The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 1, 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.

An exchange says the noble red man is credited with the defeat of Gov. Taylor in Wisconsin. His sable cousin defeated Pershing in Pennsylvania.

GONE.—Hon. Wm. A. Wallace left for Washington yesterday, preparatory to taking his seat in the Senate at the opening of Congress on Monday next.

In the lower House of Congress there will be twenty-four contested seats this winter, nine being occupied by Democrats and fifteen by Republicans.

THE FUNERAL.—To-day the remains of Vice President Wilson were consigned to mother earth at Natick, Mass., the home of his nativity, in the presence of an immense number of citizens.

LONG SERVICE.—Wm. H. Slingluff, Esq., President of the Montgomery National Bank of Norristown, has resigned the position, after having served in that institution as an officer for fifty years.

Mrs. Haddock, wife of Judge Haddock, of Iowa, has been admitted to practice in the Courts of that State. An exchange states that she is in demand as an advocate in her husband's Court, and is reputed to be generally successful.

A HOME THRUST.—The New York *Tribune*, which has never uttered much truth in the interest of the Democrats, gets this off:

The Republican press charges the revival of the third-term spook to the Democracy. Then then the organs at Washington are Democratic are they? Carry the news to the White House.

IN TIME.—A local correspondent of the Reynoldsville *Herald*, who wants to be Postmaster at that smart town, has declared for Blaine for President. The other fellow should now come out for Grant, then there would be two patriots in the field, far in advance of all other competitors.

An exchange says:

A Vermont family has a wash dish fifty-one years old. This statement can be taken without any water in it.

Well, as the population of that State shows a falling off in numbers every census, two substantial points are made against emigration to that benighted region.

Female suffrage is still troubling some male ladies and some female gentlemen, as well as some wise newspaper editors. Both sexes are far more ornamental than useful, either to society or the State. This class of society are about as useful as the third wheel to a cart. Yet, it seems we must be tormented by them.

The Chicago Board of Education has refused, 11 to 2, to restore Bible reading in the schools.—*Exchange.*

That is a sensible Board. The Bible in our common schools is as much out of place as a card table in a Sunday school. Common sense is far more preferable than bigotry. Half the human family accept bigotry for religion.

SHOULDN'T WONDER.—It is announced that the Union League of America will meet in Philadelpnia on the 8th of this month to take up the consideration of "National politics, public school interests, and protective tariffs." Are these "stupid blockheads," as Greeley called them, about to embark in the Know Nothing business?

PROSPERITY.—An exchange says:

Out of thirty-four Railway Companies doing business in Michigan, fourteen have this year failed to pay the whole or part of their interest.

And yet, Michiganders continue to vote the Radical ticket as though "nothing was going wrong," as the "late lamented" used to remark. By next year, the whole thirty-four will enjoy the same blessing that the fourteen have reaped while backing the Radical party.

THAT'S SO.—The Philadelphia *Press* of a recent date says:

Judge R. A. Hill, of the United States Court, at Jackson, Miss., deserves a monument of gold. In a recent case he discharged nearly every man on the Sheriff's panel because of inability to read and write. He claimed that no man who did not possess these two qualifications was fit to judge of another's guilt or innocence.

That is a little rough on the Radical voters of Mississippi, because two-thirds of the members of that party in that State can neither read nor write. That is as true as the Gospel.

RATHER INDEFINITE.—A Radical exchange says:

National Banks, since their organization and up to the end of the last fiscal year, have paid into the United States Treasury $64,989,374 as taxes. During the last year they have paid $7,270,758.

On what—capital, bonds, deposits, surplus funds, or profits? Suppose you inquire now, how much State, County, Road, School, and Poor taxes the same amount of real estate has paid to the Government in the same length of time.

RADICAL MORALITY.—The leaders of the opposition party notoriously opposed the new Constitution, so that they might continue their corrupt practices adopted during the war period. Notwithstanding the adoption of the code indicated, the leaders continue to practice their criminal code as of old. A case in point:

William Patton, Esq., of Towanda, Bradford county, writes to the Philadelphia *Times* that from $5,000 to $7,000 was sent into that county by the Radical State Committee to purchase votes for Hartranft and Rawle.

AN ALIAS.—But few persons are aware of the fact that Vice President Wilson lived under an *alias*. Although Henry Wilson was elected to the second office in the gift of the people, his real name was Jeremiah Colbath, and a brother of that name has held office in Washington for many years, yet but few were aware that Samuel H. Colbath and Henry Wilson were full brothers until the death of the latter. Some people will be as much astonished at this as when he invested his wife's money in Credit Mobilier stock, with Ames, Brooks and Colfax.

"LOYAL" CONGRESSMEN.

