# The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 26, 1876.


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

Hotel certifying has recently been adopted as a profession. Nice berth!

John C. Barr, of Pittsburgh, has been appointed index clerk of the House, at Washington.

CONGRESS.—This body is in session, but thus far has passed no act which will result to the injury of the country, or any body else.

So, so!—"Is this the '76ers' tavern?" is the inquiry made of our hotel keepers occasionally. Such is the new run of business. How cute some people are, anybow!

There is a bill pending in the Ohio legislature making profane oaths worth fifty dollars each. If the bill becomes a law and is enforced, the State ought to be able to pay off the national debt in a short time.

Hon. Heister Clymer, member of Congress from this State, has been designated chairman of the National Democratic Campaign Committee. The announcement of the full committee will be made in a few days.

DOMESTIC FELICITY.—The Venango *Spectator*, says:

About once a month a New Castle woman has her husband sent to jail for beating her. She pays his fine and gets him out of prison just as regularly as she gets him in. Last week she had to raffle off the family Bible to raise the funds necessary for his release.

The National Republican Committee met in Washington week before last and fixed upon Cincinnati as the place, and Wednesday, June 14th, as the time for holding the National Convention. Following is the final vote on the selection of the place: Cincinnati, 22; Chicago, 18; Philadelphia, 3.

Hon. James B. Beck, Democrat, was elected United States Senator by the Kentucky legislature, on the 18th inst., the vote resulting as follows: Beck, 106; Wadsworth, 15; Wm. Preston, 4; J. Proctor Knott, 1. Mr. Beck is one of the ablest and most upright statesmen in the Union.

PROSPERITY.—The Bellefonte *Watchman*, in alluding to the prosperous times over in Centre county, says:

The business of the Sheriff's office has accumulated so fast recently, that the new Sheriff was obliged to deputize six or seven deputies to assist him for a time. Among the deputies thus employed were ex-Sheriffs Shaffer, Weading and Kline. The business of selling people out which now presses the new Sheriff, is a grand commentary on Radical good times. They promised such glorious times, you know.

BLAINE!—The Danville *Intelligencer* says: The old adage is "An apostate is worse than ten Turks," hence we are not surprised at Blaine's animosity towards the Catholic's he being a renegade from that faith. It is in the nature of such changelings to turn fierce on the nursing mother of their earlier years and repay them with "curses deep and dark." And Blaine is no exception to the rule.

George P. Rowell, of New York city, has been authorized to construct a building upon the Centennial grounds for the exhibition of files of American newspapers. If carried out on the plan proposed it will be an extensive building, sufficient not only to exhibit files of 8,000 publications, but arranged to serve as a journalist's headquarters with desks and the requisites for a gigantic reading room.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—Hon. H. B. Wright, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, has appointed the following committee to take charge of the arrangements necessary to be made for the holding of the State Convention called to meet in Lancaster on March 22: A. J. Steinman, Lancaster; W. Hays Grier, Columbia; Thos. A. McDevitt, Philadelphia; Geo. A. Kuhn, Pittsburgh; Wm. Henry, Erie.

Some idea of the extent to which Great Britain is dependent on this country for grain supplies may be gained from the fact, stated in a recent English report on the subject, that during the fifteen years ending 1874, the quantity of wheat or its equivalent in flour imported in the United Kingdom was 528,141,861 hundred weight, of which nearly one-third was supplied by the United States, and less than one-third by Russia.

THE VOTE.—The joint convention of the legislature proceeded, on the 13th inst., to count the vote cast for Governor and State Treasurer, in this State, at the last election, which resulted as follows; For Governor, John F. Hartranft received 304,175 votes; Cyrus L. Pershing, 292,145; Robert A. Brown, 13,244. For State Treasurer, Henry Rawle received 302,875 votes; Victor E. Piollett, 293,150; Elijah F. Pennypacker, 12,468.

THE LEGISLATURE.—This body is now engaged in business at Harrisburg, but thus far has not produced a sensation, or passed any laws for the benefit of the people, in any particular sense. The members of both Houses seems to take more interest in those things which add to their personal enjoyment, than to the interest of their constituents. Quite a number of bills have been reported in both branches, but what their fate will be no prophet can define at this time.

"INJUNS" ABOUT.—It seems that there are still some Winnebago and other Indians about the War Department, as well as in the woods, who rely on public plunder. The House subcommittee on Indian Affairs began its investigation on Tuesday of last week. The committee is looking after the big steals in the Indian service. Mr. Marentz, of Pittsburgh, who testified before it on the first day of its session, swore that he bid from twenty-five to fifty per cent. lower for supplying various articles to the Sioux Indians than the parties to whom contracts were awarded.

