THE "CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

GOODLANDER & LEE,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.

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G. R. GOODLANDER,
NOEL B. LEE,
Publishers.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. R. GOODLANDER, Proprietor. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

VOL. 49—WHOLE NO. 2441. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1875. NEW SERIES—VOL. 16, NO. 40.

Cards.

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'71tf

GEO. ALBERT.....HENRY ALBERT.....W. ALBERT
W. ALBERT & BROS.,
Manufacturers & extensive Dealers in
Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c.,
WOODLAND, PENN'A.
Orders solicited. Bills filled on short notice and reasonable terms.
Address Woodland P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa. e25-1y W. ALBERT & BROS.

FRANCIS COUTRIET,
MERCHANT,
Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa.
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, and everything usually kept in a retail store, which will be sold for cash, as cheap as elsewhere in the county. Frenchville, June 27, 1867-1y.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [3y19'72

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly, and in a workmanlike manner. m'13,'67

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipe bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. ap'24-1ypd

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER.
8-1'72 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards, SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS.
p.1873 Clearfield, Pa.

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
jel0'72 CLEARFIELD, PA

H. F. NAUGLE,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
and dealer in
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c.,
jel9'72 CLEARFIELD, PA.

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 22, 1874.

REMOVAL.
REIZENSTEIN & BERLINER,
wholesale dealers in
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Have removed to 127 Church street, between Franklin and White sts., New York. [jy21'72

JAMES H. LYTLE,
No. 4 Pie's Opera House, Clearfield, Pa.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Flour, Feed, etc., etc.
apr14'75-tf

JAMES E. WATSON & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Houses and Offices to let. Collections promptly made, and first-class Coal and Fire Clay Lands and Town property for sale. Office in Western Hotel Building (2d floor, Second St). [m13,'74y

D. M. DOHERTY,
FASHIONABLE BARBER & HAIR DRESSER
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Shop next door to Weaver & Betts' Store, Second street.
july 14, 73-y

HARRY SNYDER,
(Formerly with Lew Schuler.)
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House. A clean towel for every customer. may 19,'75

LIME! LIME!
The undersigned is now prepared to furnish the public with an excellent quality of
Bellefonte Wood-Burned Lime,
for plastering purposes, by the large or small quantity. Can be found for the present at Pie's new building, on Market street.
oct1-tf L. K. McCULLOUGH.

MITCHELL WAGONS.
The Best is the Cheapest!
Thomas Reilly has received another large lot of "Mitchell Wagons," which are among the very best manufactured, and which he will sell at the most reasonable rates. His stock includes almost all descriptions of wagons—largest small, wide and narrow track. Call and see them.
apr8'74 THOMAS REILLY.

JOHN A. STADLER,
BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock.—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Post Office. Prices moderate.
March 10-'75.

A. H. MITTON,
Manufacturer and dealer in
Harness, Saddles and Bridles,
Collars, Whips, Brushes, Fly Nets, Trimmings, Horse Blankets, &c.
Vaseline, Frank Miller's and Neatsfoot Oils.
Agent for Bailey and Wilson's Buggies.
Orders and repairing promptly attended to. Shop on Market street, Clearfield, Pa., in room formerly occupied by Jas. Alexander. [4:1475

G. S. FLEGAL
Ironsides Store,
PHILLIPSBURG, PA.
DEALER IN
HARDWARE, STOVES, HEATERS, RANGES, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE
AND MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, SHEET-IRON AND COPPEWARE.
Pennsville Street,
Phillipsburg, Centre Co., Pa
26,May 1875

UNDERTAKING.

The undersigned are now fully prepared to carry on the business of
UNDERTAKING,
AT REASONABLE RATES.
And respectfully solicit the patronage of those needing such services.
JOHN TROUTMAN,
JAMES L. LEAVY.
Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 18, 1874.

Cards.

W. F. REBER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. sept 8, 73-1y

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE
Clearfield County, Penn'a. j626 75y

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
9:3071 CLEARFIELD, PA.

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. nov12'73

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
11-1273 Clearfield, Pa.

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. April 1-6m*

JOSEPH S. McNEALLY. DANIEL W. McCURDY.
McNEALLY & McCURDY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan:1-74

G. R. BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Having resigned his Judgeship, has resumed the practice of the law in his old office at Clearfield, Pa. Will attend the courts of Jefferson and Elk counties when specially retained in connection with resident counsel. 2:14:72

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Court House, (Sheriff's Office). Legal business promptly attended to. Real estate bought and sold. je11'73

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Graham's Row. [dec3-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
11:1'73 Clearfield, Pa.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Old Western Hotel building, corner of Second and Market Sts. [nov21,68.

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Pie's Opera House. [jy11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Pie's Opera House, Room No. 3. Jan. 3, 1874.

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb. 28,'73:tf.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Box in Graham's Row. 1:25:71

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:18 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. jy:p

J. S. BARNHART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Will practice in Clearfield and all of the Courts of the 25th Judicial district. Real estate business and collection of claims made specialties. n171

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug18'70

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in residence on Market st.
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa

J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HAVING located at Penfield, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. oct. 18 '.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 83d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr1,'68-tf

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN MASONIC BUILDING.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 12, 1875.

DR. JEFFERSON LITZ,
WOODLAND, PA.
Will promptly attend all calls in the line of his profession. nov.10-73

G. W. WEAVER & CO.,
DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES,
CURWENSVILLE, PA.
Dealers in all kinds of Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods and Druggists' Sundries.
Curwensville, March 17, 1875.

GEORGE M. FERGUSON,
WITH
W. Y. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
dealers in
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
3:17 501 Market Street, Philadelphia. 75-tf

Livery Stable.
THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.
GEO. W. GRAHAM.
Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WM. A. WALLACE,

—AT—

CONCERT HALL, PHIL'A.,

October 9th, 1875,

BEFORE THE AMERICUS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I come to you to-night under circumstances of mental depression from protracted labor in my profession during the past three weeks, and yet I dare not refuse the invitation of the Americus Club to be with you to-night; nor was I willing to refrain from any effort that might be demanded of me to aid in bringing success to your standard in this contest. In what I have to say, I do but express opinions I have long entertained, many of which some of you have heard from my lips before.

It is said that nations resemble individuals. In their growth from infancy to age, from poverty to wealth, from weakness to power, and in their decline from greatness to oblivion, there exists a similarity. Man's most exalted faculty, that of intellectual progress, is equally the faculty of nations. The same impulses and principles, desires and interests that lead and control the destinies of nations, rule and direct the energies of men, and a divinity shapes their ends as it does the aims and purposes of all things human.

It this be true, and if the capacity for progress, the tendency to disease, the certainty of death, the desire for health, for physical well-being, and for moral position, are found both in nation and in men; and if the same reasons that govern us in our intercourse with each other and prompt us to individual effort, should control us in administering our governmental affairs, we have a rule by which we may measure our conduct thereof, and a light by which we may search for the true path to national greatness and prosperity.

An enormous debt mortgages all of our industries and encumbers our property. The people are exhausted, poor and depressed; oppressive taxation has eaten out their substance and they can no longer bear the weight that crushes them. Our promises to pay are below par and bear a falsehood upon their face.

In such a condition of his affairs, what would be the conduct of an honorable and prudent business man?

Recognizing his obligation to pay his debts, however he might mourn the disaster that entailed them upon him, he would take immediate steps to curtail his expenses, to increase his resources, and to improve his credit. He would put forth all his energy in the development of his property; he would, so far as was possible, relieve his laborers from taxation, and encourage their industry; and he would exercise thrift and frugality in every department of his household and business, and thus as rapidly as possible, acquire the means to restore his shattered credit and disencumber his estates.

In placing his business matters upon such a basis, he at once strengthens his credit, and if he asks his creditors for more time to pay, they promptly accede. His promises to pay pass current at a less rate of depreciation, and he can contract loans more cheaply than before.

Have those who have governed us pursued such a course in the management of the financial affairs of the republic? The wonderful recuperative powers of the people have, from 1865 to 1875, been tasked to the utmost. They have paid more than five hundred millions of debt, twelve hundred millions of interest and more than two thousand millions for other purposes. Are the expenses included in this last amount commensurate with a just and prudent administration of the government, or are they not extraordinary in character, extravagant in amount and utterly unwarranted by the actual situation of the people? We charge that into this enormous aggregate extravagance and unnecessary outlay have entered largely, and that these, added to the just and unavoidable demands upon them, have well nigh bankrupted the people.

In our business matters, when we find embarrassment resulting from debt, and we wish to place our affairs upon a firm footing, we look to the cause that produced the debt, and endeavor to stop it, and thus relieve ourselves. Extravagance of all kinds, enters into and forms part of our enormous outlay, and much of that extravagance still exists. Why not use the necessary remedy and end it?

Can there be any excuse for the expenditure of thirty-two millions more for civil service in 1873 than was expended in 1866? Can an increase in this single item from forty one millions to seventy-three millions be explained or defended? Is there any excuse or justification for an increase in expenditures in the navy department from twenty millions in 1869 to nearly thirty-one millions in 1874?

It is true here, as it is of the individual, that those who are reared in profligacy will never voluntarily practice economy, and those who have conducted the government in the midst of lavish expenditure cannot, if they would, practice frugality. Indeed it has passed into an axiom that "those who create such expenses in governmental affairs, can never reduce them to their just standard of economy."

Instead of reducing our expenses, Congress has increased them. Instead of practicing economy, reckless expenditure of the public money has been the rule.

When, by mishap, the honest business man is plunged into debt, he promptly goes to work to increase his resources. If he be a merchant, he gives unremitting attention to the collection and securing of his outstanding debts, to the profitable sale of his stock, to the careful husbanding of every dollar of his assets. If he is a farmer, he gives his farm the closest care, the soil is strengthened, the fences repaired, and every acre is made to yield its largest crop. If he is a mechanic, "early morn and dewy eve" find him earnest and active at the bench, the loom, or the anvil, and thrift and frugality mark every step he takes. Their reason teaches them that in this way alone can they hope to be relieved from the incubus of debt, and they bend every energy to its accomplishment.

If this is the conduct of sensible and practical men in their own affairs, why should they not require the same line of action in the affairs of a government in which they have so deep a stake? When we employ an agent, we measure his conduct of our business by our judgment as to our personal interests; and, as the administration is our agent, we should hold it to the pursuit of a course that our judgment of our own affairs would approve. Are they laboring to increase our resources and to develop the property of the people, and thus to restore our credit and pay our debts? Let us examine their conduct.

Under the item of civil service is found the expenses for the support of the President. Contrast the figures for this, for the fiscal year 1874, with those for the fiscal year 1865, the last year of President Lincoln's term.

President's pay	$ 50,000
Furnace keeper, 2 policemen night watchman and usher	5,460
Two doorkeepers	2,400
Secretary to sign patents	1,500
Private secretary	3,000
Assistant secretary	2,500
Two clerks	4,000
Steward	2,000
Messenger	1,200
Contingent expenses and stationery	5,000
Repairs to house, fuel and greenhouse	60,000
Total	$119,160

The last year of President Lincoln 1865.

President pay	$36,000
Secretary, steward and messenger	4,680
Land patent secretary	1,500
2 Watchmen and 2 Doorkeepers	2,400
Furnace keeper	600
Contingent expenses and stationery	2,000
Repairs to houses and fuel	11,400
Total	$47,580

See the figures for the fiscal year 1860, the last year of President Buchanan's term.

Pay of President	$25,000
Private secretary, steward, messengers	4,080
Two night watchmen, two doorkeepers and furnace keeper	3,060
Contingent expenses including stationery	350
Annual repairs for President's House, fuel and books	7,050
Total	$41,000

From this single item we may learn all. It is at the very fountain of power. If that be impure or extravagant, it necessarily follows that the streams that flow from it are polluted or profuse in expenditure.

In State expenditure a like result is found.

In 1860, the Executive department cost you	$15,500
In 1866, it cost you	26,975
In 1874, it cost you	49,582
In 1860, your Auditor's department cost you	$11,300
In 1866, it cost you	20,400
In 1874, it cost you	23,237
In 1860, your Surveyor General's office cost you	$ 9,955
In 1866, it cost you	22,800
In 1874, it cost you	29,237

The point I seek to elucidate by these figures, is, that when retrenchment and economy prevade every household and are found in every business man's thoughts, the administrations both State and National seem to be unable to retrench. Expenses are greater now than they were in 1866, when we had a redundant currency and inflated prices.

Those in power are unable to retrench if they would, for retainers and subordinates are fastened like leeches upon the party in power and these control primaries, fill conventions and make nominations. These men coerce those they sustain to pursue the same unbroken line of appropriations. Retrenchment and economy can only come with a change of administration. Change is to the body politic what it is to our physical condition, a fixed law of our being. The hour for a change of rulers and of policy has come, the necessities of our political being require it, and the people demand it.

Are we engaged in the development of our resources? Has the administration pursued the path that a prudent business man would follow in the advancement of his own interests? The policy pursued toward the people of the South has brought its natural fruit—injury to both sections. Interference with local government, attempts at political control, and the arraying of one part of the people against the other, have embarrassed production and fettered labor. We of the North feel its effects in the loss of a market for our surplus products and in the diminution of the totals of the great staples naturally produced there, which in former years aided so largely in paying our indebtedness to foreign peoples. Stimulated by the enormous amounts of money expended during the war and the hectic period that followed it, our industries grew with wonderful rapidity and it seemed as though prosperity was ever to be our lot. But the penalty that always comes to the natural person from long continued exertion; from severe strains upon the mental or physical faculties, was but postponed to the body politic, and the enormous strain of an expenditure of more than six thousand millions of dollars in ten years, the terrible exertion that continued as a united Republic and the personal sacrifices that maintained and enforced the faith of the people, the unnecessary drain upon the resources of the country, resulting from extravagant administration of your government, and the almost criminal neglect and refusal to foster labor, encourage production and develop the industries of nearly one-half of the country, have brought to us the penalties that equally follow in the physical constitution. Whilst we of the North were marching forward, increasing in population, multiplying production, and rioting in the apparent strength that stimulants had produced, they of the South were decreasing in number, dwindling in production, and depressed in gloom by the destruction of their industries and by the refusal to permit them to govern themselves. One of the limbs of the body was paralyzed by the policy at Washington. Its prostration and weakness has added to the exhausted state of the whole, and extravagance and a vicious financial system has brought you to your present deplorable situation. This policy and this maladministration has loaded you with debt, deprived you of your natural market, and well-nigh bankrupted the whole people.

In the South the laws enacted by Congress and the policy of the administration have restrained the process of development. Over that entire region there existed uncertainty in tenure of estate, uncertainty of the right of the laborer to reap where he had sowed, a government of arbitrary power and not of law, officers vested with the right to interfere between capital and labor, and between the laborer and his employer, and from these causes the vital spirit of industry was paralyzed. The great mind of Webster never produced a more important thought than his declaration that "it is change and "apprehension of change that annerves "every working man's arm in this section of country. Changes felt and "changes feared are the bane of industry and enterprise."

The immediate influence of instability and uncertainty in the action of the controlling power is to prevent men from engaging in any new undertaking, to crush out their self-reliance, and to cause them to become restless, improvident and poor. The nation needed in the South an intelligent, self-reliant and industrious people, boldly striking for their personal interests. We could have had it if we would, but when the Government forbade men to calculate on the results of their enterprise, when its action was unstable and uncertain, it was utterly futile to expect them to be possessed of the moral energies requisite to insure success in life. It was not so important what the action was, as that it should be clearly defined and permanent in its nature. Our people rapidly adapt themselves to the circumstances that surround them, and when they have permanent security against arbitrary interference with their business pursuits, they will adopt the means to triumph over every obstacle. Our institutions, administered as they should be, are calculated to foster self-reliance and to develop industry and intelligence; but they must be so administered that "change and "apprehension of change" shall not forever exist, and that the minds of men shall be possessed of an abiding sense of security in person, in estate and in property. When we have provided these, man's own interest may be safely trusted to bring forth the largest return possible for the investment, and thus to add to the wealth of the producer and the country, but his cupidity alone must be trusted; every attempt at the regulation of such subjects by law, serves but to mar the work of the individual. His personal interest is the best lever to use, in the improvement of the material condition of man.

In the South there was no appeal to the personal cupidity of the farmer or the planter. They saw in every act of those who governed a deliberate effort to elevate others at their expense; insecure in their property and dubious of their personal safety, every incentive to progress in material wealth was taken from them. They planted and cultivated enough to sustain life, and sought no more. Nowhere on the globe is there such a field for the production of great quantities of staple commodities, calculated to increase national wealth, as is found in the South; and if they had been totally ungoverned, save by the great laws of civilized human society, and the desire for gain, their productions would have doubled in two years, and quadrupled in five. The debt could only be paid out of the surplus earnings of the prosperous; if all are prosperous, its payment is assured, and the burden becomes trifling. Under the present policy, we of the North, not only pay our own share of all public expenditures, interest and debt, but also paid most of the just share of the South, and we now feel the strain upon our resources. A household of thirty millions, encumbered by debt, cannot be supported by twenty millions without the pressure of the load being felt. The continuance of our own prosperity largely depended upon the re-establishment of Southern industry upon a basis just to all classes, and the re-opening of that great market for our manufactures and surplus crops. Our personal interests and the just demands of our creditors, required that every acre of our great farm should be made to yield its largest crop, that all the industrial pursuits of the people should be fostered and encouraged, that the peaceful arts, commerce, manufactures, agriculture and mining, should be nourished and invigorated; that every man in every section of the Republic should be relieved from arbitrary rule, and permitted to use his uncontrolled energies in adding to his own wealth, for, in so doing, he added to his ability to pay taxes, and his production was a part of the national wealth, and assisted in maintaining the Government, and in paying the interest on the debt.

Take the three great States of Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, as examples of this policy of non-development depression of industries and deprived of local government and see the results.

As shown by the census reports the quantity of improved land and its value is as follows:

	Acres improved. 1860.	1870.
Alabama	4,393,771	5,062,594
Louisiana	2,707,108	2,045,876
Mississippi	5,663,755	4,209,146
Total	14,158,587	11,318,909

	Value. 1860.	1870.
Alabama	$179,822,672	$ 67,789,638
Louisiana	204,789,652	63,215,831
Mississippi	190,156,868	81,717,574
Total	$571,373,152	$212,721,033

Nearly three millions of acres less in cultivation in these three states in 1870 than in 1860 and a decrease of $358,000,000, of the actual value thereof. Why so enormous a decrease in valuation. What causes operate for evil in so astounding a measure. Glance at this table from the same official documents:

	Wheat, not of valuation. 1860.	1870.
Alabama	3,432,199,762	$155,382,589
Louisiana	435,797,265	293,321,690
Mississippi	509,472,912	177,279,408
	$1,377,439,939	$586,223,285
	Local taxes, 1860.	1870.
Alabama	$831,171	$2,883,962
Louisiana	4,890,780	7,068,752
Mississippi	964,805	3,726,422
	$6,686,757	$13,679,136

Whilst actual value had decreased by more than one-half local taxation had increased more than two-fold. What a commentary on the substitution of a military for a civil rule. What blessings from a personal government in the room of local and constitutional control has brought as its result!

Look, now, at the contrast in the production of but one of the great staples of these States:

In 1860, Alabama produced 989,955 bales of cotton; in 1870, she produced but 429,482 bales.

In 1860, Louisiana produced 777,730 bales; whilst in 1870, she produced but 350,832 bales.

In 1860, Mississippi produced 1,202,509 bales; whilst in 1870, she produced but 564,938 bales.

Is it strange that your industries languish, your looms stand idle, your furnaces cease to blast, your workshops are untenanted, your artisans are idle. Is it strange that the trade which used to fill your streets with bales and boxes of merchandise is vanished and your factories find no market for their productions. Is it strange that you should be depressed, exhausted and poor when you are compelled not only to pay your own share of taxes but that of others, when you no longer find the natural market for your merchandise nor and to sustain your exchanges with foreign nations. Your farm lies fallow, and undeveloped, the curse of a mistaken political and financial policy weighs you down with its appalling incubus. Your only remedy is a change of rulers and of policy.

My friend, Mr. Kemble, takes exception to my position that "the taxes "upon real estate have been repealed "to give the excuse for the change of "your loans from a five to a six per "cent. to the end that a full treasury "might be at hand to make earnings "for personal gain and political purposes." I tried to demonstrate in my Clearfield speech that the revenues which the Constitution and the laws sent to the Sinking Fund had been sent by those in power to other purposes, and that $6,206,000 of moneys which belonged to payment of debt, and interest upon debt, had been disposed of otherwise. I gave the figures. I will not repeat them. This result was the immediate consequence of the cheap capital made by the Republican party out of the repeal of the taxes on real estate, for the very moment they repealed that tax they were compelled to take the moneys that ought to go to pay the State debt and apply them to current expenses of the most extravagant character. Mr. Kemble and his party got the credit of the repeal of these taxes and they must bear the responsibility of violating the Sinking Fund as a necessary result therefrom. From 1866, when taxes on real estate were repealed, until 1874, unlawful hands have continually despoiled the Sinking Fund for the benefit of current expenses. Taxes upon real estate, by law, went to payment of current expenses. As these increased, the demands on the general revenue fund grew larger, and as political capital had to be made by repealing taxes on real estate, the fund which the Constitution and the law set apart for payment of the debt was invaded, and by this process that fund has been depleted more than six millions of dollars. Mr. Kemble and his political friends cannot have their cake and eat it too. They must take penalty, if they claim the credit.

Now, as to the Funding act. The bill came from the Treasury. It went to the Finance Committee, of which Senator Connell was Chairman. I was not upon that Committee. It came back to the Senate in the form of authority to the Governor, State Treasurer and Auditor General, to borrow, on the faith of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, bearing interest at a rate *not exceeding* six per cent., and it authorized the outstanding over-due *five* per cent. loans to be received in exchange or in payment for any bid made for the loan. Another section exempted the new loan from taxation. The inference from these three sections of the bill is conclusive that the loan was to be made at the latter rate. If it could not be so made, the responsibility of making it at a higher rate must be taken by the State Treasurer and those who acted with him. When the bill came before the Senate in the form in which it did, under the auspices of the State administration, with the plausible argument that the loans were overdue and the credit of the State was about to suffer, no organized opposition to the bill was made. The bill was not discussed in the Senate; no one spoke against it, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee simply quoted from the communication of the Treasurer in presenting the bill. The yeas and nays were not called. I did not vote for the bill. When I found in it the two sections that gave discretionary power and seemed to fix the limit at five per cent., and especially when the bill also exempted them from taxation. I supposed we could safely trust the officials named to protect the State. No word as to an increase of the rate is found in the communication of the State Treasurer sent in on the subject. If it were to be increased, why not say so?

It is said that the bill was submitted to me. This is probable, indeed I take it to be the fact as it is so stated, although I have no recollection of it, but I could only have been asked to pass upon form and my reasons for passing it are as cogent now as they were then. The bill has answered the purpose of its original ors. But Mr. Kemble does not reach the real issues. They are: First, where are the figures that show what the syndicate made, who negotiated this loan? Second, has not the State been made to pay more than two million of dollars unnecessarily by the action of a Republican administration which increased the rate of interest, and Third, How much is the treasury of the State justly entitled to out of the profits made in handling this change of loan with an average monthly balance of more than three millions and a half of money, in the hands of the Treasurer?

A London correspondent gives some amusing gossip about a lady, Mrs. Hicks, whose wealth and beauty were the subject of much talk in Washington not long ago. She has succeeded in creating a veritable sensation, and in being followed, flattered and sued to an astonishing extent. It has been accomplished in this way. Arriving in London a few days in advance of the Queen of the Netherlands, Mrs. Hicks took the best rooms at the Clarridge Hotel, the aristocratic resort of the great city. Soon the government notified the landlord that these same apartments had been selected for the Queen. He notified the fair American that she must give them up. She refused. Boniface was in the most terrible taking, and finally appealed to the government. Mrs. Hicks appealed to the American minister, who, the correspondent asserts, is her relative. It became a diplomatic question, and after much correspondence and red tape of course it was arranged that Her Majesty of the Netherlands should occupy the rooms of the guest of the obstinate lady. The Queen was delighted with her hostess. The latter received with her guest and was feted, dined and wined to her heart's content. Yet after all does this not savor a little of discourtesy for the practice of which, to most women, no amount of "lionizing" would be a recompense? So it seems to undazzled eyes.

WORTH REMEMBERING.—It is worth remembering just at present that the men whose acts, in connection with the District Attorney's office at Washington, are now exciting such indignation and disgust all over the country, are the same set of men who have repeatedly endeavored to take the editor of the *Sun* to Washington to be tried before the Police Court there for something printed in our columns here in New York. In these efforts against the *Sun*, which were foiled by the upright, just, and learned decisions of Judge Blatchford, they had the sympathy and support of the White House, and of its most active inmates and attaches. It would be an interesting inquiry to know how far they had the sympathy of the same elevated parties when they were engaged in releasing criminals for bribes, in stealing indictments, and in conspiring, through a sham burglary, to fix upon an innocent citizen the charge of infamous crime. Of course, the new House of Representatives will look sharply into these transactions; and meanwhile every independent citizen should bear them continually in mind as things worth remembering, especially when he goes up to the polls to deposit his ballot.—*New York Sun.*

Blessed are they who see the day of glory; but more blessed are they who contribute to its approach.

AN OLD TIME REMINISCENCE.

PUBLIC HONESTY THIRTY YEARS AGO—HOW VICTOR E. PIOLETT BROUGHT A BRIBER TO GRIEF IN 1846—THE KIND OF STUFF TO MAKE A STATE TREASURER.

Owing to certain frauds connected with the Lehigh County Bank, a "wildcat" institution established by Moses Y. Beach, of New York, in 1844, charges were preferred against it before the legislature of 1846 by a number of the leading citizens of Lehigh county, with a request for the repeal of its charter. The subject was referred to the committee on banks, of which Victor E. Piolett, now Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, was a member, and that committee, after a thorough examination into the bank's condition and management, found it so entirely rotten and honeycombed with fraud that on March 11, 1846, they reported a bill to repeal the act chartering it.

During this investigation, and about a month before the final report of the committee, Beach, who was then publisher of the New York *Sun* and other newspapers, aggregating a weekly issue of 300,000, proprietor of several rotten banking institions and a man of great political influence throughout the country, sent his agent and one of his business partners, Daniel McCook, father of the since famous "fighting McCook" family, to Harrisburg to influence the committee on banks to make a report against the repeal of the charter of the Lehigh County Bank. He found three of the seven members of the committee willing to do so and, in order to receive the co-operation of the necessary majority, concluded to prevail upon Mr. Piolett to agree and report favorable to the bank. Knowing Mr. Piolett to be opposed to any such report, McCook first sought to procure his vote through the influence of his personal and political friend, Hon. John Laporte, offering to bribe the latter by making his son a present of $500, on condition that the father should influence Piolett to allow the committee to report favorably to the bank. Being repelled by Judge Laporte, an attempt was made to induce Clerk of the Senate Goodrich, a citizen of the same county as Piolett, for the consideration of $100, to influence the latter's vote. Both these plans proving unsuccessful, McCook determined to approach Piolett in person. At first he undertook to persuade the latter by the argument that those favorable to the bank were men of his own party, of vast political influence, and whose favor it was valuable for him to secure. A few days later McCook informed Piolett that he had written to the latter's father to come on to Harrisburg to use his influence in behalf of the bank, and had promised him $3,000 to do so. Knowing his father to be an old man of 72, and no lobbyist by profession, Mr. Piolett was surprised and indignant at this information and gave McCook to understand that his schemes were useless. But the briber was so importunate and reckless that he finally offered Piolett directly $500 as a bribe and left him to consider it. Mr. Piolett at once consulted his friends, Judge Laporte, at that time Surveyor General, Hon. Jesse Miller, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Jeremiah M. Burrell, Esq., a highly respected member of the legislature, and advised with them as to the best course to pursue in order to fully expose the nefarious attempt to corrupt a legislator. Though his natural impulses led him to repel the scoundrel at first blush, his better judgment suggested a more effective way of exposing him, and upon the advice of friends, who urged upon him the beneficial effects that would result from such an exposure by permitting it to be consummated by the payment of the money, he resolved to accept it and then thoroughly expose the crime. Accordingly next morning he received from McCook $400 (the other $100 to be paid afterward), which he requested him to place in his bureau-drawer and to leave the room. As soon as McCook was gone, Piolett sent for his confidants, who he found had gone to the capitol. He then summoned his landlord, Mr. Buehler, had him count the money and seal it in an envelope, informing him that he proposed to carry it into the House and make a statement in regard to it. Buehler did so and the money therefore never touched Piolett's hands. He at once proceeded to the House, made a statement of the foregoing facts and laid the money on the Speaker's table. A committee of investigation was appointed, who took the sworn testimony of Piolett, Laporte, Burrell, Goodrich and others, which is before us now and which embodies the foregoing facts. Mr. McCook, though defended by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, made no attempt to impeach these witnesses and accordingly the committee reported the facts as herein given, and a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Attorney General, or his deputy in Dauphin county, to arrest McCook and bring him to trial for attempting to bribe a member of the legislature. And we believe that McCook was tried, found guilty and sent to jail. By resolution of the House the money was directed to be deposited in the Harrisburg bank, subject to the order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county.

In both the minority and majority reports of the committee, it is agreed that a bold attempt at corruption had been made. Mr. Piolett's course is highly commended as including nothing "calculated to throw the least suspicion upon him as a man" or representative, "and the committee concur in this opinion that the exposure and prompt punishment of this high-handed outrage will tend to preserve unimpaired, the confidence of the people in the purity of legislative action."

It is safe to say that there were no further attempts at bribery that session, and no one has been found since foolhardy enough to undertake to corrupt Victor E. Piolett.

We have reproduced this stirring incident of thirty years ago with a double purpose. First, it illustrates the spirit of sturdy honesty which prevailed at Harrisburg a quarter of a century ago, when a briber could be thus summarily exposed and punished. Second, it throws light upon the courageous spirit and unfaltering honesty of a man who is now presented for the suffrages of the people of the State, and who is named for an office in which it is eminently necessary that some one be placed who has the sagacity to detect and the nerve to resist all manner of public corruption.

The Victor E. Piolett who in 1846 brought to grief the mercenary thief who sought to steal his honor and good name is the same Victor E. Piolett who is now a candidate for State Treasuror. Taxpayers of Pennsylvania,