It is not a very pleasant position for an ex-member of Congress to have an indictment hanging over his head, like the sword of Damocles, charging him with fraudulently obtaining money from the government. And yet such is the unpleasant predicament in which General James S. Negley, ex-member of Congress from the 22d (Allegheny) district in this State, and the notorious Roderic Random Butler, ex-member from the 1st Tennessee district, now find themselves. True bills of indictment have been found by the Grand Jury of Washington against both of these members of the Radical party for the offense above stated. Negly is charged with having fraudulently obtained $26,000 from the national treasury on a claim of one Julius Withowski, which he had in charge. Gen. Negley may be entirely innocent of any complicity in the frauds, but even if he is, the matter wears a very ugly look in any aspect. The offence charged against Roderic Random Butler is that he falsely and fraudulently pushed through the accounting department at Washington a bogus claim for several thousand dollars, made by a man who glories in the name of Sugg Fort, for a large quantity of flour alleged by Fort to have been taken from his mill in Tennessee by Union troops during the rebellion, when in fact he did not lose any at all. Butler's character during his whole Congressional career has been so infamous, that every presumption of law is in favor of his *guilt* and not of his innocense, as is the rule in all criminal proceedings. He ought to have been in the penitentiary long ago, and if he can only be sent there now he will be the right man in the right place.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The Forty-fourth Congress meets at Washington on Monday next, the 6th of December. For the first time in eighteen years the House will organize with Democratic officers. In that interval the Republican party has controlled the House for nine consecutive Congresses. At the beginning of the Thirty-fifth Congress James L. Orr, of South Carolina (who lately died as Minister to Russia), was elected as a Democratic Speaker and served from December 7, 1856, to March 4, 1858. He was succeeded by William Pennington, of New Jersey, who was elected Speaker, as a compromise Republican, after a protracted balloting and exciting contest of nearly eight weeks, on February 1, 1859. Then came the Thirty-seventh, or War Congress, of 1861, which met on the 4th of July, and elected Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, succeeded him for the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, and James G. Blaine, of Maine, in turn succeeded Mr. Colfax for the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses. Mr. Blaine, therefore, has the honor of giving way to a Democratic Speaker. The next House is overwhelmingly Democratic. Of the 292 members, the Democrats have 178, the Republicans 108, and the Independents 6.

KNOCKED IN THE HEAD.—The "crooked" whisky trials going on at St. Louis are making loyaldom howl. The other day it was considered of sufficient importance that Mr. Constantine Megrue should sound by telegraph a sweeping exoneration of General Babcock, Collector Casey, Orville Grant and other intimate friends of the President, from all connection with the Whisky Ring. But now Gen. Boynton comes forward and spoils Megrue's telegram by swearing before the St. Louis jury that he is not worthy of belief on oath. Silence on the part of Megrue would have better served the cause of his friends. "The Government" should have seen Gen. Boynton and kept him off the witness stand.

The prosecution, by other witnesses, established the fact that twenty thousand dollars were squeezed out of the St. Louis Whisky Ring in 1872 for the Republican campaign fund. Nothing more was needed to obtain the money than for Joyce to whisper in the ears of the unrectified distillers the mysterious cabalistic word "Bab," which, for short, means Babcock, Grant's private Secretary.

IN LIMBO.—General McDonald and Joyce, two of General Grant's butties, have been convicted at St. Louis, of defrauding the Government out of hundreds of thousands of dollars by their "crooked" whisky transactions. Hereafter, if the President wants to "talk horse" and take social nips with these model Government officials, he must visit them at the Missouri Penitentiary. But then, they will soon be pardoned out. Joyce, who seems to have been the biggest scoundrel in the Whisky Ring, plead guilty, and was sent to limbo at once, so that the prosecution could not use him as a witness against the members of the Ring who make their headquarters in the White House. How exceedingly sharp! but "how thin" if the Government wants to convict this band of rogues.

IS IT TRUE?—The special Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* says that people at the capital are just beginning to realize something of the outrageous character of the final incidents attendant upon the last hours of the Vice President. When he died he was alone, with the exception of the presence of a policeman. While his body was yet warm, it was cut up by the doctors, the blood following the knife. This was done in the presence of a crowd of spectators. Could anything surpass such brutality?

UNKIND.—The White House at Washington, says an exchange, has had the reputation for being well disposed toward the "crater," but that "crooked" whisky has had a faithful friend near its locality is only now being developed in the trial of the Whisky Ring at St. Louis. General Babcock's name, who is the President's man-of-all-work, has had honorable mention rather too frequently to be free from suspicion, and if he has been cognizant of the whisky frauds may not the President also have been a little blinky?

THE NEW SENATOR.—Gov. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, has appointed ex-Gov. James E. English United States Senator in the room of O. S. Ferry, deceased. That State, after twenty years, has again two Democratic Senators of the Old School Democracy to represent the highest council chamber in the world.

PARTY ORGANIZATION.

The editor of the Cambria *Freeman*, expresses our views exactly upon this subject in the article below. We can add but one suggestion. And that is, that the State, or any County Committee should begin its work on and after January and conduct the campaign for the year. This thing of making a new Chairman and Committee in the midst of a canvass is supreme folly.—When this is done we may expect some effective work. The *Freeman* says:

Both the Harrisburg *Patriot* and the Lancaster *Intelligener* recently gave expression to their views in reference to the mode of selecting the Chairman of the State Committee, as well as the place where the permanent headquarters of the Committee should be established. It is a delusion under which a large number of persons labor, that the Chairman of a State Committee is politically omnipotent, and that he practically holds the result of a campaign in the hollow of his hand. If the party is victorious in the contest to him is ascribed all the honor, and if it is defeated, at his door is laid all the blame. A Chairman of a State Committee is neither all powerful nor can he be ubiquitous. His business is peculiarly that of organization; but this is not to be effected by merely signing his name to lengthy and eloquent addresses, which are usually more for ornament than for any substantial use. As a party organizer, Hon. Wm. A. Wallace in his capacity of Chairman achieved marked and well-earned distinction, owing mainly to the fact that he held the position for successive years and was not superceded by a new and inexperienced hand just when he had acquired thorough knowledge of the work he was selected to perform. For this same reason, John G. Thompson, Esq., who for many years has been the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Ohio, is perhaps the most efficient organizer in the country. He is bold and aggressive and possesses untiring industry, and his name is as familiar to leading Democratic politicians in every county in that State as household words. But after all is said, the work of organization rests mainly with the Chairman of the different County Committees, and this for many cogent reasons which which will readily suggest themselves. A Chairman of a County Committee, if he is an active, energetic man, and is supplied with only a moderate amount of funds to be expended for purely legitimate purposes, can accomplish wonders. The Chairman of the State Committee may advise and counsel with him, but still the effective work must be done by himself and others whom he may summon to his aid. Our well settled conviction is, that the Chairman of the State Committee should be appointed by the Committee itself, and not by the State candidates, as has been the practice for some years, and that he ought never to be elected by the State convention. Many reasons for this exist, but we have neither time nor space to give them in detail. We are equally well satisfied that the headquarters of the Committee should be at Harrisburg, and that there ought to be a *special* Chairman appointed by the Committee exclusively to supervise the organization and perfect the party machinery in Philadelphia, with his headquarters in that city. Of course he should be a resident there—a man of positive qualities, well acquainted with the prominent and active men of the party and who enjoys its entire confidence. What satisfactory results can be accomplished in Philadelphia by a Chairman from another part of the State, no matter how able and competent he may be, we confess we never could comprehend.—He is comparatively a stranger to her people and blissfully ignorant of the dark and crooked ways of the leaders of the Radical party. We would like the experiment to which we refer tested in that city during the Presidential campaign next year. With a live and wide awake Democrat to conduct it, we have great faith in its success.

