Russell Errett, Chief Clerk of the Senate, recently presented him with a gold watch and chain which cost nearly $500.

—The fifty-sixth anniversy of Odd Fellowship will be celebrated throughout the United States on the 26th of the present month.

—San Francisco's new three-million-dollar palace hotel will contain, among other features, a ladies' billiard-room, furnished in princely style.

—A Chinaman in San Francisco has obtained a patent for fastening the seams of overalls. This is the first patent for a Chinaman in the United States.

—The whole business portion of the village of Ticonderoga, N. Y., was destroyed by fire at two o'clock on Wednesday morning, March 31st. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

—John Martin, a member of Parliament for Meath, Ireland, and brother-in-law of the late John Mitchel, died on the 29th ult. His death, it is said, was hastened upon learning the death of Mitchel.

—Ex-State Senator Robert McKenna, a leading Republican politician of Memphis, Tenn., has been sentenced to the penitentiary for five years, for marrying his former wife's granddaughter in violation of State law.

—Moody and Sankey, the two greatest revival preachers of the age, are nightly addressing large crowds in London. Mr. Sankey is a son of E. Sankey, of New Castle, Pa. Moody is a native of Massachusetts.

—The Emperor of Brazil proposes to abdicate in favor of his eldest daughter, the Countress d'Eu. The Emperor, upon his abdication, will make a tour of Europe, after which he will proceed to the United States, where he will make his home.

—Fashionable invalids in Florida are represented as having a charming time, dancing, yachting, eating fresh vegetables, shooting alligators, denying the allegation, smashing their medicine bottles, throwing away their crutches, and conducting themselves generally in a jubilant manner.

—At Ottawa, La Salle County, Ill., on the 29th ult., Judge Williams sentenced Wilbur F. Story, of the Chicago *Times*, to ten days imprisonment in the county jail for contempt of court, in having published an article, constructively reflecting on the character of certain members of the Grand Jury.

—John Royer, of Phœnixville, aged eighty-two years, was on Friday gathered to his fathers. Mr. Royer was probably the oldest printer in the United States, having either worked at the case or edited a newspaper for sixty odd years. At one time he edited a paper at Pottstown, probably as long ago as fifty years.

—Mining is being prosecuted in the South with zeal and activity. This is especially the case in Georgia, where considerable quantities of gold are being taken from certain localities. During the past year copper ore to the value of $100,000 was sent to market from this State, and iron ore also compensated those who mined it in a satisfactory manner.

—Orders have been received at the shops of the of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in Altoona, for several new cars to be denominated "Centennial passenger cars," and it is also stated that a number of new locomotives are to be built. During the past several days a number of additional workmen have been employed in the company's shops at that place." The shops are running on full time again, ten hours, instead of eight.

—A partnership has been formed between the sons of President Grant, Senator Sherman and ex-Governor Henry D. Cooke, and a banking house is to be conducted by this firm. It is understood that Lieutenant-Colonel Grant will either resign or be ordered to return to Washington, so that he can give his personal attention to the banking business. The firm ought to be quite successful, as it will certainly have inside news which will enable it to act intelligently.

—Gen. Beauregard, of Confederate fame, is successfully running a fireless locomotive, of his own invention, on a short railroad from New Orleans to Carrolton, La. It appears to consist simply of a strong cylindrical vessel into which steam is compressed to furnish propulsion to the wheels of the car, sufficient to enable it to run the whole distance from Carrolton to the city border and back. Only one man is needed, who opens and shuts the steam valves, regulates the brake and takes fares. It attracts much attention.

—In the suit of Helen Josephine Mansfield against Lucy D. Fisk, executrix, in which a verdict of $25,700 was obtained on two promissary notes given by James Fisk, Jr., to Miss Mansfield, a motion for a new trial was argued before Judge Van Brunt. The ground of the motion was newly-discovered evidence. It was asserted that it could be shown on a retrial that the money derived from the sale of stocks for which the note of $15,700 was given was applied by Mr. Fisk to the purchase of Miss Mansfield's house in Twenty-third street. Judge Van Brunt took the papers.