## NORDHOFF ON "THE GOVERNMENT."

Mr. Charles Nordhoff, heretofore a prominent Radical newspaper correspondent and book writer, seems to have got an overdose of Radicalism at last, and has recently undertaken to tell the truth about some very important facts. His letters from the South last summer to the New York *Herald*, have been revised and reproduced in book form by the Appletons. Mr. Nordhoff addresses them to the President in a pungent little dedication, assuming that if he had been able to give as much attention to affairs at the South in 1874-5 as he did in 1865, there can be no doubt that his Southern policy would have been very different. Mr. Nordhoff wrote only what he honestly believed, and the conclusions with which he enriches the present volume, are drawn from the whole scope of his observations in the Cotton States. Some of these conclusions are, that there is not in any of the States any desire for a new war, or any hostility to the Union; that Southern Republicans are unreasonable in complaining that the whites do not yet rejoice over their defeat, and that they still admire their own leaders; that the ostracism of Northern men means the ostracism of corrupt men, and those who make common political cause with them; that there is intimidation on both sides; that there are no wrongs now in the South, which the interference of the Federal government can correct; that those States which have been under Republican control have been shamelessly mismanaged, while Georgia, which has been ruled by Democrats, has been well managed; that in Georgia the negroes own more real estate, and pay more taxes, on more property, than in any other Southern State; that general manhood suffrage is a danger to any community, where the entire body of ignorance and poverty has been massed by adroit politicians on one side, and that, when Federal interference at the South ceases, the negro vote will fall off from natural causes.

This writer was a zealous Grantite until he went South and saw the reconstruction policy of his idol practically demonstrated. It is a notorious fact that every Radical of good character who has travelled through the Southern States since 1865, comes back disgusted and astonished at the conduct of his party friends in those States. Even Vice President Wilson, with all his prejudices which he had treasured up against the southern people for 25 years, when he made a pilgrimage through those States was amazed and alarmed at the rascalities of his party friends and boldly proclaimed against the policy of the Administration in that section. And, yet, after all, this there are a number of fools who want to see Grant re-elected. Nordhoff, however, is not one of them.

WASHBURNE-GRANTISM.—The St. Louis *Republican* calls attention to the following curious advertisement which appeared in the New York *Clipper*, the well-known sporting paper, on the 30th of last October:

WANTED—For W. J. Myer's Great American Circus, Paris, France, the palace circus of the world, containing eighty-two luxuriously furnished private boxes, and a seating capacity of seven thousand five hundred—A FIRST-CLASS BAREBACK MALE AND FEMALE RIDER.
Address, stating lowest terms and business,
GRATIOT WASHBURNE,
No. 14 East Fifteenth street, New York,
Up to Nov. 25.

This Mr. Gratiot Washburne is the son of the Minister of the United States in Paris, and has just been appointed Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, with a salary of $4,000 a year in gold. The *Republican* states that when he came home in October for the purpose announced in the above advertisement, he had a leave of absence from his father, and drew at the same time his salary from the Government as Second Secretary of Legation in Paris, and another salary as the agent of the Great American Circus—all of which is according to the principles of Grantism.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The National Democratic Committee will meet at Washington on the 22d of February next, to determine the time and place for holding their Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. As the Republicans have selected the 14th of June, it may be assumed with confidence that the Democrats will choose a later day, in order to profit by any blunder of their adversaries, and to improve on their platform, whatever it may be. There seems to be a general belief that the Convention will be held in the West, and already there is a sharp contest among the friends of the rival candidates for the city to be chosen. The supporters of Mr. Hendricks make their point at St. Louis. Those of Mr. Thurman prefer Cleveland, while followers of Mr. Tilden and Mr. Bayard naturally incline to some eastern city.

STRANGE THINGS.—The trial of Landis for shooting Uri Carruth, the editor at Vineland, New Jersey, is underway and, in view of the testimony and pleading of the lawyers for the defense, the main question appears to be whether the doctors did not kill Carruth by probing the wound. In fact, the doctors themselves appear to be on trial. The little preliminary scrimmage that ended in Landis putting a ball in Carruth's brain, and thus paved the way for the probing, seems to be a matter of secondary importance. If doctors don't want to be hung or sent to the States prison they'd better not go fishing after balls in other people's brains.

OPPOSITION TO LEAR.—Formidable opposition to the confirmation of the Hon. George Lear, as Attorney General, is developing itself at Harrisburg. A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Times* says that "He (Lear) himself regards his confirmation as doubtful, and only imputes unworthy purposes to his assailants. Unless the opposition shall voluntarily surrender the contest, his overthrow is certain, as it requires two-thirds of all the Senators elected to confirm. It is calculated as certain that seven of the eight Philadelphia Senators will oppose him."

DEATH OF MRS. ANDREW JOHNSON.—A special telegram from Greenville, Tennessee, announces the death of Mrs. Andrew Johnson, which occurred at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Patterson, on the evening of the 15th inst. She had never fully recovered from the shock caused by the sudden death of her husband. She was 65 years of age.