DEATH OF MR. WITTE.

Hon. William H. Witte, editor and proprietor of the Philadelphia *Commonwealth*, died in that city on Friday last, aged 57 years. He was the leading stump speaker in this country. He was able and could make a speech in German as well as in the English language. He addressed the Democracy of this county on several occasions, and will be remembered by many of our readers who will regret to hear of his death. An exchange says:

"Mr. Witte was a native of Morris county, New Jersey, and was born in May, 1818. In 1840, he went to Philadelphia, and entered mercantile life. Subsequently he failed, but by successful land operations he afterwards accumulated enough to honorably discharge all the debts due at the time of his mercantile failure. He was an active Democrat, and in 1852 was elected by that party to Congress, in which he served one term. His subsequent aspiration was to be Governor of Pennsylvania, and in 1857 he sought the Democratic nomination, but was beaten by the late Governor Wm. F. Packer. He again sought the nomination in 1860 and 1863, but was beaten. In 1864 Mr. Witte presided over the Democratic State Convention that selected delegates to the Chicago Convention, which nominated McClellan and Pendleton, and the electoral ticket which was supported by the Democratic party of Pennsylvania in that year. Mr. Witte afterwards retired from the prominent position he had previously held in politics, and which he attained chiefly through his oratorical abilities. He was regarded for many years as one of the most effective public speakers in the country. Mr. Witte was also an Odd Fellow, and had risen through all the degrees of that Order until he had attained the office of Grand Master. About two years ago he established *The Commonwealth*, a weekly Democratic journal, and he continued to be its manager and proprietor until within a few weeks. He leaves a widow and several children."

A DEAR WHISTLE.—A Chester county woman was recently convicted for stealing eighteen ears of corn and sentenced to forty-eight hours imprisonment. It cost the county $227.32 to try the case, or $12.63 per ear. Had she stolen fifteen thousand dollars from the Government, or acted as Cashier of a bank and pocketed a similar sum, she would have had a Presidential pardon extended to her, if convicted. Little crimes are excessively punished these times. Small thieves had better be on the look-out. Wholesale operators run no risk. Grant is at the helm, and if they are caught while getting away with a good load, Executive clemency will be forthcoming without much ceremony.

The Board of Pardons, being still without an Attorney General, and because of this vacancy, it is doubtful whether any decided action will be taken in the leading cases now pending before that tribunal at its present sitting. Why Governor Hartranft cannot find an Attorney General among so many Radical lawyers, is more than we can comprehend.

THE REYNOLDSVILLE COAL FIRE.

A BURNING MOUNTAIN—3,000 ACRES OF COAL ON FIRE.

The editor of the Reynoldsville *Herald* recently paid a visit to the burning coal mine near Prospect Hill, or Dolingville Postoffice, and remarks as follows in his issue of the 23d ult.:

"For several weeks past rumors have floated to our ears concerning a mine in the vicinity of Reynoldsville purporting it to be on fire, and yesterday, having a desire to learn the true state of affairs, we visited the scene. Few persons in this locality know of the mine, and no doubt hundreds will be startled at this intelligence, and the visitors to the spot from this date on will be legion. The locality of the mine is about two miles east of Reynoldsville, and a half mile south of the village of Prospect, on lands owned by the Tilton Reynolds heirs. Considerable coal was taken out of the mountain several years ago, since which time the mine has been defunct and a portion of it has fallen in, leaving cavities on the surface of the earth. Several rods back from the original opening smoke, steam, gas and fire are oozing out of the mountain, and a stream of water which finds its source in the vicinity, is almost boiling hot. A little back of the entrance to the mine the coal-bed is exposed, and it is a beautiful sight to behold. Yesterday we ventured too close to the burning bed, and we thought for a time that we were going to be cremated alive. Earth and logs began falling in, caused by the fire, and it was with much difficulty that we kept from being burned. However, thanks to the length of our lower extremities, we are spared to write this article.

"There are about three thousand acres of coal in the mountain, and the bed is twelve feet thick. Near the burning mine, about two hundred feet distant, is the opening of Mr. George Sprague, and if the coal is permitted to burn through to it human efforts will avail nothing in extinguishing the fire, and indeed, it will require thousands of dollars to attain that end even now. It has been burning almost three months, and was ignited by a land clearing. The coal which is exposed to this fire belongs to the Tilton Reynolds heirs, Messrs. Seley, Fuller, Sprague, Broadhead, Clayton, Mix and others. No practical plan has yet been devised by which the fire can be extinguised."