—All the people in a Paris house were recently startled one night by a tremendous noise made in an upper apartment. Rushing to the doors they saw a man coming down four steps at a time. He was a thief, had made his way in with a false key, and feeling his way about the apartments from room to room to find valuables, had come upon some strange, soft, movable, upright thing in the middle of a room. He felt of it, passed his hand higher and higher and felt a face, cold as ice. Frightened, eager to escape, he could not find his way to the door, and in his flight upset every article of funiture in the apartment. Then they all went up stairs and found the tenant of the fourth floor hanged in his room.

ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1875.

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

This gentleman, so well and favorably known by Philadelphians, whom he has so creditably represented since 1862, is now in this city. I met him a few days ago, and I am happy to state that he is looking remarkably well; his trip to Virginia, for a short respite from the severe labors imposed upon him as the leader of the minority during the session of Congress, has done him good. That he will be chosen Speaker of the next Congress I do not entertain a single doubt; if one can form an opinion from a few of the many letters Mr. Randall receives from the South and West especially, in which the warmest encouragement and support are proferred. I would say that his election to the Speakership will be an ovation.

There are many things that serve to materially aid the friends of Mr. Randall in their contest to make him Speaker; his own high sense of honor—which is the grand feature of his character—his admitted ability, and his unquestioned integrity, all serve to make him a formidable candidate, but in addition to these, Gov. Witte has formerly announced, in the columns of his paper, the *Commonwealth*, that Pennsylvania will present no Democratic candidate a year hence, for the Presidency. This means nothing more nor less than that if, Pennsylvania is honored by the election of Mr. Randall to the Speakership, she will ask no more. This is, indeed, a high honor accorded to Mr. Randall by his party in his native State; nobly has he earned it, and, from years of intimate knowledge of the man, I can say with truth, right worthily will he bear it.

Other incidents exist to give him strength, more particularly from the West, as it is scarcely probable that Ohio, or Indiana, or Illinois—each of which will present a candidate for the Presidency—will weaken the chances of the West for a President by the election of a Speaker from that section.

THE CENTENNIAL.

About twenty-two nations of the earth have sent to the Centennial Commission the official lists of the Commissioners appointed by those foreign governments, to see that their industries are properly represented at the Exhibition of 1876. These commissioners have all been selected by their respective governments because of their eminent fitness, and as illustrative of the character of the commissioners from abroad, I present the names and official standing of a few of the commissioners appointed by the Netherlands.

Dr. E. H. Von Baumhauer, Honorary Professor at Haarlem, President.

Mr. A. H. Eigman, President of the Society of Dutch Industrials at Leiden.

Mr. P. Hartsen, President of the Board of Commerce and Manufactures of Amsterdam.

Mr. J. E. Van Heemskerck Van Beest, Artist at the Hague.

Mr. H. C. Van der Houven Van Oordt, Secretary of the Section Overveluve of the Society of Agriculture of Gelderland.

Mr. M. M. de Monchy, President of the Board of Commerce and Manufactures at Rotterdam.

Dr. J. Th. Mouton, Under President of the Society to further Manufactures and Trade Industry in the Netherlands.

Those from the remaining twenty-one nations are equally distinguished, and as each of our own State Governments are about selecting Commissioners to look after the interest of the different States, it occurred to me that it might be of public benefit to show with what wisdom these things are done in Europe.

MILK.

The milk bill of our city alms-house amounts to over $10,000 per annum. In 1873 the medical prescriptions for the poor of that institution amounted in 1874 they were decreased to $90,000, on the principle that it was cheaper to buy milk than physic. A years' experience has proved how much more efficacious milk is than medicine in such an institution.

A DREADFUL IMPRECATION.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says: "The editor of the *Courier-Journal* assumes ignorance of draw-poker, on the ground that he is a Sunday-school Superintendent.

To this the impeached editor responds that he assumes ignorance of draw-poker on nothing of the sort. He loves the Sunday-school and everybody connected therewith; and when he crawls into the regimentals of a Sunday-school Superintendent merely to conceal a fondness for draw-poker, he hopes the lightning may strike the mother-in-law of his adopted uncle's grandfather, and scare her within an inch of her life.