## WHAT'S THE MATTER.

The Philadelphia *Times* puts it in this way:

"Senator Sherman's resumption act has been in force now one year, and the failures during that year foot up 7,740, with liabilities of $291,669,333, while in 1874 the failures were 5,830, with liabilities of $155,239,000. It has not brought the country any nearer specie payments, but by frightening capitalists away from investments, and increasing the disposition to hoard money, it has multiplied the embarrassments of business, with the result above recorded. It is now two years and a half since the panic, and there ought to be a rapid and marked improvement in every branch of industry and trade. That there is not is in great part due to the stupidity of the demagogues in Congress."

That is the truth in part; but it is not the bottom fact. The real cause of the widespread bankruptcy which now prevails has been caused by the party in power, a majority of whose agents are nothing more than a horde of public plunderers. These very men have stolen revenue enough since 1865, to pay half the National debt. The State Treasuries, in a majority of the States, have been depleted in a similar way, until public confidence has been forfeited. The political pirates who have had charge of the ship of State for 15 years have stranded the vessel and plundered it of its valuables. And the people are not too blind yet to see what is going on.

Therefore, business will continue to decline while the present dominant party remains in power. We need not look for a change (except for the worse) until the people make a change in the rulers at Washington. To continue Grant, or any of his crew, would be an invitation for more demoralization in commerce and the industries of the country. Turn the party in power out of office, and business will revive everywhere. The man must be exceedingly blind who cannot see his own interest in this light. Why continue to drift toward ruin? Why not swap rulers after having been cheated for fifteen years?

## SUMNER vs. BLAINE.

It is conceded on all hands that the late Senator Sumner was a great man, although fanatic on some small points. He was literally crazy on the subject of slavery, but a giant statesman upon the question of personal and State's rights. While the demagogue, Blaine, is ranting and raving in Congress over the question of Union and permanent peace, Senator Sumner sends from the grave this solemn protest against the course of the modern Maine-iac indicated:

"I am for peace in reality as in name. From the bottom of my heart I am for peace; and I welcome all which makes for peace. With deep felt satisfaction I remember that no citizen who drew his sword against us has suffered by the hand of the executioner. In just association with this humanity will be the triumph of equal rights, when the promises of the great declaration are fulfilled, and our people are united as never before in the enduring fellowship of common citizenship. To this end there must be reconciliation. Nor can I withhold my hand. I freely accept the hand that is offered, and reach forth my own in friendly grasp. I am against the policy of hate. I am against fanning ancient flames into continued life. I am against raking in the ashes of the past for coals of fire yet burning. Pile up the ashes, extinguish the flames, abolish the hate, in my desire."

How different that reads from the babblings of "the gentleman from Maine." Blaine displayed statesmanship in the Chair, but he is a full-fledged demagogue on the floor, and what credit he gained in the one position he is losing in the other.

THE GRANGERS' MEETING.—The farmers of Clearfield county made a magnificent turnout on Tuesday evening of last week, to hear our old friend, Col. Victor E. Piollet. The court room was crowded, a large number of those present being ladies. The Colonel delivered an excellent address, full of practical hints to the farmer, and, in fact, to everybody else. What the inside workings of the organization are, we, of course, do not know, nor did Mr. P. tell his audience; but we have no doubt that those who started the Granger movement designed that good results should flow from it. We hope our Clearfield farmers will practically test some of the theories put forth by the State Lecturer. Nothing can be lost in testing sensible theories and suggestions.

Our "Common Sense" correspondent has produced a sensation in certain quarters. Never mind, "patriots" (?), we expect to put the whole of ye's on the "ragged edge," as Beecher terms dirty work, before spring. Why, we can to-day enter any lodge of '76ers in the county, so far as grips, signs and passwords are concerned, and if we had one hundred dollars to spend foolishly we could get the name of every member in the county before the 22d of February. Boys, we are inside, and we are getting a good photograph ready in order that you may see yourselves as others see you.

Our home "Common Sense" correspondent failed to be on hand this week, but we understand he will furnish a double-header next week. We suspect that he is being initiated into the mysteries of the '76ers. He has promised us a list of the names of the "patriots" hereabouts. We hope he will not foot us on this point. The names of "patriots" should never be concealed. The modern Washingtons, Jeffersons, Franklins, and other heroes, should be posted on every corner, so that the rising generation may know who the world's reformers are.

CHAIRMAN MORRISON.—Col. Wm. R. Morrison, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, commanded the Forty-ninth Illinois regiment in the bloody engagements on the extreme right of General Grant's lines at Fort Donelson, where he received a musket-shot through the body and was reported among the killed. He recovered, however, but was never able to return to service, and the nature of his wound—a shot through the lungs—is said to be the cause of his inability to make a speech of any length.

The Evangelists Moody and Sankey have closed their revival services in Philadelphia. A collection of about $100,000 was raised at the last meeting as a thank-offering, to enable the Young Men's Christian Association of that city to complete their new building in time for the Centennial celebration. The expenses of the revival services, amounting to nearly $30,000, were all met by voluntary contributions.