BANKRUPT TOO.—The Government is building a great big Postoffice in Philadelphia, to imitate that of New York. A Washington dispatch to the *Press*, of that city, gives this doleful statement:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Supervising Architect states that work on the new Postoffice in Philadelphia will be suspended about the middle of December for the winter. The work thus far accomplished has consumed a large share of the appropriation for the present fiscal year. There are no funds left to purchase additional stone and other materials necessary to the structure, and barely sufficient to continue work on the building after the resumption in the spring. Unless a special appropriation be made, and available upon the exhaustion of the present one, it will be necessary after January 1st to suspend entirely until the 1st of July, 1876, at which time the appropriations for the fiscal year 1875-76, provided such be secured, can be drawn.

THE EARTH STILL MOVES.—The death of Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, and Wm. B. Astor, of New York, the wealthiest man in America, during the past week, has not affected the panic nor disturbed business affairs in the least. They seem to have been only ordinary men after all, and in the end have shared the fate of the ignorant and the poor. That the great enemy of the human race respects neither age nor condition, has never been more fully illustrated than in the demise of these two eminent men.

HUT-TUT, DRY UP!—That number one Radical organ, the Williamsport *Bulletin*, in alluding to the Presidential nomination, says this:

The Republican party will not again nominate Ulysses S. Grant for the Presidency. It is possible—but we sincerely hope not probable—that with the aid of patronage he may secure a nomination at the hands of a packed Convention, but it will not be from the representatives of the Republican party, and while there are office holders and dependents enough to pack Conventions with, there are not enough to do all the voting that would be required. Grant would be beaten badly in the contest for a third term, and there is every indication that the Democracy would like nothing better than his nomination.

Peter, you have got to swallow Grant, or bolt.

COMMON SENSE.—The action of Chief Justice White in discharging Brigham Young from alleged contempt for disobedience to the order of Judge McKean, requiring him to pay alimony to Ann Eliza, is satisfactory to the Government. It is the opinion of the Attorney General that the woman in question, in marrying Brigham Young, violated the United States statues, and therefore could not avail herself of her own wrong.

A RASCALLY DODGE.—While everybody would like to know why Joyce, one of the "crooked" whisky officials of St. Louis, plead guilty and consented to three and one-half years in the Penitentiary and pay a fine of $5,000, some people are mean enough to say it was done to disqualify him for being a witness against the President's brother, and other parties near the throne.

MICHIGAN BANK ROBBERY.—MONROE, Mich., Nov. 25.—A daring and successful burglary was committed on the First National Bank of this city. Early yesterday morning the watchman was bound and gagged, the outer doors of the safe blown off, and an entrance obtained to the inside of the safe by prying open the inner door with wedges. Between $17,000 and $18,000 were obtained. Five or six men participated in the robbery, some of whom remained outside on guard. An adjoining office was entered by some of the party, and the inmates kept quiet by having pistols held to their heads. The explosion was very heavy, bursting out the windows and making a complete wreck of the room. The gang is thought to have scattered in different directions. Up to noon no arrests were made. The bank offers a reward of $2,000 for the capture of the robbers.

Anna E. Dickinson, the lecturer, who has long had an ambition to appear as an actress, has at last effected an engagement with the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, and will make her debut about the 1st of January.

Mrs. O'Connor, of Bunker Hill, McKean county, has been arrested for murdering her husband. The murder took place in the house occupied by the parties, and the killing was done with an axe.

The Warren *Ledger* says, that there will be but few Sheriff's sales in that county, this winter, for the reason that property will sell for nothing, and plaintiffs have no money to pay costs.

NEWS ITEMS.

—The late election in Mississippi puts ten editors in office.

—The list of German exhibitors at the Centennial now numbers 1,140.

—A large number of sleds were shipped to Europe lately from Binghamton, N. Y.

—A single firm at North Brookfield, Mass., produces 6,500 pairs of boots and shoes per day.

—Ice an inch thick on the New York canals. The Canadian canals are also blocked by ice.

—They are introducing Yankee brooms in Russia. Mrs. Czar can make her husband toe the mark now.

—The mill of the National Stave Company, at Port Huron, Michigan, was burned on Wednesday, Nov. 24. Loss, $65,000.

—Ann Connolly, of San Francisco, aged seventy-five, has instituted a suit for divorce from her husband, aged seventy-three.

—The saw mills in Minneapolis, Minn., have manufactured about 135,000,000 feet of lumber during the season just closing.

—Russia having changed her mind about the Centennial, is now doing her level best to beat the other nations. May she succeed.

—The Commissioner of Education says we spent $74,000,000 for education last year. We ought to know something, surely.

—The contract for furnishing paper for internal revenue stamps during next year has been awarded to Wilcox & Co., of Philadelphia.

—A thousand packages more of brown sheetings have been ordered from this country to England at an advance on the first shipment.

—Soldiers of 1812 met in New York city on Thursday the 25th ult., to celebrate the anniversary of the evacuation of that place by the British.

—Kansas seems to be growing rapidly, she already claims a population of 533,793, an increase of 3,000 since the taking of the census last year.

—Between 800 and 1,000 employees of the manufactures of wollen and knit goods at Amsterdam, New York, are on a strike against a reduction of wages.

—The residence of Daniel McKinley, near Cold Springs, Ontario, was destroyed by fire on Monday night, Nov. 22, and two of his little children burned to death.

—A resident of Pike county, Pa., has organized a colony of the natives of Alsace and Lorraine, which he expects to locate in that county early in the spring.

—A fac-simile to the nullification proclamation of President Jackson has been presented to the Kentucky State Library. It is printed on satin and richly framed.

—A Georgia colored man has indulged in but twenty minutes sleep per night for the last five years, and the poultry in that neighborhood are in the same fix.

—A dyspeptic at the Virginia sulphur springs hung himself the other day, leaving a note behind which read: "It's a mighty good joke on dyspepsia!" And so it was.