Here, as in Louisville, we have distinguished editors whose love of the Sunday-school is quite as ardent as this *Courier-Journal* editor's, and whose knowledge of draw-poker is the theme of tireless praise from those whose education is less favored. These gentlemen sometimes seek a transfer from the cares of editorial life to the ease and emolument of public station. On such occasions they would be only too happy to conceal their affection for draw-poker by crawling into the regimentals of a Sunday-school worker, and would probably attempt to do so were it not they fear the lightning might strike *them*.

We had such an editor to run for public office, not long since, but unfortunately there were no regimentals of a Christian soldier big enough to cover his fondness for poker. He didn't implore the lightning to strike anybody's mother-in-law—not even his own—but he went straight to his pastor—with whom he doubtless never played poker—and obtained a certificate of good character, went before the people on that and was struck so badly by lightning or by the people, that alas, I fear it has permanently unsettled his judgment.

FATHER GERDEMAN.

That high old priest, Father Gerdeman, who violated his vows of celebacy by marrying the organist of his church, and who attempted to reach Germany by the round about way of going from Philadelphia to Jersey City; thence to Cincinnati; thence to Baltimore; thence to Germany—if it had not been for the Baltimore detectives—is to have his trial next week, in the Criminal Court. He is charged with stealing about $100,000 of his parishioners' cash, which, in their eyes is a slight offence compared with taking unto himself a wife. The case against Gerdeman looks bad, and yet I shall be greatly mistaken if he is convicted. The ex-priest is a German, and the Germans are more than anxious for his acquittal, while the Irish are determined to convict him. One thing is certain, "No Irish or Dutch need apply" for a situation on that jury.

CIVILIZATION ON A BUST.—The colored society of Washington, D. C., is deeply interested in an aristocratic wedding, to take place at an early day. The maid of Mrs. Jones, the wife of Senator Jones, is to be led to the alter by General Butler's cook. Great preparations are making for the happy event, and it is rumored that the mansion of Senator Jones will be thrown open, in order that the favored pair may hold a reception.

VALUABLE HORSE KILLED.—At Paris, Ky., April 5, during the stallion show there, Goldsmith's Abdallah while going around the track was met by his full brother, John Bright, and the shaft of the sulky drawn by the latter entered his breast and came out near the top of the shoulder, causing death in a few moments. He was valued at $30,000.

HEATHENS AND CHRISTIANS.

There are many striking, peculiar, bewildering and saddening things about this Beecher business as the case develops itself in court, and one is fairly in a maze when he contemplates the investigation. But there are some facts so clear that they separate themselves from the surrounding mist and concentrate our attention.

One of these facts is that while Mr. Beecher now leans on the bosom of Brother Shearman and pours into his trustful ear the story of his sorrow and of the ills which have beset him at the hands of wicked conspirators, and indeed finds his present comfort in the society of his Plymouth brethren generally, such as Deacon Howard, Assistant Pastor Halliday, and the rest; yet, only a short time ago, when he was desperately clinging to the ragged edge, and when the consolations of religion and the sympathy of his Christian brethren would seem to have been most needed by him, he made the pagan Moulton his confidant, and thanked God for having created so true a friend. At that time he even wrote to Moulton words that indicated a lack of that trust in Brother Shearman which he now so touchingly displays. Frank Moulton was then a "noble young fellow" in the eyes of the Plymouth pastor, and Brother Shearman a meddlesome lawyer. With the progress of years, however, and the peculiar development of circumstances, Mr. Beecher has evidently changed his mind.

At that time, even when the pastor did guardedly consult with Plymouth people, he did choose members of the church but members of the congregation, that shrewd business man Mr. H. B. Claflin principally. Now, the regular Plymouth body guard in the court room is composed of fully initiated members of the church, Mr. Beecher's affliction makes him appreciate the precious love of the brethren, and perhaps even better understand the wonderous value of their piety.

We do not undertake to explain these rather remarkable facts, but we suppose that there is a possible explanation. If Mr. Beecher's story is true, his experience furnishes a warning to all clergymen disposed to prefer the society of heathens to that of Christians. His pagan friend, as he now tells us, turned out to be a conspirator against his pocket and his character; but his Christian brethren, on the contrary, though he certainly snubbed them in the day of his secret trial, rally to his defence at his present public trial, and are sparing neither tears, expense, prayers, nor exhortations in his behalf. It is plain, therefore, that Christians are safer bosom friends for a clergyman than heathens; and let all ministers lay the lesson to their hearts.

