The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1875.

Reader, if you want to know what is going on in the business world, just read our advertising columns, the *Special* column in particular.

Paul Boyton's *feat* attract a good deal of attention.

The Pennsylvania Editorial Association will meet at Bedford Springs, on June 22d, 23d and 24th.

A GOOD YIELD.—No less than twenty Democrats want to be elected Sheriff of Butler county this year.

PLYMOUTH INNOCENCE.—William H. Talcott, silk buyer for the firm of Claflin & Co., has been arrested on a charge of buying smuggled goods.

ROMANTIC.—Gen. Sheridan and his young wife, escorted by Secretary Belknap, Gen. Custer and twelve hundred United States cavalry, will spend their honeymoon on the plains.

Decoration day was not so fully and partially recognized throughout the country on the 30th as formerly. In the Southern States the blue and the grey were about evenly divided.

In the National Temperance Convention at Chicago a resolution was passed requesting Congress to appoint a committee to inquire into the effects of alcoholic drinks in America.

General Joe Hooker has spoken on the subject of General Sherman's memoirs. He takes no stock in either Sherman or Grant, but believes that Thomas was the military genius of the war.

The unsatisfactory interview of the Indian chiefs with Grant & Co. at Washington recently, in relation to the Black Hills, now looks like a war movement on the part of the administration.

THAT SILENCE RING.—But two of the five members of "addition, division and silence" ring are now living.—Kemble and Hartranft are still engaged in business, while Geary, Swoope and Evans have withdrawn from the firm.

PUT HIS ARMOR ON.—The deputy of the Philadelphia *Press* has found it necessary to assume the role of patriot again, as between "the government" and the Radical State Convention. He exclaims vehemently, "Stand by the President" (!)

SWIMMING MATCH.—J. B. Johnson, champion swimmer, and Thos. Coyle, of Chester, Pa., have made arrangements to swim a match in July for one thousand dollars a side in the Delaware river from Chester to Philadelphia, a distance of ten miles.

Grant has snubbed Sheridan. He telegraphed him that, owing to a press of national business, he could not be present, and while little Phil was facing the music, Grant sat on a veranda at Long Branch puffing a cigar, with his feet up on the railing.

EXCUSABLE.—A Radical editor speaking of Grant, says "he has made a better President than any Democratic President we remember of." Well, as a Radical editor's memory only runs back for a moon or two, the aforesaid has blundered on the truth for once.—We will not disturb him in his present happy mood.

There is trouble in Iowa over the election of the Rev. Dr. Eccleston as bishop by the recent convention of the Episcopal Church. A delegate, J. M. Griffith, publishes a savage letter in the Dubuque papers charging bribery and fraud against the low church clergy. Dear, dear! what next? This is as bad as the grasshopper plague.

AN OPENING.—The Hon. Marsh Giddings, Territorial Governor of New Mexico, died at Santa Fee on Thursday. He was a native of Hartford, Conn., and was one of the first settlers of Kalamazoo, Mich., where he lived for forty years. He was appointed Governor of New Mexico by President Grant four years ago. Mr. Giddings was in his sixty-second year.

NOT SO.—We published an article recently purporting to be an Act of Assembly in relation to "Watering Troughs" by the sides of public roads. The bill before the last legislature did not pass. We were led into the error by our eastern exchanges. There is no such law. Such a law is much needed, and we hope it will be passed next winter.

HIS ACCOUNT SETTLED.—The celebrated State robber, Geo. O. Evans, died in Philadelphia on Friday last.—The *two hundred and ninety thousand dollars* of the people's money which he pocketed is buried with him, and $25,000 more in the shape of costs as attorneys' fees which the State has paid while trying to recover the "addition, division and silence" claims. He perpetrated most successfully the greatest robbery ever committed in this State.

Ex-Governor English, of Connecticut, who has just returned from his tour of the South, says of the people of Texas that "they have seemingly forgotten that there was a war, and from every act and expression, I glean the information that they welcome any body who will come here to better their condition, regardless of any political association. It is a very rare thing for them to refer to a man's politics; not half so much as we in New England do."

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY.—The rules governing the holding of the primary election in Clearfield county, fix on the Saturday preceeding the *third Tuesday* of September (being the 18th.) as the time for holding the next election. As the same rules require candidates to announce their names at least *three weeks* previous to that time, it will be necessary for candidates to be out about the 18th of August. This will give all due notice and will be a full compliance with the rules.

OUR REASONS.

Occasionally some one remarks:—"Why do you not hit 'Junius No. 2' a rap over the head?" We answer, because we do not profess to train with blackguards and common libelers, and cannot therefore turn the columns of the REPUBLICAN into a pigsty.