—Said a Missouri judge to a wife of sixteen summers: "Well, I'll divorce you this time, but mind, not another divorce will you yank out of this court till you are eighteen."

—Captain Pollock's command has gone into winter quarters at Fort Laramie. There are no troops in the Black Hill region, and miners are flocking thither in great numbers.

—Straw—The Republican vote in Iowa this year fell 6,000 short of the vote cast for President Grant in 1872, while the Democrats polled 10,736 more votes than ever before.

—The Canadian Shipping Company have decided to place four iron steamships on the route between Baltimore and Liverpool. It is intended to run two steamers a month from each port.

—The Governor issued a warrant on Thursday, for the execution on the 6th of January of William Murray and Frederick Myers, convicted of the murder of Gotthard Wahl in Allegheny county.

—In Wyoming Territory, within the past six months, along the line of the Pacific Railroad, not less than three thousand elk have been slaughtered for their hides alone, the flesh being thrown away.

—A Kentucky farmer claims to have a pumpkin vine, which, with its branches, measures 1,140 feet, and bore twenty-four pumpkins that averaged twenty-six pounds each, or a total of 624 pounds of fruit.

—The Missouri State Geologist reports that the gold deposits of Macon county are almost enterely in the form of "scale gold," which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to save by the ordinary process of washing.

—Fashion has decreed that wedding tours may be dispensed with. Young married people can enjoy their honeymoon at home and still be fashionable. Now let fashion decree that expensive funerals shall not hereafter be required.

—You can't depend on Kansas flour. A loaf of bread passed into Leavenworth jail contained two files, a knife, a bottle of acid and a roll of money. A country which grows such wheat as that cannot expect to get ahead very fast.

—In Leechburg, Armstrong county, three valuable horses were disposed of at public sale last week. One brought $2,500, another, $2,700, and the remaining one was bid off at $3,000. They were owned by James G. Beale, of that place.

—Four Oneida county, New York, cheeses were shipped to England the other day, which weighed between 1,100 and 1,500 pounds each. They were sent out as show cheese for the Christmas holidays, and a mitey sensation they'll be apt to create.

—Notwithstanding the work on the Centennial buildings in progress in Philadelphia, that city is overrun with unemployed people. The coming winter is likely to bring dreadful suffering with it for many needy and worthy families.

—Jacob Brallier, a baggage master on the Pennsylvania railroad has been arrested for cruelty to animals, for causing the death of a valuable hunting-dog, which was put on board the train at Pittsburgh, consigned to a gentleman in Philadelphia. It is said that the dog was smothered to death by baggage being piled upon the box in which he was.

—Wm. Cullen Bryant's new history of the United States is to be got out at a cost of $100,000. The entire work will comprise four octavo volumes of 600 pages each. Mr. Bryant the author is 81 years old, and it is surprising that any person of his age can perform the literary labor necessary to produce this book, which is said to be very complete in every respect.

—The papers say that in the year 1877 a singular political circumstance will occur in Northumberland county. There is not a single county officer to be elected. Next year they will elect two Assemblymen and a Register and Recorder, but in 1877 none of the terms of the officers elected will have expired, and consequently there will be no officers to elect.

ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27, 1875.

A GIGANTIC FRAUD.

If to the Graphic Company of New York, the surface printing of bank checks does not prove a "big bonanza" with "millions in it," it will be only because the company has to come down too heavily with the "spondulies," to those who awarded the company the contract for this "fat take."

As a little light upon this check-stamp printing may eventually prove the means of scotching the swindle, I will tell you something about it. It being much more convenient to have check books with stamps printed upon the checks, an arrangement was made by the Revenue Bureau at Washington, with the Butler & Carpenter bank note printing company of this city, to place the impression of the government, or two-cent revenue stamp, upon all such checks so required by banks, and others. This company was limited in its prices for printing, being permitted to charge $3.50 for 1,000 impressions of 6 checks each, which made the cost of placing the impression of the stamp upon 6,000 checks, three dollars and fifty cents, an amount not generally complained of, although any good job printer anywhere would be right glad to do it for $2.00 for 1,000 impressions.

Recently this work was given to the New York Graphic Company, with government authority to charge ten dollars per 1,000 impressions, notwithstanding the Butler Company proposed to continue at the old price of $3.50. Therefore, for every ream of paper made into bank checks, and on which this company places an impression of the check stamp, the sum of $10 is transferred from somebody's bank account to the "Stamp Printing Ring," of which said ten dollars, at least $6.50 represents the amount stolen by authority of law.

This is a just cause for complaint by the banking institutions of the country, and why it is tamely tolerated by them, passes my comprehension. There is one bank in this city whose depositors use 1,000 such checks per day; this bank then, alone, will have to pay the Graphic Company $3,000 per annum, or $1,950 more than the Butler Company's rates.

The manner in which it most seriously affects printers and stationers outside of New York city is the payment of expressage to and from that city, and the annoyance of needless delay by the company in doing the surface printing. The printer is at the mercy of this favored company, as he has no other alternative, when the order is given him for check books so stamped, but to forward them to New York, *the money to pay for the stamps* (2 cents each) *and the one cent per each 6 checks, accompanying the order*, although the printer, who probably keeps a running account with the bank, may not get his pay, for his cash outlay, for three months.

The banks have it in their power to remedy this swindle by unanimously concluding not to have the surface printed stamps upon any of their checks. This would effectually block the swindle, and then there being no money in it for this new "ring," the probabilities are the next Congress would repeal the law requiring stamps to be used on checks.

It is no more troublesome to use the 2 cent government stamp than it is to use postage stamps, and as the remedy is so easy, I trust every newspaper in the country will advise the use of them by the banks of their section.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

These two well known revivalists began their labors here last Sunday at 7:30 in the morning, and although it was an unusually early hour of the Sabbath day for Philadelphians to turn out, yet notwithstanding the rain poured down in torrents, and the wind blew bitterly from the north east, a congregation of 10,500 people met to welcome them. At the afternoon meeting about 15,000 persons crowded into the building and 35,000 more had the doors closed against them. That there is a revival needed here, there can be no doubt; that an interest has been awakened in all the Evangelical churches of this city is evident, and that much good will result from these religious services, is inevitable.

For a week previous to the coming of Moody & Sankey, every newspaper editor of our city was hopelessly affected with the M. and S. fever, and from their papers the contagion spread to the people; in thousands of windows, the portraits of M. and S. were placed, and for 10 days prior to the beginning of the work of revivication, a choir of 600 ladies and gentlemen met to practice for the great occasion; these latter represented almost every Protestant Christian church in Philadelphia; all these things, with the reputation that preceded the coming of Sanky, of his being the most renowned baritone singer in America had a tendency to attract thousands of people to the meetings.

These revival meetings are held in the old freight depot at 13th and Market streets, and they give me an opportunity to say that this property, extending from 13th to Juniper street, more than half way to Broad street, and from Market to about 150 feet of Chestnut, with a front on Market of about 250 feet, and a depth along 13th of about 350 feet, was purchased a few weeks ago by Mr. John Wanamaker, the senior of the firm of Wanamaker & Brown, and will be used during next year as a place of business for this renowned firm, possibly as a real clothing house, where, under the same roof, the buyer can purchase an entire outfit of clothing, including hat, boots, hosiery, underwear, fine shirts, as well as coat, pants and vests. It is not my practice in these letters to present the wares of our merchants to your readers, but here is the case of a firm that only 15 years ago started in business, and whose first day's receipts footed up but $24.67, buying a property, at the end of that time, just large enough to place nine buildings the size of their present Oak Hall, upon it.

Would you know the secret of their wonderful success? Let me whisper it in your ear, and in that of every business man who reads your paper. *They advertise more extensively than any other establishment in Philadelphia.* This firm has adopted purely business principles upon which to conduct business, and they make the fact known by advertising it in about every newspaper published within a hundred miles of Philadelphia. Earnestly do I hope that for the general welfare of our city, there were just one score more of such enterprising houses in our midst.

This incident occurred at the first meeting held here by Moody & Sankey: Just as the latter went to the organ to sing "Jesus of Nazareth passeth by," two white doves flew in the building, and sailing around once over the thousands there assembled, alighted on the rafters and remained there during the singing. Mr. Sankey noticing them quietly remarked, "Behold the messengers of peace and love."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Jacob Brillier, who has charge of a car of the Adams Express Co., was fined $25 for cruelty to animals while in his care, the animals being two valuable setter dogs belonging to a Mr. Brooks of this city. The dogs had been out west for hunting purposes, and were sent home by Adams Express Co., being placed in a box with slatted top and sides, but on top of which and around it boxes filled with live chickens were placed. There being a fire in the car, the two dogs came to hand as dead as Egyptian mummies, and for which the Society for prevention of cruelty to animals, secured the imposition of this fine.

Mrs. Williams, mother of two little children aged 4 months and 3 years, went up stairs to make her beds, and left the youngsters playing around on the floor; when she came back, the fire was all bright, and one of her children had "gone to meet the angels." The mother had left a box of matches near by and the oldest child touched one off, set fire to herself and was burned to death.

Washington square, only one block from the State House, contains about 7 acres of ground well filled with trees, and on Tuesday last those trees were literally black with crows, a sight never before witnessed by the oldest inhabitant. What were they there for was asked by thousands of persons. Possibly they came upon business relating to a Centennial of their own, in commemoration doubtless of the feasts their ancestors enjoyed in this same square, upon the Continental and British soldiers chucked in that "Potter's Field" of 1776. The "caws" which brought them there appeared of considerable importance as a two days session was requisite to enable them to get through with their business.

Mr. Frank Stewart, who has lately been advertising quite extensively in country papers, that having obtained an immense bankrupt stock of $4.00 pocket books, he is selling them at $1 with the chances of each buyer drawing $100,000, this sum being the distributive profits in the transaction, was convicted in the U. S. Court for using the U. S. mails to carry out a scheme of fraud, and was sentenced to a fine of $500 and imprisonment of 18 months. It is wonderful the amount of $1 bills sent to Frank, who as promptly sent out a 10 cent port-monnaie.

WILLIAM B. ASTOR.

This well-known millionaire died in New York on Wednesday last in the 84th year of his age. He has been in ill health for a long time, and the event was not, therefore, unexpected.

Mr. Astor was born in the city of New York in March, 1794. He was not, however, educated in this country, but went in early life to Heidelberg, Germany, where he remained for some years. Having there become proficient in book-learning he returned to his native land, and was put through a course of commercial training at the hands of his father, the famous John Jacob. Of th liking for trade which distinguished the latter, his son showed but little signs, and the business labors in which, at his father's instigation, he engaged were by no means labors of love. Very early in life he became wealthy and independent, inheriting from his uncle, Henry Astor, a fortune of half a million dollars. In 1848 his father died, nominating William B the principal legatee. The will of Astor, senior provided for numerous and magnificent bequests for public purposes, four hundred thousand dollars being devised for the establishment of the Astor library alone, but, compared to the enormous value of the estate, these donations were insignificant, and the heir at once busied himself in carrying them out. During his long lifetime he managed his proprrty with great sagacity, and by judicious investments in real estate greatly increased its value. While yet a young man he married Miss Armstrong, a daughter of the General Armstrong who was secretary of war under the Presidency of Madison. The family now consists of three sons and two daughters, one daughter having died some time ago.

Mr. Astor was chiefly distinguished on account of his enormous wealth, which consisted largely of real estate. He owned 2,500 houses and building lots in the city, and his total wealth was recently estimated at $150,000,000. Mr. Astor had more improved real estate that any four men in New York, excluding William Rhinelander, the Goelets, A. T. Stewart and the Beekmans. Most of the large tenement houses around Tompkins square and along First avenue and avenues A. and B. belong to the Astor estate, as also do whole blocks in Sixth avenue, from Sixteenth street to Fortieth street.—The old Bowery theatre and the old park theatre were on his land. He was always ready to buy real estate where he could get it cheap. It was his rule never to sell any of his houses or lots. He leased the most of his lots for twenty-one years.

None of Wm. B. Astor's property was insured. He believed, like Mr. Stewart, that the cost of insurance would be greater than his losses. The terms of his father's will prohibited the building of brown stone houses, as they were too extravagant. He strictly abided by this rule and the brown stone houses that he owned he bought from others, as they reverted to him on the expiration of leases. The most of the residences that he built on Madison and Fifth avenues and Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets in recent years were of Nova Scotia free stone or brick with stone trimmings. Mr. Astor attended personally to the rental of his real estate and was assisted by his sons and agents, Mr. Hallock and Mr. Bruce. His office was at No. 85 Prince street and he went to the office every day until very recently. He retired Mr. Bruce on apension.

In 1870 Mr. Astor paid two million dollars taxes on his houses and lots. Among the places that he owned outside of New York is Green Bay, Wis. Mr. Astor never held a public office. His whole life was spent in the management of his fortune. He leaves three sons, John Jacob, William B., and Henry. Neither of them has any business pursuit. Henry, the youngest son, inherited the estate of his uncle, John Jacob, six years ago. He married the daughter of a poor farmer in Barrytown, Dutchess county, against the wishes of his relatives. Since his marriage he has retired to a place near Hudson, and he rarely comes to the city, although the most of his property is here. The Astor estate descends to John Jacob, the eldest son of William B. He is about 60 years old, and has one son, William. It has been the custom in the Astor family for three generations to deposit one hundred thousand dollars in bank at the birth of a son or daughter, the money and the interest to be given to the child when he or she became of age. Mr. Astor was sharp and exacting in his business dealings. As his friends expressed it, "when he paid out a cent he wanted a cent in return." He was not so prominent in charitable works as was his wife, who died a few years ago. She was a manager in several charitable institutions, and gave away a fortune among the poor.

A CHRISTIAN SENATOR.

There is one man in the United States whose malignant hatred the people of the South may never hope to overcome; whose vengeful wrath they may never hope to appease.—Deep in his unrestful and tortured heart he cherishes a hatred for everything Southern, and as he drags his shrunken and disgusting body through the world—like a loathsome and envenomed reptile—he emits his poison and exerts his baneful influence whenever the South is mentioned and any man dares whisper of justice and sweet charity toward those who for ten long years have been scourged as never were a people scourged before for daring to obey the dictates of their consciences.

This concentrated essence of malignity and all uncharitableness, this blatant demagogue, whose only hope for the future lies in arousing all the vilest and most deadly passions and in rekindling in the hearts of the people of the two sections the fires of hatred; this man, upon whom a righteous Providence has visited a terrible retribution for sins done in the flesh—Senator Oliver P. Morton—recently made "a long and eloquent address" to the soldiers of Indiana, at their reunion in Indianapolis, the burden of which was, that every man who fought for the South, was no better than a Tory, and should be regarded by the soldiers and people of the North even as the Tories were and are regarded. The children of the North, he said, should be educated with that idea, and the whole aim of his speech was to inculcate the idea that, though the war was over, though ten years had elapsed since the last gun was fired, though the South has been unmercifully robbed and oppressed by those hyenas of war—the carpet-baggers—it should never be forgotten for one moment that the Southern people were "rebels," and as such to be classed with the Tories of the Revolution. He said:

"If we only stand upon that ground in fifty years from this day we will not find a man who would admit that his father was a rebel. Just now you cannot find a man in this country that will admit that his father was a Tory during the Revolution. According to that doctrine you ought to burn these old flags; you ought to pull down your monuments in Putnam and other counties in the State of Indiana, because they are disagreeable reminders of the war. On the contrary, I would preserve these old banners as long as two threads will hang together."

Thus spake this most Christian Senator, this shining light of Radicalism, this man into whose body has crept some unclean and tortured spirit to whom it gives peculiar pleasure to mock at every noble sentiment, and to spit out venom upon a much-slandered, long-suffering, and spirited people.—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

THE CHRISTIAN TINKERS.—The National Association, organized to maintain existing features in the American government, and to secure the Religious Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, met in Philadelphia on the 9th inst., for the transaction of its annual business. The Hon. Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburgh, President of the Association, occupied the chair. Steps were taken to secure articles of incorporation, under the name of the National Reform Association. The maintenance of Sabbath Laws, the retention of the Bible in the common schools, the defence of the Judicial oath and other christian features of the government, and the securing of suitable religious acknowledgment in all new State Constitutions, were expressly recognized as among the objects of the Society. The next national Convention was appointed to be held in Philadelphia during the last week in June, 1876.

IS IT YOU

Who said that you would like to get such Clothing as City People wear, rather than the wholesale goods commonly sold? This will tell you how to do it.

The very large increase of our business allows us to make A STILL LOWER SCALE OF PRICES, AND

You Can Save Enough

in buying a Suit at Oak Hall

TO PAY FOR THE TRIP

from anywhere in this County to the City of Philadelphia, and have a day of sight-seeing besides. Wanamaker & Brown stand by this Statement, and so will you after one trial.

Character of the Goods we sell: For Men & Boys.

To be sure of what we sell we manufacture our goods, some of them in our own building. They are well cut, sewed and finished. They can be relied upon. Storekeepers out of the city misrepresent us when they say they sell our goods, as we do not wholesale, but confine ourselves to retail. We bear no ill-will to any one, and state this only because some dealers sell poor goods as coming from our house. To each of our customers we are responsible for articles bought of us. By our plan of Ticketing the right names of the materials on our goods, no one can be misled as to qualities.

How Wanamaker & Brown treat their CUSTOMERS.

The price is in plain figures and nothing off. The same price to acquaintances and strangers. To city people and country people equal advantages. With each article sold, a Guarantee is given, that the Price is as low as it can be bought anywhere, and that the quality is as represented; also, that the money will be paid back to him, if purchaser within 10 days wishes, for any reason, to return the goods, unworn.

Exactly where the Store is.

[illegible] Philadelphia, it is a large [illegible] on the South-east corner of SIXTH [illegible] SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH and Market [illegible]

Those who cannot come to the City.

[illegible] to the Express Co. [illegible] is allowed before paying [illegible] we will return the money and pay the [illegible]

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

"MONEY MAKES THE MARE GO!"

TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE!

IRONSIDES STORE, November 6, 1875.

TO THE PUBLIC:

I wish to inform my old patrons and the public generally that after Ten Years' experience in doing business on the Credit System, I have come to the conclusion to try it on the CASH PLAN, for the following reasons:

1st. My Ledger is about full, and I do not wish to open a new set of books.
2d. The Credit System is often the cause of considerable trouble and loss.
3d. Good paying customers have to pay more for their goods to make up for the bad ones.
4th. By SELLING STRICTLY FOR CASH, we have no bad accounts, and can afford to sell goods AT A VERY SMALL PERCENTAGE, as an inducement to buy FOR CASH.

In view of these facts I have decided on and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8th, to do a STRICTLY CASH BUSINESS, and in order to accomplish this purpose I am determined to make my prices so low that no man who enters my store with the CASH, can leave it without the article he desires to purchase. This resolution will be strictly adhered to, and I invite an examination of my prices by all who are in need of anything in my line. To those who have been in the habit of promptly paying their bills, I would say that this "change of base" is intended for their benefit, as well as my own, and I hope they will not take umbrage at an arrangement which gives them their goods at lower figures than I could otherwise afford, for the reasons above stated,—they have been paying the debts of poor customers, and under the credit system must continue to do so.

Inviting all to call and be assured of my intention to sell at prices which will make it an object to buy for cash, I remain,

The Public's Obedient Servant,

G. S. FLEGAL.

Philipsburg, Pa., Nov. 17, 1875-3t.

MOODY AND SANKEY,

THE EVANGELISTS,

Will begin the meetings to be conducted by them in

PHILADELPHIA,

in the Building, 13th and Market Sts., on Sunday, November 21, at

8 A. M. AND 4 P. M.,

and will continue daily, morning and evening (except Saturday), for some weeks.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind.—*Boston Globe.*

The character which this Magazine possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth, and literary culture that has kept pace with, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. The *Magazine* has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Some of the most popular of modern novels have first appeared as serials in this *Magazine*. In all respects, it is an excellent periodical, and fully deserves its great success.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year $4 00

$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, *to one address for one year*, $10 00; *or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year*, $7 00, *postage free.*

An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR *will be supplied gratis for every Club of* FIVE SUBSCRIBERS *at* $4 00 *each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for* $20 00, *without extra copy: postage free.*

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, now comprising 51 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. *Single volumes, by mail, postpaid*, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

A Complete Analytical Index to the first Fifty Volumes of HARPER'S MAGAZINE has just been published, rendering available for reference the vast and varied wealth of information which constitutes this periodical a perfect illustrated literary cyclopedia. 8vo, cloth, $3 00; Half Calf, $5 25. Sent postage prepaid.

A series of papers under the title of "The First Century of the Republic," contributed by the most eminent American publicists, is now being published in HARPER'S MAGAZINE. This series of over twenty papers gives a comprehensive review of Progress during the century now closing, in every department of our national life.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.
Nov. 24, 1875-4t

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction."

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The *Bazar* is edited with a combination of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal; and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller.*

The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to *paterfamilias* by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

In its way there is nothing like it. Fresh and trustworthy as a fashion guide, its stories and essays, its poetry and squibs, are all invigorating to the mind.—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

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An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy: postage free.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Eight Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

Prominent attention will be given in HARPER'S BAZAR to such illustrations of the Centennial International Exposition as may be peculiarly appropriate to its columns.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.
Nov. 24, 1875-4t

$5 to $20 Per Day at home. Terms free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. jan27-1y

New Advertisements.

250 SLEIGHS

At Auction.

ALBANY AND PORTLAND STYLES.

On Thursday Morning, December 9, 1875,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT

HERKNESS' BAZAAR,

PHILADELPHIA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of MICHAEL M'DIRK, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.
JAMES L. LEAVY, Adm'r.
Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 1, 1875-6t

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following personal property now in the possession of William Ramsley, of Bell township, viz: 2 bay mares, 2 set harness, 1 buggy, 1 log sled, 1 wagon, as the same was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale on the 23d day of November, and was left with him on loan only, subject to my order at any time.
J. B. ELLIS.
Rumbarger, Dec. 1, 1875-3t*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of ANDERSON MURRAY, late of Girard twp., Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.
ANANIAS MURRAY,
ALLEN MURRAY,
Adm'rs.
Gillingham, Dec. 1, '75-6t*