HIS LOOSE TONGUE.—Bro. Moody's unprovoked assault upon the Jews has created a widespread sensation only second to Bishop "Gil" Haven's renomination of Gen. Grant, and by press and people he is roughly condemned. On Saturday Rabbi Morals, of the Seventh Street Synagogue, Philadelphia, preached a strong sermon upon Mr. Moody's attack upon his race, and the Jews of New York intend to call a public meeting to protest against the Evengelist's utterances.

## POLITICAL TRAMPS.

MR. EDITOR:—I want a little room in your columns to express a few thoughts on the current issues of the day. You are aware that the country is bothered a great deal with "tramps," beggars, loafers, black-legs, played-out and corrupt politicians, who are just now practicing all manner of devices to gain power and position for the purpose of public plunder. The country is full of moral and financial bankrupts, who wish to recover from their fallen estate; hence, such men are ready to practice any fraud upon the voter, in order to obtain recognition and position. The labor interest is their chief hobby now, for the benefit of the mendicants aforesaid. This interest is a subject that has been the study of all the good and great statesmen of this and other nations. How they have succeeded in establishing a fame for the laborer, mechanic and farmer, the greatness of our glorious country proclaims. How we have grown from a handful of farmers and mechanics to number millions, the whole world has been made acquainted, and to-day nearly every civilized nation upon the face of the globe is preparing to celebrate the Centennial year of our independence.

How has this been accomplished? Through the influence of secret, oath-bound political conclaves? No, sir! The history of all such organizations the world over is against them for good results. In nearly every case, the result has brought misery riot and bloodshed. Only by an honest, open, straight-forward course; by appeals to the intelligence and patriotism of the masses and having correct principles of political economy, and those principles freely and openly discussed by and amongst the masses. Thus, by these means the honest yeomanry of this country proved themselves equal to the task of holding officials responsible to the trusts confided to them; by these means are we made a great people to-day. Are the masses less honest or intelligent to-day than heretofore? Do they desire to place themselves on the platform of 1854—Know Nothingism? Are not the present secret political organizations the outcroppings of the former—a rekindling of that fearful hate and proscription then practiced? Are they not now more contracted and proscriptive against their own kindred than 1854, naming none but laborers and mechanics for office? Professional men of every class are ostracized. Are they not more wicked and dangerous than their progenitors? The object then was to defeat our distinguished citizen, the Hon. William Bigler, who was our nominee for Governor, against whose public or private character nothing could be said, and the election to office of the nomininee of the Know Nothing party was the result. The object now is the same.

Fellow-Democrats, we appeal to you? Cannot you see through the thin deception? The object is to elect some other than the Democratic nominee for President in this Centennial year. The elements opposed to Democracy are vigilant; they are scheming in advance. These are facts which all should study. You who still revere the names of our illustrious dead—Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson and Douglass—do you now desire to say by your actions that you have discovered that their views of political economy were wrong and the only and proper way is by secret, oath-bound political organizations—for class legislation and exaltation? Have we not two great political parties, each of which have their history, and their history is the history of this country? As intelligent men, should we not in an impartial manner judge each party by its history, and, in that way arrive at proper conclusions? Is it the desire of the large majority of those who have and feel an interest in the continued prosperity of our country, that the spirit of proscription against their own relations and friends shall be fostered and made an issue? No! oh, no! You desire no such things. Are you then willing to allow yourselves to be made the dupes of a class who would use you and place you in a position and combination to enable themselves to use you? Many honest and good men are now being carried along by pleasant and plausible speeches into these organizations—a class, who are ready to sacrifice everything to ambition. Allow me again to say, pause and reflect.

A FARMER.

LUMBER CITY, Jan. 21, 1876.

## STATE AGRICULTURISTS.

At the quarterly meeting of the executive committee of the State Agricultural Society, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That this executive committee recommend to the incoming representatives of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society the propriety of omitting the annual exhibition of 1876, for the reason that the common desire of the citizens of Pennsylvania is to contribute to the success of the commemoration during the year of the completion of the first century of our republic as a nation.

The following officers of the State Society were elected:

President—George Scott.

Vice Presidents—James A. McCrea, George Blight, A. L. Kennedy, Wm. S. Bissel, A. D. Levering, David H. Branson, Wm. H. Holstein, Tobias Barto, S. S. Spencer, Daniel H. Neiman, Jos. P. Conner, Ira Tripp, Lyman Nutting, John A. Smull, James E. Carmalt, J. B. S. Baker, John S. Miller, Daniel O. Gehr, L. A. Mackey, George Rhey, John Murdoch, Jr., Alex. Speer, Joshua Wright, J. B. Lawson, J. D. Kirkpatrick, John W. Hammond.

Additional Members of the Executive Committee—A. Wilhelm, Abner Rutherford, J. S. Keller, Benjamin G. Peters, R. S. Allen.

Ex-Presidents, Members of the Board—Frederick Watts, D. Taggart, Jacob S. Haldeman, Thomas P. Knox, A. Boyd Hamilton, Amos E. Kapp, John C. Morris, J. R. Eby.

Corresponding Secretary—Elbridge McConkey.

Chemist and Geologist—S. S. Haldeman.

Assistant Chemist and Geologist—Hugh Hamilton.

Librarian—William H. Egle.

GRANTISM.—The investigations of the Alabama Legislature, in relation to Senator Spencer's election, develop some ugly things. The allegations are that he purchased his election with funds abstracted from the Mobile Post-Office, and that when the Postmaster was arrested for embezzlement Mr. Spencer induced Attorney General Williams to enter *nol. pros.* and caused the District Attorney of Mobile to be dismissed from office. These accusations are specific enough, we should think, and it ought to be easy to put them to the test. Possibly Attorney General Pierrepont will conclude that they concern his department of the administration quite as much as the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. What Spencer has been doing in Alabama is just what Casey, Kellogg, Billings and Packard have been doing in Louisiana, what Ames does in Mississippi, what half a score of other typical carpet-baggers have done since reconstruction in other unfortunate States, and what Grantism has upheld by patronage, by troops, and by enforcement laws. Eleven of the high-toned legislators who elected Spencer to the Senate were rewarded from Washington with Federal appointments. Congressmen who voted to extend the opportunities of Grantism by means of a new Force Bill, and whom their constituents declined to re-elect, were appointed by wholesale to consulships and other comfortable places. And the system still goes on.

California banking corporations are now required to keep posted in a conspicuous place the names of their stockholders with their respective number of shares.

## NEWS ITEMS.

—Utah reposes under twelve feet of snow.

—Coal has been discovered in Franklin county.

—A corry jeweler has a clock which first ticked in 1411.

—A ten year old boy of Blair county weighs 118 pounds.

—Northumberland county is to have a Centennial jail.

—Pittsburgh has seven daily and twenty-three weekly papers.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad company operates 6,510 miles of road.

—The Kansas Legislature has elected a darkey preacher as chaplain.

—Minnesota taxes her liquor dealers to support the State Inebriate Asylum.

—It is reported that a Mormon elder has been getting converts in Allentown.

—There are two hundred thousand northern people in Florida this winter.

—Shamokin, Pa., claims to have built one house a day throughout the year just closed.

—The four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America will be here in fifteen years.

—Boston expects hereafter to be a great shipping port, with interests both in Europe and in the West.

—The fruitful-thoughted Minnesota farmers have organized themselves into a tree-planting association.

—The Japanese contribution of works for exhibition at the Centennial embraces eleven hundred tons.

—Nebraska added thirty per cent. to her population last year, notwithstanding the pesky grasshoppers.

—The enrolling and engrossing clerkship in both branches of the Iowa Legislature have been given to ladies.

—Large steel works are about to be erected at Ticonderoga, where Ethan Allen once stole up conqueringly in the British.

—In the Ohio Senate recently a bill was introduced imposing a fine of fifty dollars for taking the name of God in vain.

—Brigham Young is getting bald. Considering everything, it is miraculous that he has kept any of his hair till now.

—The rates of postage on third class matter are to be fixed at one cent for two ounces, limiting the weight to four pounds.

—There are two editors, twenty-three physicians, eighteen lawyers, and twelve clergymen in the insane asylum at Harrisburg.

—Rice culture on the Cape Fear River is now deplored by the North Carolina newspapers as one of the lost industries of the country.

—In New York city it has not rained "to speak of," but once since the year began, and the streets have become dusty beyond endurance.

—The sugar crop of Louisiana bids fair to exceed all estimates. The figures are now put at 150,000 hogsheads against 117,000 last year.

—President Grant and Jeff. Davis are again on an equal footing. They recently ordered a bill of shoes from the same firm in Connecticut.

—The British Government is inquiring of the United States with respect to the operation of laws admitting the testimony of accused persons.

—They haven't caught Tweed yet, but there is a young man locked up in New York for stealing four cents worth of bread to keep from starving.

—A Philadelphia paper states that immense machinery for the Keely motor has been made, and that by spring it will be ready for business.

—Congress is endeavoring to pass a bill allowing patents to farmers and horticulturists who shall originate or discover any new plant, fruit or tree.

—American ideas are furrowing the world. A lot of plows and seed corn were shipped from Iowa, recently, to an extensive planter at Singapore, British India.

—Among the newspapers in England which died with the old year are included all the religious papers started during Moody and Sankey's revivals.

—The Yosemite Valley is said to be growing unbearable on account of the multitudinous toll bars and ticket offices erected wherever anything is to be seen.

—In 1832 General Jackson appointed John Manifold Postmaster of Muddy Creek Fords, York county, and John Manifold has been Postmaster there ever since.

—At a recent dinner of the various city missionaries employed in London, grace was said in fourteen different languages. There was no lack of tongue at that table.

—The Tredegar Company Iron Works, of Richmond, Va., suspended last week. About six hundred are thrown out of work. The liabilities are $1,300,000.

—During the year just closed there were 699 fires in Philadelphia, as against 668 in 1874. The total losses amounted to $10,279,821.13, and the insurance $6,252,347.20.

—A lake a mile and half long by a mile wide has just been discovered in Idaho so densely inhabited by trout that they appear along the shores in one continuous school.

—Edward Richardson, a prominent grocer merchant of Massilon, Ohio, was shot and instantly killed by his wife on the 16th inst. She claims to have done it in self-defense.

—The German residents of New York city are making preparations to celebrate the Centennial Fourth of July on a scale that will throw all other commemorations into the shade.

—They have found a petrified Mormon in Utah, and from the number of dents in the head, evidently made with a poker and flat iron, it is judged that he had at least thirty-three wives.

—The most remarkable case on record in bankruptcy has just been concluded in the Southern district of Georgia, in which all claims were paid in full, and a balance returned to the bankrupt.

—The envangelist Moody considers the revival in Philadelphia the most successful he has yet been instrumental in effecting. When election time comes round we shall have a better opportunity to judge of the matter.

—The latest sensation in Nashville is the birth of an infant in the theatre there. If its natural surroundings have anything to do with its subsequent career, how many a private box on the ear the poor child is destined to have in the family circle.

—Ben Butler's libel suit against the Boston *Herald* was decided in the General's favor, but the fact that he was only warded one dollar's worth of damages, where he claimed $10,000, reduces the magnitude of the victory to very miserscopical proportions.

—In November last, a child named James Critchfield disappeared from his widowed mother's residence at Confluence, Somerset county, and fears were entertained that he had been abducted. The body was found, about two weeks ago in the Youghiogheny river, below Bradford, some thirty miles below where the little fellow is supposed to have fallen in.

## THE DISTRICT TREASURYSHIP.

Considerable debate has sprung up on this question, and by the time we lay all the law, bearing upon the subject, before our readers, they can act intelligently. We last week published the District Treasury Act, and below will be found an Act which seems to bear on the question of that, as well as all other municipal officers, and reads as follows:

AN ACT—Fixing and regulating the terms of all members of councils and all other city, ward, borough and township officers, excepting school directors, elected by the people, and fixing the time for organization of the legislative departments of the municipal governments of the Commonwealth and the inauguration of the mayors of all the cities of the same.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That all members of councils and all other city, ward, borough and township officers, excepting school directors, to be elected on the third Tuesday of February next, or in any year thereafter, whose term of office would, under existing laws, expire prior to the first Monday of April, shall continue in office from the date at which said term would otherwise expire, until the first Monday of April next ensuing thereto; and the terms of their successors shall begin on the first Monday of April, and shall continue for the period now fixed for the duration thereof by existing laws in each particular case; and hereafter all elections for officers which will be vacant on the first Monday of April, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February next preceding thereto.

SEC. 2. That the members of legislative departments of the municipal governments of this Commonwealth hereafter elected, shall assemble in their respective places of meeting, for the purpose of organizing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the first Monday in April in each year; and that the mayors of all cities of this Commonwealth shall be inaugurated and take the official oath at twelve o'clock noon of the same day.

SEC. 3. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

APPROVED—The 10th day of March, A. D. 1875.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

## ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24, 1876.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The Egyptian Commissioners to the Centennial have all arrived, and have taken a house near the Exhibition grounds, in which they will remain until the exhibition closes. They brought with them the entire exhibit of Egypt, numbering over 6,000 articles, curious and costly, nearly all of which is the property of the Khedive. In the miscellaneous department are weapons and ornaments from the barbarous tribes inhabiting the remote regions of Central Africa, jewels, embroideries in gold and silver thread produced by the Arabian artisans of Cairo, taken from the National Museum, while the best specimens of agricultural products are from the estates of the Khedive. There are saddles of curiously embroidered leather, ornamented with massive gold, cimeters with jeweled hilts, furniture inlaid with ivory, silk curtains, and ladies' jackets heavily embroidered with gold thread, and there are also drain pipes, shovels, hoes and axes, books for the blind, and drawing by the pupils in the polytechnic school. By the side of the ancient papyrus one sees the modern newspaper, the hippopotamus hide contrasts with good, every-day calf-skin; the chibouk and nargileh, with the Parisian cigarette; porcelain of European styles with ancient red pottery. There is no end to curious articles from Soudan, Darfour, Abyssinia, Uganda, and even from the country of the Dwarfs.

In the Agricultural Department Egypt contributes a complete and admirably classified collection of the products of the Nile Valley, the Oases, and the coasts of the Mediteranean and the Red Sea. The display of cotton includes specimens of the crops of the past eight years—in all 2,500 samples—with the prices they brought in Alexandria and in Liverpool. Sugar, raw and refined, is the next most important article. All the grains—wheat, maize, barley, doura, beans, peas, flax, vetch, lentils, sorghum, poppy seed; a great variety of useful fibres, besides such well known ones as hemp, flax and ramie; all the woods in Egypt, in sections of trees, polished on one side; dates, olives, preserved fruits, etc., appear upon the catalogue. The localities from which all these products come are given, and a large map of "Egypt in the Centennial Year of the American Republic," prepared expressly for the Exhibition by order of the Khedive, will enable the visitors to study the geography and productions of the country at the same time. In the Agricultural Department will also be shown tobacco, indigo, chemical preparations, perfumery, Arabian honey, specimens of marbles and building stones and many other interesting things.

The American Dairymen's Association purpose putting up an immense cheese and butter factory on the Exhibition grounds, at which they expect to turn out 2,000 pounds of butter per day, and as many tons of cheese per diem as are required to supply the demand. Good rich cream ought to command a high price when this establishment gets down to hard work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Brown, who stabbed his wife at Fairmount Park last July, has been sentenced to 12 years solitary confinement. The murder was deliberately planned, and the wretch deserved to be hanged by his ears until life was extinct, but Brown was drunk, and those 20 drinks of crooked whisky, according to our law, saved his bacon.

We have 24 committing magistrates in this city, and during a single day one of them committed ten tramps to the House of Correction. No. 1 was a baker, aged 21 years. No. 2 a blacksmith, aged 24. No. 3 a blacksmith's helper, aged 28, and were all from Pittsburgh; No. 4 a laborer, aged 24. No. 5 a laborer, aged 31, No. 6 a "bummer," all three from New York city; No. 7 a laborer, aged 31, from Erie, Pa., No. 8 a farmer, aged 40, from Luzerne county, Pa., No. 9, aged 21, laborer from New Jersey, and No. 10, aged 40, professional bummer from this city.

Speaking of tramps reminds me that recently they have exhibited a marked disposition to attend church; at Tabernacle Baptist church three good overcoats were taken in mistake by three tramps, upon whom the eloquence of the pastor appeared to make a deep impression. At the church where I attend, the leader of the choir wore his bran-new black silk for the first time last Sabbath, but a tramp was so charmed with the sweet strains of melody made by the choir that he mistook Robinson's glossy dress hat for his own greasy cap.

John Schmidt, a member of St. Bonifacius' Roman Catholic church has obtained a verdict against Archbishop Wood for $1,283, being the sum Schmidt deposited with J. W. Gerdeman, the late priest of the parish, acting as the agent of Bishop Wood. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court, and if the judgment of the lower court is sustained all who deposited their money with the priest, who has since abjured his faith, will bring suit against the Bishop for the money they lost through the defection of Gerdeman.

It is gratifying to our commercial vanity to know that while the exports from New York city fell off over twenty-one million dollars, the exports from Philadelphia increased $2,057,916 during 1875 as compared with 1874.

A scene of unusual occurrence took place in our Court of Quarter Sessions during the week. A woman named Hubert was tried for the crime of abortion; the jury disagreeing Judge Briggs told them the case was as clear as the noon-day sun; that it was just such disagreements as this which made jury trials a mockery of justice. The judge ordered the case to be tried three days later, and on the day set the counsel of Mrs. Hubert came into Court and stated that because of the remarks made by the judge to the panel of jurors from whom those are to be selected that are to try this case he, the counsel, felt that his usefulness in this case was at an end, and he proposed to withdraw. The judge permitted him to do so, remarking, however, that some day not far distant, some lawyer will step down and out from a case never to step back into Court as an attorney at law. The judge holds that clients have rights that even lawyers must respect, and hereafter the attorneys of this city will be cautious how they walk out in anger leaving their clients to shift for themselves. In this case it proved of great service to Hubert, for the attorney whom the judge assigned to defend her, acquitted the Madam.

Possibly the only thing that prevents our young bloods from wearing their white linen pantaloons this balmy June like weather is the innumerable quantity of bricks in our sidewalks that treacherously and provokingly cover little pools of muddy water, which squash with wonderful accuracy up a fellow's pantaloons as he unsuspectingly steps upon them.

## THE INAUGURAL.

The second inauguration of John F. Hartranft as Governor of Pennsylvania, took place at Harrisburg on Tuesday last, January 18th. Notwithstanding the unfavorable condition of the weather, the crowd in attendance was immense, and the display of military etc., is said to have been grand and imposing. His inaugural address is a plain, unpretentious document, and as it will do nobody any harm to read it we present it entire to our readers.—Here it is:

*Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives and Fellow-citizens:*

Three years ago, when the oath of office was administered to me as Executive, I took occasion to express the sense of my infinite obligation to the people of the State who had honored me with repeated proofs of their confidence and good opinion, and it would be unworthy affectation if I did not now renew my acknowledgments to the same generous constituency, who after a three years' stewardship of the highest office in their gift, have called me again to assume its important duties.

The continued favor and inflexible support my conduct of public affairs has received from the citizens of the Commonwealth, bespeak from me in return, the utmost zeal and fidelity in their service, and my highest ambition will be reached if my administration will be remembered as an honorable one that studied and provided for their best interests. I still have as exalted an opinion of the great trust you have conferred upon me as when first confronted with its novel and grave responsibilities, and despite the experience had, am none the less distrustful of my abilities to meet its requirements, but whatever may be my other deficiencies, I do not know what it is to be wanting in attachment to my State, or affection for her people who have distinguished me with so many obliging and conspicuous marks of partiality.

I am not unmindful that the welfare and progress of a State depend less upon its government and rulers than upon the habits and circumstances of its citizens, and that no measures of administration can produce any substantial good unless they are dictated by public opinion or are begotten of the public necessities. A people must be ripe for reform or reform can work no permanent benefit. Invention may exhaust itself in contrivances of public utility and rulers may be never so wise in their devices, but if the dispositions and intelligence of a people are unprepared for the reception of remedies they will not take root in their affection or affairs.

Imbued with these convictions, the maxims for the conduct of my administration were easily formed. It was only necessary to resolve that its acts should have no taint, that they should be colored by no personal predilections or warped by any favorite theories, and that inspired neither by fear or favor they should aim to reflect the people's will. With the lights with which Heaven has endowed me I have striven to adhere to these maxims, and if at any time I have failed to conform thereto it has not been from lack of patient investigation and honest exertion or of a tender and jealous regard for the honor of the State, but from a misconception or misapprehension of the wishes or needs of the people. In the future then, as in the past, as the Executive of the Commonwealth, I can have no interest to serve that is not her interest, and can embrace no doctrine or embark in any cause that will not advance the material prosperity and promote the enlightenment of her citizens.

My opinions upon the questions that effect the government of the State have been presented in my annual message and it is unnecessary to again refer to them.

When we look around us, gentlemen of the legislature, how various, multiform and intricate are the interests of our great Commonwealth. Certainly it is a proud distinction to be chosen to administer the affairs of a State that has within her limits so many of the elements of empire and it behooves us to see to it that neither its dignity or prosperity suffer through any fault of ours. Let us remit no effort that will enlarge the happiness or benefits of her citizens; let us be distinguished by loyalty to her interests, by a jealous care of her institutions, a liberal understanding of and a liberal care of her necessities, by humane attention to the wants of her poor and afflicted, and enlightened treatment of her criminal classes, and by a tolerance of opinion, political and religious, so that when we are discharged of our trusts we can deliver them to our successors with the approval of our consciences, and, let us hope, with the blessings of a grateful people.

With this renewal of my obligations as your Executive, I invite the earnest and active co-operation and counsel of all good citizens, and implore that my official acts may have the sanction of Divine Providence.

## BLAINE AND KERR.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *Daily News* thus balances these two distinguished gentlemen at the point of his pen:

Mr. Blaine appears to much better advantage in the Speaker's chair than upon the floor; there, his readiness, poise and immense capacity of endurance, together with his fairness as an arbiter in parliamentary questions made him, while armed with the gavel, many friends in both parties, and they were no little surprised to see the once able and dignified speaker, bellowing, boisterous, out of order, quivering with excitement, and when unable to out roar the majority, groping wildly in the air for the departed gavel—and trampling upon all the parliamentary rules of which he had been so long the exponent.

It is humiliating to see our idols dethroned, but when they grovel we despise them. Mr. Blaine's head has become dizzy with vanity, his long tenure of the chair has made him arrogant and dictatorial. He is not of the rare few whom the possession of authority sobers, but of the vulgar many whom it makes drunk. He has been petted by the Republican party, and patted on the back by Whitelaw Reid, until he exhibits insolence and affectation that would hardly be tolerated in a pretty woman. In a discussion of a parliamentary question he had the bad taste to bully the Speaker, saying among other things that he hoped for his own (Mr. Kerr's) sake he would not decide against him; but Mr. Kerr calmly ruled against him, and was approved in his decision by ex-Speaker Banks, and the author of the very book on rules which Mr. Blaine had cited.

No two men could be in more striking contrast than Mr. Kerr and Mr. Blaine. The difference that first impresses the observer is physical. Mr. Blaine has a powerful physique and exuberant health. Mr. Kerr has neither health nor strength. But here the scale of advantage changes. If Mr. Blaine has a better knowledge of the mere letter of parliamentary law, Mr. Kerr has a more profound insight into its spirit and the principles which underlie its formulas. Mr. Bl