THE NEW POSTAL LAWS.

George W. Fairman, Esq., of Philadelphia, has issued the following notice:

Notice is hereby given to the public that under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, the postage to be hereafter charged on all mailable matter of the third class, referred to in section 133, postal laws, shall be at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, as heretofore provided by law.

SECTION 133. Mailable matter of the third class embraces all pamphlets, occasional publication, transient newspapers, magazines, handbills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, books, manuscript proof sheets, corrected proof sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, articles of merchandise, sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelops, postal envelops and wrappers, cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographic representations of different types, seed, cuttings, roots, scions, and all other matter which may be declared mailable by law.

Instructions.—All packages of matter sent open, shall be open sides or ends; that their ends may be readily examined by postmasters without destroying the wrappers; but seeds and other articles liable, from their form or nature, to lose or damage unless specially protected, may be inclosed in unsealed bags or boxes, which can readily be opened for examination of the contents and reclosed, or sealed bags, made of material sufficiently transparent to show the contents clearly without opening, may be used for such matter.

Matter of the third class, inclosed in sealed envelopes, notched at the ends or sides or with the corner cut off, cannot be mailed except at letter postage rates, and matter of this class containing any writing whatever, except the address, will be charged with letter postage.

No package of any class of mail matter weighing more that four pounds can be received for conveyance by mail.

Matter of the third class must be fully prepaid by stamps affixed thereto.

THE MINING TROUBLES.

The excitement which has prevailed for ten days past, in the anthracite coal regions, has about culminated. The Governor's proclamation seems to have the desired effect, and was as follows:

WHEREAS, It is represented to me that in the counties of Luzerne and Schuylkill certain ill-disposed persons have combined themselves together, in violation of law-abiding citizens, and placing life and property in peril, by their tumultuous and disorderly conduct, and, with force and arms, are intruding upon the rights of individuals and corporations, and preventing well-disposed persons from the pursuit of their lawful employment and avocations;

And whereas, It is made the duty of the executive to take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Now, therefore, I, John F. Hartranft, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, do command all such evil disposed persons in the aforesaid and other counties to disperse and desist from further unlawful combination and demonstrations, and to return without delay to their homes, and all such persons are hereby notified that if they fail forthwith to comply with this command, the sheriffs of said counties shall call for whatever military aid may be necessary to preserve order, protect life and property, and enforce the laws of the commonwealth.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the the commonwealth the ninety-ninth. By the Governor.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The turbulent spirits in Northumberland county took the hint after reading this document and cooled down, and have behaved themselves pretty well.

PORTER'S CASE.—Various statements having been made in regard to the action of the cabinet upon the application of Gen. Fitz John Porter for the appointment of a board of officers to review the findings of the court martial in his case, it may be stated by authority that the application was briefly though informally considered at a cabinet meeting on Friday last, and the Secretary of War was directed by the President to have the new evidence alluded to by General Porter in his communication, examined and a synopsis of the same prepared and reported to the President for his information, with the view to a decision on the application of General Porter for executive interposition.

Murray and Myers, the murderers of the German peddler Wahl, have been sentenced to be hanged.

THE COAL MINERS STRIKE.

We have no doubt there will be something of a positive decision arrived at soon in the Eastern coal regions. The difficulties between the employer and the employed have been compromised from time to time, which has only procrastinated the final struggle which is now culminating. It has reached a point, which appeals to the power of the Commonwealth, which once put in motion cannot hesitate to assert its authority in the preservation of the peace. The Philadelphia *Times* in some well considered remarks upon this subject says:

The men who have inflamed themselves to the point of lawlessness are in an indifferent frame of mind to hearken to the counsels of reason, but one lesson is as old as history, and it has been taught in every age, and by every government that had the attributes of government. The laborer may work or not as he will; he may remain idle and beg or starve, if he shall choose to do so, for there is no civil law to command him not to do such wrong to himself. But, he is not his brother's keeper, nor has he right of title or control in any degree over the arms and sinews or lawful will of his fellows. Every attempt to compel others to accept idleness or suffer the penalty of violence or murder is not only a palpable violation of law, but as clear a violation of reason as well.—And lawlessness is lawlessness, and murder is murder, not only in the eye of the law but in the estimation of every honest judgment whether committed under the orders of organized and chosen leaders of associated laborers, or by the deliberate murderer who takes life for revenge or gain. And being so, no government can tolerate it—no just public sentiment can either defend or extenuate it. If, as is now threatened, the strikers shall so inaugurate disorder in the coal regions as to defy the local authorities, there is but one remedy. If sheriffs and the forces at their command cannot preserve the peace, the Governor must and will employ such force as may be necessary to protect the lives and property of the citizens. He did so in Susquehanna county, a year ago, although he felt that, on the naked question of difference between the men and the railroad, the men had just cause of complaint; and whatever may be his sympathies in this issue, when the laws are disregarded and murder stalks forth red-handed and defiant, he will make peace and restore the supremacy of law at the point of the bayonet, or over the graves of the rioters, if necessary. This is a public, an imperative duty, and to provoke its exercise is a measure of madness that only benefits the crazed suicide. Those who advise the infuriated men thus to expose themselves to the just penalties of the law, cannot be honest unless insane, and they should be shunned in every community as ten-fold greater criminals than their impassioned followers who but obey their behests.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* gives the history of the legislation in this State with reference to legal holidays. It is briefly, as follows: Beginning with the act of April 11th, 1842 the days therein mentioned are simply enumerated as days concerning which notes, drafts, &c., falling due on those days shall be deemed to be payable on the secular days next preceding. This act included Christmas Day, the first of January, the Fourth of July, and any day proclaimed by the Governor for Thanksgiving, fasting or cessation from business. To the foregoing list the act of 7th May, 1874, added the twenty-second of February for the same purpose, and also to be observed as a "public holiday." Then by the act of April 12, 1869, "Good Friday" was added to the legal calendar, to be "deemed and proclaimed as a public holiday." [illegible] cerning notes, drafts, &c., falling due on that day to be considered as due and to be paid on the next preceding secular day. Some objection having been made to this last law, an act was framed and passed April 2, 1873, enumerating the "legal holidays" as follows: The First day of January, the Twenty-second of February, the Fourth of July, the Twenty-fifth of December, and any day appointed by the Governor of the State or the President of the United States for Thanksgiving, fasting, or general cessation of business. The design of the framers of this act was to exclude "Good Friday," but they forgot to add any words repealing the "Good Friday" act of April, 1859, so that act still stands.

RESIGNED.—Gen. F. E. Spinner, who for thirteen years has been United States Treasurer, last Monday tendered his resignation to the President, to take effect on July 1st next. The General has been a little troublesome for some time past and would threaten to deprive the country of his services whenever things did not go to suit him. This time the cashier was promoted, leaving a vacancy in that office, which the General was determined should be filled by his choice, and threatened, as usual, to resign if he was interfered with. Secretary Bristow promptly informed him there was no opposition to his tendering his resignation, whereat the venerable Treasurer got angry and indulged in a series of pious ejaculations, but not in the spirit of piety. It was a sort of boyish play—"I dare you to knock the chip off my shoulder"—which really provoked the Treasurer and when the fight began the Secretary wanted the resignation to take effect immediately. It was in a dispassionate moment, however, he thought it better to wait until a worthy man could be found for the place. It is said that Morton's man "Friday," John C. New, cashier of the First National Bank of Indianapolis, is to be his successor.

New Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Saturday, the 24th day of April, 1875, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone corner on the northwest corner of land of Matthew Ogden; thence east 142 perches to post; thence north 74 perches to hemlock; thence west 142 perches to stones; thence — 74 perches to stones and place of beginning, containing 62 acres more or less, being a part of tracts No. 2982 and 2983, about ten acres cleared, having erected thereon a small log house. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Alexander Kline.

TERMS OF SALE.—The price or sum at which the property shall be struck off must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will be immediately put up and sold again at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, and who, in case of deficiency at such re-sale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the Deed be presented in Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff.