The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 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.

At the Indiana County Democratic Convention last week the delegates to the Erie Convention were unanimously instructed to vote for Hon. William Bigler for Governor.

Willard Young, son of Brigham, graduated fourth in his class at West Point last week. He has three months leave to visit his mothers, and will then be stationed at Willet's Point.

ON CAMERON'S STAFF.—We notice that our neighbor, S. J. Row, of the *Journal*, has been assigned a seat at the Radical Council Board as a member of the State Central Committee.

Mary Walsh, a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., was fatally burned on Saturday by the explosion of alcohol in a "pocket stove," on which she was cooking her breakfast.

A dispatch from St. Louis, Mo., dated July 9th states that Gen. Frank P. Blair expired at midnight, surrounded by his family and friends. He had been in a precarious state for some time. He was 54 years of age.

COURT REPORTER.—Governor Hartranft, last week, re-commissioned P. Frazer Smith State Register, for a term of five years. Mr. Smith has held the position since 1865. He was first appointed by Gov. Curtin, then by Geary and now by Hartranft.

Gov. Bigler delivered the very best of his Centennial campaign speeches before the New Hampshire Legislature, in session at Concord on the 2d. It is made up entirely of historical fact and commercial data useful for every man, whether in active or retired life. We propose to lay it before our readers next week.

A SURRENDER.—After twenty-two years of prohibitory experience, Massachusetts on the 1st of July again engaged in the liquor traffic by the enactment of a license law. The Puritans have tried all sorts of ways to lessen the crime of drunkenness, and have at last come back to license, which many of the best men in the country think the best means to deal with the liquor traffic.

Ex-Judge George M. Stroud, well known in the State, died in Philadelphia on last Tuesday morning at the age of 80. He was the author of an anti-slavery work in which he ignorantly or designedly interpreted the word "free" when quoting from the Declaration of Independence, and thereby misled many his readers who quoted him as authority. He was a pretty good Judge but a bad politician.

ONE AT LAST.—One of Grant's relations has resigned an office; the reason, however, is rather a potent one for a sacrifice of this kind: "J. Russell "Jones has resigned his position as "Minister Resident of the United "States at Brussels. Jones has his eye "on the post of Assistant United "States Treasurer at Chicago.". Jones says they are "too Dutch out there" for his family to ran with.

Father Stack, of Williamsport, has been airing his particular grievance in a public address. He proclaims himself a steadfast Catholic, but disputes the policy of the absolute supremacy of the bishops over the priests in the United States. Hyacinthe, Gerdeman and Stack will no doubt soon set up business for themselves, without regard to the views of either pope or people.

BECOMING HAZARDOUS.—No less than three Democratic editors are named for the Pennsylvania gubernatorial nomination—Col. Barr, of the Pittsburgh *Post*, General Davis, of the Doylestown *Democrat*, and W. S. Stenger, of the Chambersburg *Valley Spirit*. It is evident from this that the tempter is about, but we hope that no editor will allow himself to be waylaid in this manner, and thereby destroy a life of usefulness.

RATHER DULL.—The only public celebration of the 4th at Washington was by the "Old Inhabitants' Association," the exercises consisting of an oration and the reading of the Declaration of Independence. It seems as though the national Capitol is dead to everything relating to celebrations, although the highest monument in the Union overshadows that patriotic and liberty-loving people. They had far more fun at the Long Branch capital.

THE RAGGED-EDGE CASE.—The jury in the Tilton-Beecher case being unable to agree, were discharged on Friday a week. It is said they stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction. As this does not acquit Mr. Beecher he still hangs on the "ragged-edge.—Emotional kissing and the nest-hiding business will be resumed at Plymouth church about the first of October, to which time the brethren have furloughed their pastor. He gave them a good preach last Sunday. Hot scalding tears, as large as hickory nuts, rolled down over his cheeks while dwelling on the beauties of a Godly life. Such is H. W. B.

THE MODERN JUNIUS.—Probably, if we had spent eight or ten years in Washington at a gold salary of $1,600 per annum, and expenses paid, and served as County Treasurer when there was a cash ballance of $50,000 in the treasury, we might be persuaded to assume the role of the dirty bird, and assail "the ring," like Junius No. 2. But lack of refinement and scholarly attainments prevent us from making a display of our ingratitude this warm weather. Ye gods, what a trace of intellectual giants! *brainerd* and *Junius number two!!* The one as devoid of brains and virtue as the other is of gratitude and common sense.

ANOTHER HUGE REDUCTION!

The Grant organs are making a great ado over the fact that the July statement of the Treasury Department shows that our government employes have reduced the national debt nearly a million and a half during the month of June. The official figures are $1,431,249.56, about the same that it was the 1st of June; and if the reduction is the same during the other ten months, the reduction at the end of the year will aggregate about *eighteen millions of dollars*.