More: the editor of a public journal who loans his editorial columns to anonymous and irresponsible writers—and first-class blackguards at that—week after week to libel and defame his neighbors, is conclusive evidence that he has no more knowledge of the rules and proprieties of newspaper etiquette and the decencies of social life than a swine has about the value of pearls; and the editor or writer who stoops to notice those violations of social proprieties must turn swine, too. We have lived too long to be transformed in that way to merely gratify the appetite and morbid tastes of one or two very low types of humanity.

It would be just as proper for a gentleman to turn his parlor into a cow-stable as for an editor to dedicate the columns of his journal to libeling and slandering his neighbors.

How long would a civilized community associate with, or tolerate an individual who would turn his parlor into a cow-stable? How many ladies and gentlemen would frequent that room? The editor who dedicates the columns of his journal to the abuse of his superiors, is engaged in no better business in a social point of view. How professing Christians and sound moralists can defend and support a creature of this kind, is more than we can comprehend.

Reader, please excuse us for noticing, at so great length, the social and moral outlaws indicated.

BRAZEN AUDACITY.

The publishers of Harper's *Journal of Civilization* (!) often set themselves up as standards of propriety in matters of civilization—religion, politics and business. But their supplement of the 5th of June, in defence of the gay and festive Beecher "takes the rag off the bush." In the issue in question the Plymouth preacher is more ably defended than by any of his attorneys, and it seems it was arranged somehow or other that each juror received from one to five copies of this defence so as to post themselves during the progress of the trial. A grosser contempt was never perpetrated by any newspaper publisher on this continent, if anywhere else. Suppose the editor of the REPUBLICAN were to perpetrate a wicked act of the kind by publishing an elaborate defence of a criminal on trial, and by some mean device put a copy of his paper into the hands of each juror during the progress of the trial?—Would it not be a case of first class contempt, and would it not be the duty of the court so to treat it? But we presume the Harpers stand so high in the estimation of Plymouth moralists that no court can reach or disturb them no matter how contemptuous their conduct. Pretty civilizers—they are, indeed!

THE ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.—It will take some time yet until the new Constitution will fully adjust itself to our State policy. The Governor elected this fall will serve but three years, as provided in the new Constitution, when his term and that of the present Lieutenant Governor will expire together, and thereafter both will be elected for four years. It was the intention of the framers of the new Constitution to make the election of Governor always come on an off political year, so that the choice of State Executive shall not be overshadowed by the election of a President. The election of Governer in Pennsylvania can never occur again in a Presidential year under the existing Constitution. This of itself is a decided improvement, and will ignore a great deal of corruption.

WHY NOT SEND THE TROOPS?—They are having a big rumpus in the New Hampshire Legislature, similar to the one at New Orleans when Bandit Sheridan was brought into requisition. Why don't the President interfere?—The Democrats are getting control of the State, there is a dispute in the Legislature, and he should send troops there as he did to Louisiana. The cases are perfectly parallel, except that he had a brother-in-law in New Orleans and has none in Concord. But that is only a matter of family interest. In point of principle the cases are the same, and if necessary he might send a brother-in-law there for a while and then order on the troops.

THE OHIO RADICALS.—The Radicals of this State assembled in convention at Columbus on Wednesday last and put their ticket in the field. The nominations are as follows: Governor, R. B. Hayes; Lieutenant Governor, Thos. S. Young; Supreme Judge, Geo. W. McIlvaine. Hayes was Governor six years ago, but he will never occupy the chair again. His nomination, like that of Hartranft's in this State, is purely ornamental. The third term received a stab and so did the Pennsylvania protectionists. The Ohio platform is free trade.

STILL UNSETTLED.—The coal disturbances in the anthracite regions are still unadjusted. The miners in the Schuylkill region had nearly all gone to work, but a raid was made on them from the Luzerne region on Thursday and Friday causing much trouble and a number of citizens and soldiers were killed by the mob. The militia are out at Pottsville, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel and other points in Schuylkill county, and it looks at this time (Tuesday morning) as though the strikers were about subsiding and the operators would all be to work again in a few days.

THE COAL TAX.—The tax on coal, which has been agitating the coal dealers and the State authorities for the past year, has at length been settled by the Supreme Court. The Philadelphia *Times*, of the first instant, in alluding to the case, remarks:

The Supreme Court yesterday settled the constitutionality of the tax upon coal, as imposed by the act of 1874, and some $300,000 of annual revenue is secured to the State. It was the first legislative experiment in the way of a revenue measure under the new Constitution, and had it not been sustained it would be almost impossible to obtain the necessary revenues to meet the waste of the government, without resorting to a tax upon real estate. Judge Pearson first decided the act unconstitutional, but afterward reconsidered the matter and reversed himself, and the Supreme Court now holds that his last guess was right.

AN ODIOUS DISTINCTION.

The Long Branch government is as full of frauds and "chock" even upon its own employees, as befall the lot of ordinary highwaymen. But the poor fools who have enlisted under the Radical banner do not seem to see it. The employees in the departments at Washington are allowed one month of absence each year, without loss of pay. Every hour beyond that limit is charged against them and deducted from their salaries. But the President and Cabinet, the Auditors and Comptrollers, and others who established this rule for the clerks, fail to apply it to themselves, and appropriate without scruple to their own use a large share of the time which belongs to the public, and is paid for by oppressive taxation.

It is easy to understand under a loose, prodigal, and reckless system like this, where rigid accountability has been cast aside, restraint removed, and neglect made the rule, how corruption has spread itself everywhere, and plunder has become a recognized practice. Besides the other evils which Grantism has inflicted on the country, it is estimated that the mere money cost of that atrocious system since 1869 has been more than one-fourth of the whole national debt, by rings and robbery!

SEND FOR A KERCHIEF.—Mr. A. T. Stewart gave Mrs. Sheridan, as his wedding present, a lace handkerchief. There are a few more left of a case which Mr. Stewart had changed to himself at wholesale rates, and which is drawn on by him on these matrimonial occasions. Mrs. Sartoris, Mrs. Fitch, Mrs. Fred Grant and Mrs. Sheridan have four of the dozen, and the others are still on hand. There are eight more women to be made happy.

GOVERNMENT WATCH DOGS.—The clerks in the Treasury Deparment at Washington lost a package of greenbacks on Friday last amounting to the snug sum of $47,000. One of them put up the package for the Park Bank, New York, and another was charged with delivering it to the express agent, but the agent says he did not receive it. The whole department has been on a hunt ever since but cannot find it. It is evidently lost or mislaid, but some one will find the same and hand it over, we presume.

CONNECTICUT AND THE CENTENNIAL.

We notice by the New York and eastern papers that our esteemed fellow citizen Ex-Gov. Bigler is stumping New England, for the Centennial.—The Hartford *Times* in alluding to the Legislative meeting upon that subject on Wednesday says:

Immediately on the adjournment of the House of Representatives the special legislative committee on the Centennial met in Representatives' Hall to hear addresses from ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, and a member of the finance committee of the centennial commission, and Gen. Hawley, of this city, its President.

The hall was crowded—all of the members of the House and Senate remaining to hear the addresses. Several large pictures of the Centennial buildings and grounds were hung in the rear of the hall for the benefit of the members. Hon. Elisha Johnson, chairman of the committee first introduced Gov. Bigler, who said: "By reason of physical infirmities, which you would hardly suspect by looking at me I find it necessary to avoid on occasions of this kind, any undue excitement. This condition of my system my friend here, General Hawley, knows. You must therefore expect me to address you very briefly." He said:

Gentlemen of the Committee and Members of the Legislature:

I appear before you in behalf of the Centennial managers, and what I shall have to say will have reference mainly to the progress and present status of the preparations for the coming Centennial celebration of American Independence. It is proper to remark at the outset that they are proceeding in this work by the authority and according to the laws of Congress. It sometimes happens that the managers of the Centennial work are looked upon as the representatives of some self-constituted association, and as exercising unlimited discretion and promoting the interests of some given locality; whereas they are in truth acting under the laws representing the United States, and endeavoring to promote an undertaking, not only national in its character, but closely connected with the dignity of the government and the honor of the people. I mean by this that the government, having provided for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by means of an international exhibition, and having through the President invited foreign countries to be represented and take part in the ceremonies, we are bound in honor to make such preparations as are needful and befitting a great nation. This obligation is all the more sacred because the people of the several states, through their various law-making bodies, and by all manner of popular demonstrations, have pledged themselves to the consummation of this undertaking.—No true American can contemplate anything short of this, without experiencing a sense of deep humiliation—a humiliation which will exclude him hereafter from participating in similar ceremonies in any foreign country. To show the government is involved in the result of this undertaking, it is only necessary to remark that the law of 1871, not only provides for the management of the celebration, but declares in terms that "the ceremonies shall be conducted under the auspices of the government of the United States;" and that of June, 1874, expressly requests the President to "extend a cordial invitation to foreign nations, to be represented and take part in the international exhibition." It is therefore seen, gentlemen, that what remains to be accomplished is not only a work of patriotism and a means of honoring the memory of the brave patriotic men who founded the republic, but it involve questions of candor, truth, and manhood, between ourselves and the governments and peoples of other countries. In any undertaking involving issues so delicate and so associated with the honor of the government, the American people cannot be restrained by ordinary considerations. It may be difficult to secure capital, but if we fail to accomplish what we have told all the world we have intended to do, we shall make a sacrifice above the value of money. The plea of poverty or inability will not be accepted by the world. The American people are too well understood to avail themselves of such a pretext. Their reputation for liberality is universal. If the Centennial commission had the gold that has been carried out of the country in any one of the past ten years, it would enable them to complete their buildings and all other preparations. The practical question before you then is, gentleman, what amount of the balance of capital needed shall Connecticut furnish; and how can that be best obtained? Thus far the citizens of your State have subscribed but a small sum, and on the principle laid down by the act of Congress, of 1871, and on the basis of a capital of $10,000,000, the quota of this State would amount to $132,000. On the reduced capital it would be about $90,000. It is true that Pennsylvania has provided over four and a half millions of the capital needed, whereas her quota on the basis of the reduced capital, amounted to a little over $750,000. But I am sure that the people of Connecticut, enjoying a per capita of wealth above the average of the citizens of the United States, will not claim the benefit of any part of this excess. They will agree that it shall go for the relief of States less able to make up their quota; and I am sure that one of the original thirteen States, who performed such a noble part in the war of Independence, will not fail to do her share in the ceremonies, exemplifying the amazing achievements of the first one hundred years of the established Republic. I say "noble part," for Connecticut did perform a noble part. She was in the front of the struggle for Independence. She furnished the largest number of soldiers for the Revolutionary war of any of the Colonies, except one—Massachusetts. Her soldiers outnumbered those of New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Noble and glorious was her past. Her history is radiant with the noble deeds of her sons; and we feel all the greater anxiety that she should have an imposing part in the coming ceremonies, and that her people should be largely represented in the great International Exhibition. To few States in the Union will that exhibition be more useful than to Connecticut, for few have such extensive and diversified manufacturing interests. Your State, therefore, will need a large amount of space in the buildings, and that space will cost money. Congress, whether wisely or unwisely, I shall not now stop to inquire, adopted the policy of raising the capital necessary for the preparations, directly from the several States, or the people thereof. How the quota of Connecticut shall be raised is a question for you and your constituents. As to the Centennial managers, it makes no possible difference to them whether it be appropriated from the State Treasury by the representatives of the people, or collected from individual citizens. In any event the amount will come from the people, and it is only a question of how it can be most conveniently and equitably contributed. But they have decided the preference of furnishing the capital by the prompt mode. It is often said by those who decline to subscribe for Centennial stock, that those only who exhibit ought to be called upon to furnish capital. That is far from correct. It often happens that the most interesting and instructive exhibitions are those which do not pay. For instance, the arts and sciences, and great inventions and improvements. The manufacturer of established goods and machinery is generally the gainer by the exhibition of his products. Whether you appropriate the whole amount of the quota or not, I cannot doubt that you will make provision for a state board to promote and perfect and organize the exhibition from your state. It is proper that I should say that about five millions of the capital have been secured; that the buildings are in the process of rapid erection. I examined the condition of the work a few days since, and can see no reason to doubt that every one of the buildings will be ready in ample time for the exhibition. Some of them will be completed in the early part of the coming fall, and the remainder by the first of January next. The only difficult task before us is the raising of the balance of the capital needed.—Whilst we have never urged subscription to the stock as a mere matter of investment, we deem it proper to show that circumstances have placed the stock in such unfavorable condition that the payment of a large percentage on it, if it be not redeemed in full, is an almost inevitable result. What I mean by this is, that the State of Pennsylvania, and the city of Philadelphia, could not, under the State Constitution, subscribe to the centennial stock.—They have contributed the sum of $2,500,000 towards the erection of certain of the buildings which the stockholders get the use of free of cost, and in addition to this, individuals have contributed considerable sums; and the amount received from the sale of Medals will stand in the light of contributions. So, also, will, in the main, the amount of capital received from the ladies' department. These items, together with the concessions for rights and privileges to be sold, and the value of the materials at the close of the exhibition, it is estimated, will make a sum of $3,000,000. Four millions and a quarter in stock, in addition, will make up the total capital; so that the total receipts for admission will be applied to the redemption of this moderate sum. Any one can see that the presence of 3,000,000 persons, entering an average of three times at fifty cents each, would redeem this stock in full; and so one million and a half would redeem fifty per cent. of it; but this is not the plea that we rely upon. We ask you to raise the means to make ample preparations for the closing celebration of the first hundred years of the republic. At the appointed mode of doing honor to the statesmen and soldiers who declared for, and through great toil and privations, established liberty and independence on the principle of self government, and as the case now stands there is no honorable escape from the performance of their work.

I remark in conclusion, gentlemen, that I am one of those who believe that the coming together of our people from the north and the south, the east and the west, and exchanging congratulations with each other near the spot where our fathers declared for liberty and independence, will have a most salutary influence upon the people of different sections of our great country, that it will tend to beget good will and fraternal affection amongst the people and in some measure tend to the perpetuity of our free institutions.

SYMPATHETIC APPEAL.—The editor of the Shenandoah (Va.) *Democrat* addresses his patrons in the follow pathetic manner: "As the report that we are very wealthy has gone abroad among our subscribers, and has made them awful slow about paying up, thinking doubtless we don't need the money, we hasten to say the report of our wealth is false in every particular. If ocean steamers were selling at a cent a dozen, we couldn't make the first payment on a canoe. The lightning of poverty has struck us square, and had it not been for an armful of hay our devil managed to steal from a blind mule, our large and interesting family would be without a mouthful to eat at this moment. Is not this a sad picture, and can you delinquent subscribers look upon it without feeling the greenbacks rustle with indignation in your pocket books? We don't like to dun you, but we must if you fail to take the hint.

A GOOD IDEA.—The Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* remarks: "Alexander McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, is of the opinion that at least one Republican should have been put on the ticket at Lancaster. He ought to know by this time that it has been the policy of that party for many years never to put an original Republican on their State or national ticket, when they could obtain some played-out and corrupt renegade Democrat to agree to do the dirty work, which an honest Republican would be ashamed to perform.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Lindsey Carson, a brother of the famous Kit, is a candidate for the California Senate.

—Williamsport, Norristown, Lancaster, Harrisburg and Bloomsburg all want the State fair next fall.

—Judge Edward Mellon, formerly Chief Justice of Massachusetts, died in Boston, Monday night, the 31st ult.

—The biggest lumber raft ever seen on the Mississippi river was towed down the other day. It comprised over a million feet.

—An earthquake on the 28th of May in Turkey, destroyed six hundred houses and not less than two hundred persons in the town of Brousa.

—The new Court House at Mifflintown, Juniata county, is completed and is a handsome, well built structure.—Its height to top of spire is 130 feet.

—The Minnesota farmers are paying 85 a bushel for dead grasshoppers. The children are all getting rich from the proceeds of their sales of this new commodity.

—Governor Jacobs, of West Virginia, has issued his proclamation, declaring that the seat of government had been removed from Charleston and is now at Wheeling.

—The next semi-annual session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania will be held in Philadelphia in November, and the next regular session in the same city in May, 1876.

—Col. James McCoy, of General Sherman's staff, died of consumption, at the St. James Hotel, New York, on the 29th ult. His remains were interred at Columbus, O.

—Charles H. Landis, the founder of the Vineland (N. J.) Colony, who lately shot Uriah Carruth, editor of the *Journal*, has been released on $50,000 bail. Carruth is still living.

—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* states that the Harrisburg car manufacturing company has secured a contract from the Allegheny Vally Railroad Company for the construction of three or four hundred cars.

—The programme for the trotting bouts in northwestern Pennsylvania is published. The following premiums are offered: Erie, $5,000; Titusville, $2,425; St. Petersburg, $2,500; Parker's Landing, $5,000; Sharon, $3,600; Greenville, $2,500; Conneautville, $1,800.

—The grand new Masonic Temple in New York city, built by the order in that State, was dedicated on the 2d inst. The Bible used was the same on which was administered to General Washington, by Chancellor Livingston, his oath of office as the first President of the United States.

—"Ogontz," the famous palace of Jay Cooke, near Philadelphia, which cost $1,200,000, was recently offered at auction, but failed to bring the amount ($350,000) placed upon it as the lowest limit at which it would be sold. It is now offered at private sale.

—The private library of Daniel Webster, which was to be sold in Boston yesterday comprises many books containing the great statesman's autographs, and pamphlets, addresses, speeches and orations indexed in his own hand. All the books are from Webster's library.

—Mrs. Rhom, the "fat woman" of Barnum's show, died at her residence in East Baltimore on Friday, the 28th ult. Her weight was 583 pounds; height, six feet four inches, with a span around the waist of seventy-two inches. She was born in Licking county, Ohio, and her maiden name was Hannah Jane Duck.

—The town of Wallace, Kansas, is partly situated on a Government reservation, and an order has been issued by the military commander of the department, notifying nearly all the residents of the place that they are squatters and must leave by the 15th of June. The postoffice, all the business houses and the railroad depot will have to be moved under this order.

—In addition to the Trustees selected by the stockholders of the Indiana Normal School, the following-named gentlemen were appointed as Trustees by Gov. Hartranft, to wit: Hon. Jas. C. Clark, of Greensburg, Hon. D. J. Morrell, of Johnstown, Hon. J. K. Thompson, of Marion, Indiana county, Gen. T. S. Gallaher, of Westmoreland county, Colonel S. M. Jackson, and E. S. Golden, Esq., of Armstrong county.

—The business portion of the town of Great Bend, Susquehanna county, Pa., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 28th. Among the buildings destroyed was the Masonic hall, post office, printing office, wagon shop, two dwelling houses, two banks and ten stores. The loss is estimated at $100,000, upon which there is an insurance of about $60,000. As is often the case the fire was the work of an incendiary.

—Governor Hartranft has issued the warrant for the execution on the first of July next of Albert Brown, convicted in Bradford county, and sentenced to be hung on the 19th of January last, for the murder of a little girl five years of age. The case of Brown was taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, and on the 20th of May the sentence of the lower court was affirmed.

—A sum of $40,000, realized from the sale of pictures contributed by foreign artists to the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire, is still in the hand of ex-Governor Morgan of New York. Before this money was expended Mayor Medill telegraphed Governor Morgan that Chicago needed no more assistance. The money has been in bank all this time waiting the decision of the Governor as to whom it belongs.

—Abraham Jackson, was heretofore looked upon as one of the solid men of Boston, and one, also, who drank no deep potations and was destitute of vices that cost money, has turned up a swindler of trust funds belonging to windows and orphans to the amount of seven hundred thousand dollars.—Forgery is a part of his crime. The great conundrum now agitating the Boston mind is—What has he done with the money? Jackson is missing, and he was so respectable that no steps have yet been taken to secure his arrest.

—The marriage of Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan and Miss Irene Rucker, daughter of Brevet Major General D. H. Rucker, Assistant Quartermaster General, was celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents, in Chicago, on Wednesday evening last.—The wedding was very quiet and plainly conducted, only friends and comrades belonging to the army and their families being present. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Foley, assisted by Rev. P. Riordan, according to the forms of the Catholic Church, of which both parties are members.

—The Titusville *Herald* states that a new railroad and mining project has been inaugurated in Butler county, with a view to the construction of a line from the coal fields in that county, northward to Erie. A company has been formed with B. Heidrich as President, and William Varnum as Secretary. The route is now being surveyed. It is said that 30,000 acres of the best coal and oil lands in Butler county have been leased by the new organization, and that ample capital will be forthcoming to build the road. The main purpose is to supply the Canada and Lake markets with coal—the railroad of Canada being almost entirely dependent upon Nova Scotia for that indispensable article.

HOW GRANT IMITATES WASHINGTON.

Nearly four-score years ago one George Washington, was importuned to be a Presidential candidate for a third term. The grateful infant nation would have responded with generous enthusiasm to the desire for a third, or even a fourth term for Washington; but the patriotic precept and example he then gave to his fellow-countrymen were the origin of "the unwritten law of the Republic" that never needed a formal affirmation against selfish ambition until the year A. D. 1875. The following main extracts from the utterances of the two Presidents on the third term question should be read side by side to show how much better Grant understands the problem than did Washington:

WASHINGTON'S TO THE PEOPLE.	GRANT TO ONE HANDY WRITE.
Friends and fellow citizens: The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the Executive Government of the United States not being far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may contribute to a more distant expression of the public voice, that I should apprize you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made. I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest, but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.	*Now, for the third time. I do not want it any more than I did the first. I would not write or utter a word to change the will of the people in expressing and having their choice. The question of number of terms allowed to any one Executive can only come up fairly in the shape of a proposition to amend the Constitution, a shape in which all political parties can participate, fixing the length of time or the number of terms for which any one person shall be eligible for the office of President. Until such an amendment is adopted the people cannot be restricted in their choice by resolution further than they are now restricted as to age, nativity, etc. It may happen in the future history of the country that to change an Executive because he has been eight years in office will prove unfortunate if not disastrous. I would not, nor have I ever been, a candidate for re-election. I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it a imperative duty, circumstances not likely to arise.*

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* makes an admirable suggestion. It is that William Allen, of Ohio, should be engaged to read the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1876. It was at Philadelphia that Allen performed his famous feat of talking down a steamboat.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

GRANT AND THE RED SKINS.

President Grant's behavior toward the Indian chiefs during their recent pow-wow at Washington has sent the braves off mad. The New York *Sun* in alluding to Indian affairs, says:

"Secretary Delano and the Rev. Indian Commissioner, E. P. Smith, do not appear to have had much success in their efforts to induce the Sioux chiefs in Washington to give up their lands, notwithstanding that they had the President to aid them. It may be, however, that their peculiar diplomacy may cause such discontent among the Indians that a bloody and expensive war will be the result. This might be a fine thing for the contractors in favor at the White House and the Interior Department, but it would be a costly result for the country, and a sad one for the frontier settlers and their families. People who get their ideas of Indian fighting from novels and fanciful magazine sketches have no conception what a war with the Sioux nation means. Not only would such a conflict involve the bands who were represented by the delegation in Washington, and their immediate allies, numbering say 25,000; but our government would also have to fight 50,000 hostile Sioux in the Powder River country, who have no treaties with us, and who would be sure to resent intrusion upon the unceded territory. Gen. Albert Pike, who has had some experience in Indian warfare, says that every time Sheridan kills an Indian it costs $10,000. Moreover, a general war with the Sioux would put a stop to immigration to the bordering country, and would retard the development of Dakota, Nebraska and Colorado to an extent which can hardly be imagined. That such risks should be incurred merely to promote the schemes of grasping speculators would seem incredible, if it were not in keeping with the general immorality of Grant's administration."

THE POST OFFICE FRAUDS.

The New York *Sun* is doing good work in the Postoffice reform business. The editor remarks: We have ever been ready to recognize in Postmaster-General Jewell a sincere desire to reform the frauds in his department; and we still believe he would gladly break up the powerful Ring which held such unbounded sway during Creswell's time, if he could do so without imperilling his friendly relations with the White House. So far, however, his efforts have been directed entirely against comparatively small offenders, who had attempted to interfere with the schemes of the colossal operators in fraudulent contracts. It was recently announced that the Postmaster-General had annulled all the mail contracts made with M. T. Nichols for carrying mails in Minnesota and Iowa, and also the contracts of Wm. C. Iddings in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Oregon. This is merely a continuation of the war against Hinds, the friend of Senator Spencer, who brought down upon him the wrath of the big Ring by endeavoring to capture some of the routes held in the Southwest by Peterson and Sawyer, whose transactions with the Government have been fully exposed in the *Sun*, and who was therefore pressed to the utmost when the proofs of his fraud were made clear; though his principal accomplice in the Postoffice Department was permitted to go clear after he had threatened to tell all he knew if he should be prosecuted. Nichols was connected in business transactions with Hinds, and his name was on some of the latter's bonds, while Iddings was merely a dummy for the Alabama contractor. Hence the vigor with which they are prosecuted, while the chiefs of the great Postal Ring are still on the best of terms with the Postmaster-General. There is not a doubt that both Nichols and Iddings deserved to lose their contracts; but if it should ultimately appear that other and more important Ring contractors get their routes at higher rates of pay, that will certainly be a sufficient cause for doubting the efficacy and sincerity of Mr. Jewell's labors in the direction of reform.

THE TRUTH.—In shrinkage of business generally throughout the country, the falling off in the contributions towards the benevolent works of the different religious denominations has been, we think, without exception.—While this is to be expected, yet it is a matter for more than ordinary regret that the Presbyterians, a denomination greatly prospered in worldly affairs, report at their General Assembly in Cleveland, a diminution in the contributions of foreign missions of forty thousand dollars as compared with last year. They say in their report that they have not been able to make any progress into new fields for the past two years. Rev. Dr. Mitchell, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, who is the author of the report, says the Church herself (meaning, perhaps, the Church generally,) is becoming too rich in things of this world for her spiritual good.

Col. D. W. C. Moore, one of Philadelphia's prominent citizens and first president of the Athletic base ball club, died on Saturday a week from cancer in the kidneys.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC ROADS.

Two cases were decided in our courts last week establishing a principle of considerable moment to land owners in this county as well as elsewhere. And to the effect that the mere permission of a land owner to allow the public to use a road not legally laid out as a public road, does not by time give the public a right to use it without the owner's consent. The cases we allude to were McWilliams vs. Cummings & Auten, indicted for malicious mischief, and McWilliams vs. Cummings & Auten in suit for "trespass and damage." In these cases it was proved that McWilliams owns property on the north side of Montour Ridge, near the village of Moorsburg, Liberty township, over which a private road leads from the base of the Ridge to a distance higher up. The defendants were in possession of some land near the crest of the Ridge, off of which they cut the timber and conveyed it to market. To reach the railroad where they desired to convey their timber and bark, it was necessary to pass over this road on McWilliams' estate. The prosecutor warned them not to pass over the road and locked a gate swung across the road to prevent it. The defendants disregarded this warning or the impediment of the gate, and removed the latter forcibly, out of which grew the indictment for malicious mischief and the additional charge of trespass and damage. Cummings and Auten believed they had a right to use the road and they founded their claim on the long time that it had been used. It had been there for at least two generations, had been repeatedly used and from the fact of its being so used and for so long a period, they claimed that in effect it was a public highway and could be used as such. On the other hand, while the prosecutor admitted that the road had been laid out and used for the length of time alleged, he proved that it was only used by his permission, and that although persons had passed over the road occasionally without asking that permission, they were allowed to do so on sufferance and not by any right they possessed in the premises, and when said owner denied such permission, as he proved that he had done frequently, it dare not be used. Moreover, to prove the right that the prosecutor held, bars, originally, and subsequently a gate, were placed across the road, the latter locked to prevent persons using the road without permission.

The principle involved in these cases was whether the road had become a public one, through the lapse of time and usage. The evidence in both suits was about the same. In the first, for "malicious mischief," tis true the defendants were declared "not guilty," but they were mulcted into the costs which was a recognition on the part of the jury that they did not believe that the defendant acted from malicious motives, yet they had no right to pass over the road.

The suit for trespass and damage was more stubbornly contested and much legal ability displayed both for the side of the prosecutor and defense, and a vast number of decisions were brought forward bearing on the case. Mr. Comly, Esq., counsel for the prosecutor, brought a small library of books to sustain his case and his argument was an exhaustive one. Mr. Baldy, on the part of the defendant, also made a clear argument. After a lucid charge from the Judge, the jury went out and soon agreed on a verdict in favor of the prosecution. As we have stated, the principle established is an important one and will be of much benefit in preventing trespass in the future, creating bad blood and in the end protracted and expensive litigation.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

THE THIRD TERM "MATERIALIZED."—Of course the third term was a mere bugbear—a Democratic phantasm.—There was "nothing in it." And yet, now that the ghost is supposed to be laid, some of the Republican papers talk as if it had been a tolerably substantial shadow after all. Here, for instance, is the New York *Times*, the Washington correspondent of which writes to show how much good has been accomplished by President Grant's letter, and what need there was for such an utterance. "One prominent Senator from the north," says this authority, "has not concealed, in private conversations, his advocacy of the third term, and southern Republicans have been wholly committed to it. Sometimes patronage has been unblushingly arranged on the basis of support of a third term, in such a way that parties to the arrangement were led to believe it had authority. Propositions concerning patronage and a third term have been made to some of the purest men in Congress." But, all the same, of course, the third term cry was nothing but Democratic clamor. At the same time, in view of what *might* otherwise have happened how comforting to be assured that Grant does not want a third term any more than he wanted a first or second, and that under no conceivable circumstances will he accept a renomination unless—he gots a good chance to do so!—*Buffalo Courier.*

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.—READING, June 2.—This morning at four o'clock, John M'Manus, president of Reading iron works of Seyfert, McManus & Co., died at his residence in this city, after an illness of less than two weeks, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. His disease was fever, resulting from overwork and mental debility. Mr. M'Manus was born in county Fermanah, Ireland, in September, 1808, and came to this country when eighteen years of age. He worked a short time on a farm in Greene county, New York, and then turned his attention to the construction of railroads. He was one of the contractors of the Hudson River railroad, New York; of the Portage railroad, Pennsylvania, and of other roads, assisted in building the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, his section being immediately below Reading. He was also one of the original contractors of the Croton aqueduct, which supplied New York city with water. He was the senior partner of the large iron firm of Seyfert, M'Manus & Co., a director in the Union Pacific railroad company, and a prominent officer of the Texas and Pacific construction company.

THE UNWRITTEN LAW HUMBUG.—Some of the papers are very severe on Grant because, in the third-term matter, he, like Andy Johnson, appealed to the Constitution, and ridiculed the idea of an "unwritten law" on the subject. To us it appears that Grant in this is exactly right, and his critics exactly wrong. The Constitution after all is a pretty good thing to appeal to, and the weakest part of Andy Johnson's record was by no means his reference to that instrument. "Unwritten law" is a fine phrase, but it is very Frenchy, magnificent but vague. It means anything or nothing, according to the commentator. It won't do to tie to, and deserves the contempt with which the President treated it. There is nothing in the Constitution against a third term, and there should not be. If the people want a man re-elected President a third time, why should they forbid themselves to do so? If they do not want him, let them say so at the polls. When they cease to have the moral force to nip real Cæsarism in the bud by their voluntary action at the polls, then it will be time for a real Cæsar to rule over them.—*Pittsburg Leader.*

Hon. Asa Packer has been appointed chairman of the Centennial standing committee on finance.

CONGRESSIONAL DIGNITY IN DEBATE.

The investigation lately made by Congress into some of the expenses of the departments at Washington brought out facts that prove the systematic stealing that is going on therein. For instance, it was proved that under the head of contingent expenses in the Attorney General's office, that official, Williams, had filched money from the treasury to buy his wife a landaulet and pair of crack horses to be used by her in having himself conveyed around Washington city. This scandalous pilfering of public money by Attorney-General Williams has led to some sharp criticism on his want of honesty and we have no doubt defeated his Chief Justice aspirations. When the House had up the appropriation bill, in it was the item for Williams' Landaulet and horses. It led to the following spicy debate: The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Woodford in the chair.

Upon the question of a contingent fund for the department of justice, the landaulet story about Attorney-General Williams was most fully aired by the friends of honest expenditure of the public money. The whole discussion was not unprofitable, although it occupied some considerable time, as it resulted in an amendment presented by George F. Hoar being adopted, that will remedy the present misuse of contingent funds. This amendment provides that in the future no public vehicles or servants in the public employ shall be used in private service.—Nesmith, of Oregon, move to strike out from the paragraph relating to the Department of Justice the item of $1,400 for