Reader, take a look at this bluff game which our agents are playing off on us. In our last Congress the Radicals passed a new tax bill, imposing an additional tariff of 20 per cent. on sugar, 25 per cent. on tobacco and cigars, and 50 per cent. on liquors, and various other commercial commodities for the purpose of "raising the wind" and postponing suspension on the part of the Government until after the Presidential election. The taxes to be raked into the Treasury by this tariff bill were set down by the Department agents at *forty millions* of dollars annually, which was to be set apart as a kind of sinking fund to cancel the "national blessing," loyalty bestowed upon a free people. Now, what is the result of this Radical financiering?—The Grant agents are collecting over three millions per month off the taxpayers, yet they show a reduction of less than half that sum. Now, if our loyal friends will hand us over three million cash per month, we will guarantee to reduce the "national blessing" *two and a half millions per month*. This is one million a month better than the present agents are doing. Such agents should be kicked into the river and drowned. The man who has $40 handed to him to pay upon a claim of $220 during the year, and only succeeds in having $18 credited on the back of the note, had better be discharged and put at something less expensive to other people.

In other words: It Grant & Co. collect *forty millions* of taxes off the people in addition to the amount collected for ten years past, and reduce the "national blessing" *eighteen millions* during the year we demand a change, so far as we are concerned.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.—Two months ago we had not less than eight candidates in the field for Governor in this State. But by some cause or other, the nearer we approach to the period for holding our State Convention the fewer the candidates; and it seems to us at this distance from the Erie Convention, as though that body would nominate ex-Governor Bigler for the position indicated by a decided majority, although he has protested against it on every occasion. The living, moving element in our party, outside of the mere professional politicians seem to demand his nomination and insist that he should ignore his personal feelings in the matter and allow his name to be used for Governor on this centennial occasion. He is in daily receipt of letters and dispatches to this effect, and it looks as though there was a general uprising all over the State calling upon him to "stand up," William Allen like, and lead us to victory in November. Such a result would be very gratifying to us and we hope to be able to chronicle the fact that our neighbor has been called to perform this work. He would make a noble canvasser.

BISMARCK AHEAD.—Do not fail to read the article in this issue entitled, "Surrender of American Citizenship." The recent surrender is one of the most cowardly, sneak-thief acts upon that subject ever perpetrated by the American Government. Naturalized citizens and their offspring had better ponder this new Know-Nothing movement on the part of the National Administration. This last deal is wholly in the interest of Bismarck, and shows that his strategy is not confined to Europe alone, but that he has a good foothold at Washington. The idea that a Government can unnaturalize a citizen in two years, against his consent, is so damnably despotic that we should suppose that any government like ours would discard every scheme of the kind to enslave the people. Yet, improbable as it may seem, Bismarck has a contract to that effect with the Grant Administration. Read the facts as set forth in the article taken from the New York *Sun*.

HOW DIFFERENT.—Hon. Thomas Raines, State Treasurer of New York, has addressed a letter to the Governor of that State asking him to appoint a committee of expert accountants to investigate and examine the books and papers in his office at Albany. How different this is from the way they do things at Harrisburg. There, a legislative committee was appointed last winter for a similar purpose but our State Treasurer—Mackey—has locked the doors and refuses to have his accounts examined. The New York officer is a Democrat and the Harrisburg fellow is a Radical rooster, and he has about as much respect for the rights of the people as a wolf has for mutton.

A BIG THING.—The Plymouth church worshipers have raised Beecher's salary from $20,000 to $100,000.—If nest-hiding and traveling on ragged edges raises a preacher's salary five times, we will not be surprised if others commence the same business in order to popularize themselves and get rich. However, outside of the influence of the Plymouth steeple that game would be rather a hazardous one. It might blast instead of improve one's reputation. There are few places like Brooklyn, termed the city of churches—at the head of which stands Plymouth with its sensational kissing pastor—Henry Ward Beecher. Think of it—one hundred thousand dollars for *nine months* talk.

CLOSED OUT.—The Radicals of Allegheny county, after a three weeks' contest, have succeeded in nominating a candidate for Sheriff. The contest was between the Mackey-State ring and the Pittsburgh local ring. By some "hook or crook" a man named Fife was nominated who belongs to neither ring, and the result is that both rings are mad and will not dance to the tunes played by that *fife*, and the upshot will be that the Democratic nominee will be elected by a large plurality in a county which gave Grant 10,000 majority.

FOES TO LIBERTY.

The friends of the Poland press gag-law, passed in the dying moments by the last and most corrupt of all Congresses, for the purpose of arresting editors anywhere and dragging them to Washington for trial, are still at their nefarious business, although defeated on several occasions because the Judges of our courts are not as corrupt as the majority in the last Congress. The Philadelphia *Times* in alluding to the bold stroke these foes to the "Liberty of the Press" are making, says: "There is a new "wrinkle in the Poland press law.—"Uncle Zach Chandler has been trying for some months to get Mr. Bu"ell, of the Detroit *Free Press*, to "Washington, there to answer to the "charge of libelling Zachariah in a "letter to his paper. But the courts "at St. Louis, where Buell was arrest"ed, have not thus far been made to see "the matter in the proper light. They "would understand why a man should "be tried in Washington for a publi"cation made at Detroit. So the pros"ecution has got up a new indictment "in which it is alleged that the libel"ous publication was completed in "Washington when the correspondent "filed his manuscript in the telegraph "office, and on this it is asked that he "be sent on for trial. These people "are fertile in happy thoughts, but "the latest is the happiest of all.—"That the filing of a dispatch in a tel"graph office constitutes publication "is an idea so novel and ingenious "that its discoverers deserve success. "And yet it is just possible that they "may not catch Buell after all."

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.

A reporter of the New York *Sun* has been looking after the White House expenses to see whether that establishment costs as much now for firewood, coal, etc. when deserted by the government family half the time, as when constantly occupied. The contrast is remarkable.

For many years, previous to the war, the annual expenses for fuel were $1,800. During the war the average was $2,800, while under Grant, Babcock & Co., the average is $5,000.—How is that for a house empty half the time?

Again: a contingent fund of $550 was allowed during Buchanan's time. Under Lincoln it went up to $2,000, while the present absentees have been drawing out of the treasury $6,000. In effect adding *six thousand* dollars more to Grant's *fifty thousand dollar salary*. Notwithstanding this "government" effort to scatter the money over the country, we still hear some old fogies say something about hard times and the scarcity of money.—More: Congress, under former Presidents, appropriated about $20,000 to keep up the "wear and tear" of the White House gardens and green house. Now Grant spends $25,000 on the former and $10,000 *each* on the latter, making $45,000 and "Absent" on the door half the time.

BEECHERISM.

The Associated Press dispatch from New York on the 25th ult., reports, that at Plymouth Church prayer meeting that evening the Rev. H. W. Beecher created a great sensation by referring to the trial for the first time since it went into court. There was an immense congregation present, and Mr. Beecher was in good health and spirits. During the course of his remarks he said he would continue to act as pastor of Plymouth Church because he felt that, no matter what the verdict of the jury in the case might be, his congregation would still have faith in him, and would stand by him in any case. Considerable sympathy with the pastor was manifested by the congregation." The man evidently possesses the talent and impudence of the devil for evil. His congregation on Sunday a week gave him a leave of absence for three months. In the meantime, we presume, he will stump New England, delivering Sunday school lectures and developing "grand moral ideas," generally. Ex-Vice President Colfax and Beecher should splice in the Sunday school business. The former could tell the children all about taking bribes and committing perjury and the latter could inform them about sensational kissing, nest-hiding, and how to travel on "ragged edges."

BEECHER'S LAST SWEAR.—Some of Beecher's congregation, last week indicted two of Tilton's witnesses for perjury. Henry stated most emphatically that they had lied. But on cross examination he confessed that he occasionally kissed Mrs. Tilton, and that witness Loder had drawn a wrong inference from what he saw. Loder says the praying was all right, but it would have looked better if Beecher had have kissed his own wife instead of annoying Mrs. Tilton in that way.

The Temperance nominees for Governor and State Treasurer have both written letters of acceptance, about all they will have a chance to do under the circumstances. They are first-class reformers and freedom shriekers, but not being vested with any more brute force than ordinary mortals, their reforms will not seriously affect the country. Probably all their force will be expended on themselves, and they may fail in that.

RECLAIMED.—The Philad'a *Times* says: "B. Gratz Brown, once editor of the St. Louis *Democrat*, in an evil hour fell down to the Governorship of his State, and kept on the downward plane by running for Vice President, but he seems to have resolved to take himself up again, as he is about to resume the editorial chair of the St. Louis *Times*. We hope that his reformation may be permanent."

The Democracy of Kentucky are talking of sending General Preston to the United States Senate. His strongest points are that he was a rebel during the war and his disabilities have never been removed.—*Philad'a Press.*

"His disabilities have never been removed." That sounds just as though we were in Austria or Poland, and an American newspaper editor should never let such an item go abroad, at least not until the centennial is over.

The great question which now troubles the Ohio Democrat—"Am I for hard money or for paper money?"—*Philadelphia Press.*

There is something far more annoying to the Buckeye Radicals. It's the 17,000 Democratic majority last fall and the prospective 40,000 this fall.—That's what causes the growl.

"TRADES UNIONS."

The editor of the Washington *Gazette* gives the following as his experience upon the question under consideration:

When the trades union movement first started, we were in sympathy with it, and thought that it would benefit the laboring men if carried on in the right spirit, and we are still of the same opinion; but isn't it about time that there should be some movement to restore the youth of the country the rights of which they have been robbed by men who justify their theft by narrow and selfish claims of personal protection? No matter what the theory of the trade union is, in practice it is simply a tyrannical denial to young men aspiring to artizanship of the ability which its members possess to earn their bread and secure a competency. It is a criminal withholding of an inherent privilege whose exercise is feared lest the labor market get overstocked, and the pay and place of members suffer by honest competition. There is nothing in a liberal spirit of self-protection, nor in the principle of equitable self-protective leagues that justifies this theft of youthful rights—this discrimination against the generations that come among us. The right to limit the number of apprentices to any trade carries with it the right to confer an age of ignorance upon all the remaining aspirants to that trade. It is certainly better that the present generation should suffer the discomforts likely to arise from competition—none can arise—than that a seal of disqualification should be set by it upon those coming after. We have no moral right to disqualify posterity for the race of life. Present and future good is sure to ensue from a restoration of the apprentice system, and a guarantee of the users to boys seeking trades. Mechanics and the arts, skilled labor of every kind will quicken and thrive by the competition that must follow. Society will feel the good effects of the reform; for her morality is but another name for her industry, just as her crime is but another name for her idleness and ignorance. The facts that supply the motive for legal remedies in the premises are startling. In many populous sections of the country children are forbidden to learn trades at all by the diets of the unions. Parents are even prevented from teaching their children the arts of a calling by which they secured sustenance. Foreign skilled labor comes in to supply the demands created by deaths and new developments, while our native children are forced into a market already glutted by starving clerks, supernumerary bookkeepers, and waiters for something to turn up in general. It is time there should be a surge backward. We make no cry of "down" with the trades unions; nor do we contravene the right of any man or body to form unions; but we do say freedom for American youth! Let them have the chances their fathers had.

Had the editor in question gone a little farther, and elaborated the evils entailed upon society by the Boards of Trade, Exchanges, etc., then he would have told the whole story of our commercial wrongs. Trades unions and boards of trade are the parents—the father and mother—of our disturbed business relations, and while these organizations increase in our midst the evils visible on every hand will multiply. These selfish and artificial modes of promoting the industry and happiness of a nation constitute one of the worst evils that can befal it. They jointly disturb the public peace and produce concord nowhere, and are as effective in establishing what they claim as the Hindoo is in spreading the gospel. Trades unions breed bad workmen and drones for society to support, and boards of trade and exchanges foster loafers and attempt to bolster up men without capital and spendthrifts who would soon be left by the wayside if this artificial business prop were removed. We say down with all these modern, new-fangled ideas of promoting business, and allow muscle and capital to go on in their true commercial channel, unincumbered by loafers, spendthrifts and brainless creatures, who now hear us down.

Hon. Thomas B. Florence died at his home in Washington, on the 4th, in the 64th year of his age. His remains were taken to Philadelphia for burial. He was an active Democrat and was a representative in Congress from Philadelphia for several terms.

SURRENDER OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

The American people are proud of their citizenship, and keenly sensitive to any encroachment on the rights which it confers. They have been taught to regard it as the Romans did their nationality, when *Civis Romanus sum* was a passport and a protection wherever the citizen went. Until the Republicans came into power, no party in this country ever ventured to make a concession by which the privileges of citizenship would be diminished.

On the contrary, the American doctrine has been carried to the other extreme, as was illustrated in the case of Martin Koszta, who had only declared his intention to become a citizen. He was an Austrian subject by birth, and after living two years in the United States went to Smyrna on business, where he received a protection from the Consul of the United States.—While there he was seized by ruffians, thrown into the sea, and carried on board an Austrian frigate. Our Consul applied in vain for his release. Then Capt. Ingraham, commanding a sloop of war, demanded that he should be given up or he would take him by force. That argument was effective, and it was not only sustained by public opinion, but vindicated by W. L. Marcy in a memorable despatch, in which he asserted this broad and manly principle:

"The right to protect persons having a domicile, though not native born or naturalized citizens, rests on the firm foundation of justice; and the claim to be protected is earned by considerations which the protecting power is not at liberty to disregard.

Twenty-two years have passed away since this declaration was made, and now it is not only abandoned, but the monstrous admission is made, that a native born citizen, who may become President of the United States, can be seized while temporarily residing in a foreign country, and made to discharge the duties of one of its own subjects.—Such a proposition would seem incredible, if it were not officially proclaimed in an opinion of the Attorney-General, to the lasting discredit of himself and his office. Here are the simple facts:

Mr. A. Steinkauler, a Prussian by birth, emigrated to the United States in 1848, when the revolution of that year sent Carl Schurz and so many thousands of liberty-loving Germans to seek their fortunes and homes in this country. He settled here and was naturalized in 1854. In 1855 a son, and the subject of the present controversy, was born in St. Louis. In 1859 father and son, one a naturalized and the other a native-born citizen, went to Wiesbaden and have resided there since that time, just as thousands of Americans have done in other parts of Europe.

This young man is now twenty years of age, and the German Government has called upon him to report for military duty. The father naturally asked the protection of the American Minister at Berlin against this offensive pretension, and Bancroft Davis, instead of insisting on his rights as an American citizen, sought to extort from him an assurance that he would fix a time to return to the United States, which the father propely refused to give.

Then the case was referred to the Department of State for instructions, and subsequently sent to Mr. Pierrepont for a legal opinion, which has been given to the public. The positions taken by the Attorney-General not only give up all that has heretofore been claimed for an American citizen abroad, but contain anomalies which are absurd.

It is alleged that Steinkauler abandoned his naturalization in America and became a German subject, by the mere fact of residence at Wiesbaden.—No act on his part is shown to prove any such abandonment or change of nationality. He was living there doubtless under an American passport and protection, in all respects an American citizen. Yet it is assumed, without a particle of truth, that he "abandoned his naturalization." So much for the father.

Now for the son born in St. Louis. It is pretended that because of being a minor, and residing with his father, he has "by virtue of law acquired German nationality." That is to say, this temporary residence has extinguished his American citizenship, and made him a German subject without any participation of his own! But Mr. Pierrepont is not content with this ridiculous construction. He aggravates it, and says he has "two nationalities—one natural and the other acquired."

Owing these two separate allegiances, the Attorney-General declares, "I am of opinion that he cannot rightfully invoke the aid of the Government of the United States to relieve him from military duty during his minority." And then, as if to soften that admission, he continues:

"Young Steinkauler is a native born American citizen. He can return to America at the age of 21, and in due time, if the people elect, he can become President of the United States."

Let us test this practically. This young man is now twenty years of age. Under Mr. Pierrepont's opinion he will be enrolled like a German subject for military duty during a term of years. Next year he will be twenty-one, and Mr. Pierrepont says he "can return to America." Well, how is he to return after being surrendered by his own Government to the German Empire as food for powder? How is he to get out of the army? Who will see to his release, with Bancroft Davis, the bribe-taker, as Minister at Berlin, who has already basely degraded his trust, and cowardly yielded to Bismarck's dictation?

This is a question which concerns the safety of American citizens everywhere abroad, for if protection is thus withdrawn in one case, and without a show of resistance, there can be no security in any other. Under this craven submission England might consistently reassert her claims to impressment. It is an encouragement to every foreign power to harass and wrong our citizens, and in keeping with the tyranny and outrage imposed on the South at home.

Mr. Pierrepont attempts to justify this surrender by a clause in the treaty with North Germany in 1868, which Mr. Bancroft negotiated, and for which he has since been decorated by Bismarck with a German order. It provides as follows:

"If a German naturalized in America renews his residence in North Germany without the intent to return to America, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States. The intent not to return may be held to exist when the person naturalized in the one country resides more than two years in the other country."

A Republican Senate ratified this dishonoring treaty, which forbids an American citizen of German birth to reside more than two years in Germany under a penalty of renouncing his naturalization. It discriminates against the Germans, as no other treaty does against foreign-born citizens. Bismarck found the returning Germans troublesome, with infectious ideas of freedom and an encouragement to emigration. So he concocted this scheme to keep them away, and Mr. Bancroft was quite willing to adopt it.

While we may not approve the inclination of Americans to reside abroad, that is a matter of taste for them alone to consider. Many are devoted to the various branches of art and science, with advantages not accessible here. Others are engaged in banking and different pursuits directly connected with the United States. Most all of them are patriotic and devoted to the honor and glory of their native country.—Hundreds of honored names are familiar who have lived in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Madrid, Dresden, and other capitals for twenty years and more, without breaking a tie that binds them to home.

Are they to be proscribed because interest, or duty, or pleasure requires them to reside in Europe for a time, or because they choose to educate their children abroad? The suggestion is insulting to intelligence, and only worthy of a despicable Administration like this, which has consigned a native-born citizen to military service in Germany, and sacrificed his rights without an effort to protect them. When Congress comes together in December, this subject will be thoroughly ventilated, and Mr. Pierrepont will be apt to get a lesson in public law and American principles which he has not learned since being made Attorney-General.—*New York Sun.*

ATTEMPTED EXPRESS ROBBERY.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—A dispatch to the superintendent of the Adams express company states that a desperate attempt to rob Express Messenger Burke was made at Long Point, Illinois, on the Vandalia railroad last night. The engine and express car were cut loose and the engineer killed. Burke barricaded the doors and kept the robbers at bay until help arrival.

TERRE HAUTE, July 9.—Long Point, Illinois, on the Vandalia railroad, where the attempted express robbery occurred is situated in the middle of a dense woods, no person being within a mile and a half of the station. Last night at midnight, when passenger train No. 5, bound east, Conductor Fraley and Engineer Milo Ames in charge, stopped at the water tank two men boarded the engine, one from each side, and ordered the engineer to start the engine. The engineer, after a few moments hesitation, obeyed the order.—After the starting of the train, one of the robbers remarked "we will run the thing ourselves," and immediately both robbers fired at the engineer, killing him instantly.

The fireman, who was standing upon the tender, ran to the rear of the train to alarm the train men, he having heard the conversation and comprehended the situation at once. While this was taking place on the engine a confederate of the robbers had detached the Adams express car from the cars in the rear.

The whole party of robbers then ran the train to a point about two miles from the station, where they stopped, and proceeding to the door of the express car demanded admittance.—The express messenger, Mr. Burke, told them he was ready for them and if they entered they would be dead men.

The robbers then commenced firing into the car, and the messenger says it seemed to him that there were a dozen of them, as the shots came from all sides. The conductor and train men, seeing the position of affairs, set about to pursue the robbers, but could find only one revolver on the train. They however discovered two soldiers armed with carbines, and with these weapons the train men and soldiers started after the robbers. When they came up to the train all was quiet, the robbers having fled. They found the dead body of the engineer on the floor of the cab.

A freight train engineer, named Jack Vandergrift, happened to be on the train and he and the fireman ran the engine back to the train and brought it in. The robbers failed to gain entrance to the express car, it being one of the close kind having no windows and being very strong in every way. Had they detached the American express car, which was immediately in the rear of the Adams express car, they might have accomplished their purpose, as it is an open car having windows.

The United States detectives captured a gang of counterfeiters in the west a few days since. One of them, the leader, was a respectable physician living in Allegheny city, Pa., named Milton H. Fronk. Another named David D. Davis, Jr., was a letter carrier attached to the Portoffice of the same city.

ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1875.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

The natal day of our independence has come and gone; the great American Eagle has screeched to the delight of Hail Columbia, who was happier than ever; Yankee Doodle clapped and crowed never so loudly; fire-crackers banged louder, rockets shot higher, powder burned brighter, lager flowed more freely, orators declaimed more eloquently, and such a Fourth has not been held within the recollection of my father's son.

The day here and all its observances—including the "glorious drunks" and shattered limbs—were intended as a prelude to the day one year hence, although I fear that the prelude has had an unhappy effect. I will give but an instance as showing how some one has blundered even in this little jubilee. As I said before, the 4th here and its observances were intended as a sort of foretaste of what is in store for us in 1876, consequently everything of a public character took place in Fairmount Park, near the Centennial Exhibition grounds, and began at sunrise by a national salute; at 8 A. M. military review; 9 A. M. religious services at the site of the Hebrew Statute of Religious Liberty; 10 A. M. concert of the pupils of the 60 Grammar Schools of our city, in the building intended for the exhibition of machinery; 11 A. M. ceremonies at the site of the Italian monument to Christopher Columbus; at 12 M. breaking ground by Mayor Stokeley for the Agricultural Exhibition building; at 2 P. M. ceremonies at site of the Catholic T. A. B. Centennial Fountain; 4 P. M. grand concert at Machinery Hall by the Medical Societies of the city; 5 P. M. review of Schuylkill Navy; 6 P. M. balloon ascension, and at 8:30 P. M. grand display of fireworks.

In order to get the 80,000 pupils of our public schools, as well as their parents, interested in the entertainment, the children were promised a button-hole bouquet, a badge, medal, and refreshments. The badge was a piece of common paper, 3 inches square, with the number of their school painted on it; the medals were about the size of a 25 cent piece, were made of lead, and were an advertising dodge of an enterprising tradesman; the refreshments and bouquets were only a ruse to get the youngsters there, and of course were not forthcoming. The little ones were started from home at 6 A. M., and kept there till noon without anything to eat—because the promise of refreshments deterred them from taking any lunch with them—*and only those who had money enough in their pocket to buy a glass of water*, could enjoy the luxury of a drink.

GENERAL.

Just what we overheated, wilted townspeople would do this torrid weather, were it not for our two summer resorts—Cape May and Atlantic City—would be difficult of solution. By the very excellent travelling accommodations of the Camden and Atlantic and West Jersey Railroad companies, melted Philadelphians can go down to the sea shore as late as 4:30 P. M., get there by 6:15 P. M., get solidified, eat a hearty supper of oysters, fish, and other salt water delicacies, sleep sound as a rock, awaken with an appetite for breakfast as sharp as a wolf-hound's, and enjoy our morning sea-bath like a canvas-back, and rejuvenated come back to the city only to fume and sweat between the hot brick walls all around as like a convict in a sweat-box.

However, in the midst of all our perspiration, with the thermometer making frantic efforts to crawl over the top of his glass prison, we have the consolation that the waves of old ocean tolerate no such mercurial impertinence as trying to reach 100 in shade or sun either.

Mrs. Annie Armstrong caught the flax bang fever, and on the 5th of July used coal oil to light her fire. The next day the *Ledger* obituary column said "she died after suffering great agony for several hours; aged fifty years. Gone, but not forgotten."

Our Chief Engineer of the Water Department complains that he is pumping 11,000,000 gallons of water per day at the Fairmount Works, when he ought to be pumping 30,000,000, and he pleads with the public to use sparingly the limited supply furnished.

A statement has just been made public showing the amount of water used per day by each person in this city since 1829. At that time, the entire amount used per day, was 1,537,260 gallons, or 12 8-10 gallons for each person in the city. In 1850, it was 7,405,237 gallons, or 18.1 for each person. In 1874, we used 42,111,760 gallons of water for each day in the year, or 57 5-10 gallons for each man, woman and child in the city.

Jay Cooke & Co., the famous bankrupts, were again before the court during the week, pleading for a discharge from bankruptcy. Such discharge enables them to resume business, just as though they had never cheated anybody. Fortunately, Judge Cadwallader is in no hurry to make the discharge, and the plea was denied. Opposition to the discharge of three members of the firm, is made on the ground that they conveyed valuable properties to their wives out of funds drawn from the firm.

The two steamers of the American line, which went eastward this week, took out 90,000 bushels of wheat, 1,669 tierces lard, 168 mowers, 700 boxes sewing machines, 1,000 boxes starch, etc., of American produce.

NEWS ITEMS.

—A dispatch from London states that Lady Franklin is still alive and is slowly improving.

—The Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Indians have signed the agreement to relinquish their rights in Nebraska.

—Tweed remains in Ludlow street jail, not having yet furnished the $3,000,000 bail required in the civil suit.

—Mortimer Thompson, better known as Philander Doesticks, a well-known journalist, died in New York recently after a short illness, aged 45.

—All agree that the ninety-ninth anniversary of American independence was the most general and enthusiastic ever held in this country.

—Frank Yost, a policeman, while on duty was shot by two strangers at Tamaqua, Pa., on Monday night, the 5th inst. He died the next morning.

—Robert Audley Brown and Elijah F. Pennypacker, Temperance candidates for Governor and Auditor General, in this State, have accepted the nominations.

—Two passenger trains on the South Side Railroad, of Long Island, were demolished by a collision near Far Rockaway on the 5th of July. They were both crowded with excursionists. Eleven passenger were killed outright and twenty eight wounded.

—In conformity with the agreement between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Companies the cars of the latter will be run between Washington and New York, and the sales of through tickets, and checking of baggage, was fully resumed on Monday, the 5th instant. Travelers by the Baltimore and Ohio route, to and from the West and South will be extended the same facilities over the New Jersey lines of the Pennsylania Company, as those going by the Pennsylavia Road. The rates of fare to the West from Baltimore are advanced as follows: Chicago, from $10 to $16.50; Cincinnati, from $10 to $12.25; St. Louis, from $15 to $18, and on a similar basis to other points.

AMERICAN VS. IRISH RIFLE SHOOTING.—The international rifle shooting match between American and Irish "teams" came off at Dublin, Ireland, on the 29th ult. The Americans won, the score standing, Americans 967, Irishmen 929. The difference, it will be observed, is only nominal, perhaps accidental, and the teams may be regarded as a full match for each other. Last year at the match at New York there were only three points difference.—The firing at 800 yards distance resulted, Americans 337, Irishmen 338. At 900 yards, Americans 327, Irishmen 292. At 1,000 yards, Americans 303, Irishmen 299. Total, Americans 967, Irishmen 929, difference 38 points. An immense throng of people were present and an ovation was given the Americans after their victory with tremendous enthusiasm, the mayor of Dublin giving a grand banquet. The mayors of London, York and other English cities were present.

—William Bell, killed by the cars last Friday, leaves eighty acres of improved land and and some personal property. He came from Pennsylvania about twenty years ago, has no relations here, and leaves no one to his native place or friends.—*Grand Haven (Michigan) Herald.*

—Deaths by lightning have been unprecedented this season. Three young men were killed by lightning while harvesting in Fulton county, Georgia, on the 24 inst.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF JURORS.—

List of Jurors drawn for September Term, A. D. 1875, commencing on the third Monday, the 20th, and continuing for three weeks:

TRAVERSE JURORS.

FIRST WEEK, 20TH.

Jas. M. Cree,	Bloom tp.	Dan'l Cuppler,	Goshen
Jno. W. Wright,	"	Jas. A. Marry,	"
Thos. C. Lee,	Bell	T. Wooddides,	Graham
Clinton McCracken,	"	Jas. Carter,	Huntingdon
Dan'l Smeal,	Boggs	Jas. Haley,	"
Geo. G. Merrell,	"	J. H. Hunter,	Jordan
David Dale,	Bradford	Jno. McMurray,	Knox
Samuel Hill,	"	Robt. Patterson,	"
J. Adam Richel,	Brady	J. H. Dale,	Lawrence
Jos. Pottlemeir,	"	E. M. Fullerton,	"
Johnston Hamilton,	"	L. J. Conklin,	"
Dan'l Gosman,	Burnside	J. G. Merrell,	Morris
G. L. Reed,	Clearfield	J. H. Byers,	N. Wash'n
John Troutman,	"	C. Kutzleker,	"
W. M. Shaw,	"	Moses Bailey,	Pike
J. B. Graham,	"	P. H. Crick,	Union
Harison Bloom,	Co'lle	R. Shimel,	Wallaceton
Jas. Wiery,	Ferguson	Fred Campman,	"

GRAND JURORS.

SECOND WEEK.

J. Ligonier,	Beccaria	Jas. Moore,	Huntingdon
H. H. Metlee,	Bell	Al. Scollard,	Huston
H. A. Shimel,	Boggs	J. Yothers, jr.,	Karthaus
Dan'l Rubel,	Brady	Lewis Erhard,	Knox
A. Carey,	Burnside	Jno. Smith,	Lawrence
R. Mitchell,	Clearfield	Thos. McPherson,	"
F. G. Miller,	"	J. R. Eyler,	Morris
J. A. Reed,	Co'lle	A. Hile,	Lumber City
Ezr. McNeal,	"	Patric Daily,	Penn
Matt. Bloom,	Ferguson	Job Way,	Pike
W. A. Boone,	Decatur	S. P. Shoff,	Woodward
R. K. Flegal,	Goshen	J. Catherman,	Bloomdale

TRAVERSE JURORS.

SECOND WEEK.

A. Patterson,	Beccaria	G. A. Morrison,	Goshen
Wally Thompson,	Bell	J. P. Robison,	"
Samuel Flegal,	Boggs	Annier Murray,	Girard
Jacob W. Haney,	"	W. W. Heaver,	Graham
W. J. Campbell,	Brad'd	Wm. Wilhelms,	"
Henry Unteiger,	Brady	Silas Horning,	Huston
J. B. Johnston,	"	Jas. Bundy,	"
Jno. Gilliog,	"	D. Johnston,	Jordan
C. Hartsfield,	"	Jos. Higley, jr.,	Knox
Jacob Bussell,	"	Jas. Dougherty of Jacob,	Lawrence
Harrison Fennemore,	"	Sam'l Clyde,	"
Eli Liner,	"	James Aubery,	"
John H. Bailey,	"	Geo. W. Ogden,	"
Wm. Greene,	Burnside	Hugh Dougherty,	"
Benj. Shepherd,	"	A. G. Lawhead,	"
John McCord,	Chest	Milton Nichols,	"
Dan'l Carson,	"	Jas. Potter,	Morris
Paul McGarvey,	"	O. F. Reese,	"
F. Pickett,	Covington	J. E. Caldwell,	Pike
Peter Garner,	"	Hezek Erhard,	"
P. D. Schnarre,	"	Jos. L. Dale,	"
Jas. Verkerk,	"	Thos. Long,	"
R. W. Brown,	Clearf'd	James A. Shaw,	"
B. Gearhart,	Decatur		
Wm. Wire,	Ferguson		

THIRD WEEK, OCT. 4TH.

J. O'Donnell,	Beccaria	E. Migeot,	Covington
Joseph Weir,	Bell	R. L. Hughes,	Decatur
Wm. D. Beck,	"	Wm. Moore,	Ferguson
H. C. Leech,	Bloom	Justis Elliotts,	Girard
Henry Goss,	Boggs	Ellis Kyler,	Goshen
Burton Merrell,	Brady	Lewis Irwin,	"
Geo. Ellinger,	Brady	F. Lindeld,	Huston
Jackson Bennett,	"	Geo. Emerick,	Karthaus
Godfrey Schenk,	"	S. Wymer,	Jordan
J. Moorehead,	Burnside	Miles Read,	Lawrence
C. Bradford,	Covington	R. J. Shaffner,	"
Jno. Yothers,	"	Levi Derrick,	"
A. McGarvey,	Chest	Christ. Hartle,	Morris
Robt. Dunbar,	"	H. Neff, jr.,	N. Wash'n
J. Feltwell,	"	Jas. Arthurs,	Penn
Wm. Powell,	Clearfield	Alex. Spencer	"
Wm. D. Bigler,	"	Job Curry,	"
Jno. Simmons,	"	Jas. Connely,	Woodward

D. M. DOHERTY,

FASHIONABLE BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Shop next door to Weaver & Betts' store, Second street.

July 14, 75-y

COME AND SETTLE.—

Having taken my brother into