The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1878.

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

MAXIMS FOR THE DAY.

No man worthy the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in, or placed there by any fraud.

I could never have been reconciled to the elevation by the smallest aid of mine of a person, however respectable in private life, who must forever carry upon his brow the stamp of fraud first triumphant in American history. No subsequent action, however meritorious, can wash away the letters of that record.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Under the forms of law, Rutherford B. Hayes has been declared President of the United States. His title rests upon disfranchisement of lawful voters, the false certificates of the returning officers acting corruptly, and the decision of a commission which has refused to hear evidence of alleged fraud. For the first time are the American people confronted with the fact of a fraudulently-elected President. Let it not be understood that the fraud will be silently acquiesced in by the country. Let no hour pass in which the usurpation is forgotten.

ADDRESS OF DEMOCRATIC M. C.'S.

One hundred years of human depravity accumulated and concentrated into a climax of crime. Never again in five hundred years shall they have an opportunity to repeat the wrong.

DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

I would rather have the endorsement of a quarter of a million of the American people than that of the Louisiana Returning Board, or of the Commission which excluded the facts and decided the question on a technicality.

THOS. A. HENDRICKS.

WARD'S LAST.—Henry Ward Beecher has written a letter to a Mr. Morrison, of Baltimore, in which he seems to straddle the hell question. We hope it is satisfactory all around.

RECEPTION.—The first public reception for 1878, given by Governor and Mrs. Hartranft, came off at the Executive Mansion, in Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 17th inst. It is reported to have been a brilliant affair.

The Democrats in the Maryland Legislature have elected ex-Gov. James B. Groome, United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March 1879. Some of Mr. Groome's relatives reside in the vacinity of Glen Hope, in this county.

STILL KNOW NOTHINGS.—We notice that nearly all the Chicago preachers gave their hearers a sermon on Hell last Sunday. After all, they seem to know but little about it. It is remarkable how the clergy are disturbed on this warm question.

THE BOND HOLDERS.—The members of the Philadelphia Union League have sent a memorial to Congress, protesting against the payment of the Government Bonds and interest in anything but gold. Why so modest. Why are they unwilling to *take* what they *gave* for them?

CURING LEGAL DEFECTS.—We are pleased at the movement made in Congress for the purpose of regulating the counting of the votes for President and Vice President in the future. We hope the law will be so framed that the spectacle of last winter need never to be repeated.

QUEER. — A Washington telegram says: "Mrs. Senator Conover and Mrs. Senator Dorsey are the handsomest ladies at Washington." It is strange that this should be so, because their husbands are the most graceless twain that infest the Senate—carpet-baggers of a very low degree.

THE TWO GEORGES.—In 1864 Geo. B. McClellan and Geo. H. Pendleton were candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. After fourteen years they re-appear in public life, the one as Governor of New Jersey, and the other as the successful candidate for the Senate from Ohio.

STILL PUBLISHED.—We notice by our exchanges that the Legislative Record fraud is still published, and we have no doubt but that our Senator and Member peruse it daily, and will let us know when Mr. Bergner prints anything of public importance. Yes, of course!

REVERSED.—The Lower House of our Legislature unhung itself on Wednesday last. After voting on Monday night previous, to take a common sense view of their duties as Legislators, the members saw fit to ignore their manhood and adopted the views of the Senate. There is no accounting for this somerset on the part of the members of the Lower House.

A POINT SETTLED.—The other day, after Senator Voorhees closed his great speech on the bond and currency question, a brother Senator asked him why he did not come out as a candidate for the presidency? Senator Voorhees replied: "I am not the kind of man for that—I am not discreet enough. Besides, Governor Hendricks stands in the way of any Indiana Democrat."

IN AGONY.—The Ohio Radicals are overwhelmed in grief, notwithstanding that "the government" hails from that State. At their Legislative caucus last week they could not agree even on an honorary candidate, for United States Senator. They snubbed Hayes by never mentioning the name of his chief friend, Stanley Matthews. But, the members of the caucus did agree finally, to cast their votes in blank, in the joint convention for the election of a Senator.

DEMORALIZATION. — Ohio is where Mr. Hayes and Secretary John Sherman hail from—party cohesion enough to make anything stick. But the Radicals in that State have become so demoralized that when the election of United States Senator came off, the party was unable to find a candidate upon whom to bestow its votes. In the Senate the vote stood, Geo. H. Pendleton, Democrat, 25; blank, 8 Radicals. In the House Pendleton had 66; Johnston, Radical, 3; blank, Radical, 36. A more potent rebuke has never been administered to any party than that bestowed upon the Radicals of the Buckeye State since they have came in possession of a stolen President, Secretary of the Treasury and the Commander in Chief of the army. The Sherman brothers and Hayes are too much for Ohio.

PENDLETON FOR SENATOR.

The Democrats in the Ohio Legislature, on Tuesday last elected Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton United States Senator, in the room of Stanley Matthews. The vote in caucus stood, Pendleton 51, General Ewing 19, General Morgan 16, General Ward 3.

Mr. Pendleton is one of the able it[illegible] member of Congress from one of the Cincinnati districts from 1857 until 1865. He was our nominee for Vice President with McClellan in 1864, and came within a few votes of being nominated for President in 1868. But for Mr. Vallandingham and his friends he would have received the nomination. The editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, in alluding to Mr. Pendleton's nomination, says:

"Ohio has her full share of capable men in public life, but none of them excel in scholarship, in ability, in integrity of character, in public experience and knowledge of public affairs him upon whom the Senatorial mantle is now about to fall. In fact, there are few men in the national councils who more nearly fill the requirements of statesmanship. His views on the currency question have been pronounced and are well known, but he is as little likely to fall into dangerous heresy or to throw any discredit upon the honor of the nation as any man that a western Legislature could send to the Senate, and since the views that he holds are the views of the people of Ohio, the State could not do better. Mr. Pendleton will be a worthy colleague of Mr. Thurman, and Ohio may well challenge any State to show an abler representation in the Senate. It is a curious and suggestive illustration of the changes brought by time and the coincidences of history that George B. McClellan and Geo. H. Pendleton, once Democratic candidates for President and Vice President, should, after fourteen years of retirement, return to public life together, the one as a Governor and the other as a Senator. McClellan and Pendleton! The names may again be coupled before many more years have passed."

THE RADICAL TICKET.—A Harrisburg correspondent informs the Lancaster *Era* that its party managers have agreed upon a State ticket for next fall as follows: "General Harry Hoyt, of Luzerne county, is to be the Republican candidate for Governor; Judge Sterrett, of Allegheny, the candidate for the supreme bench; Colonel Wm. McMichael, of Philadelphia, for Lieutenant Governor. M. S. Quay is to continue as Secretary of the Commonwealth. Governor Hartranft will not be a candidate for United States Senator, but will use his influence for the re-election of Senator Cameron, and in 1880 Hartranft will be a candidate for the presidency, and others, parties to this agreement, will do all in their power to secure his nomination. Such is the arrangement * * * and the set-up will slide through as easily as ever the ring ticket did in Lancaster county. It may be a little rough on those who call themselves 'reformers,' but then they generally whip in anyhow; so all is expected to be lovely, and the goose to hang just as it ought to in a well regulated political family managed on the patriarchal principle." This programme agrees with our advices exactly—Wickersham and Agnew to be heard from.

LEGISLATIVE HUMBUGGERY. — The House and Senate at Harrisburg have agreed that all general bills pending at the adjournment shall be re-introduced, and that all local bills shall remain on the calendar and be considered as though there had been no adjournment. This rule establishes two conflicting principles and makes the session both a new and a continued one. The Senate, which insisted that the session was a new one, has conceded that, as to local bills, it is a continued session, and the House, which took the ground that it was a continued session, has decided that it is a new one as to general bills. The compromise is a legal and legislative absurdity. The adjournment, as we have said before, was just the same in law as though it had been for only a week or even a day; and what would be thought if the Legislature, after having adjourned for a week or a day, should agree to throw all general bills off the calendar and take up only the local bills? The present Legislature has placed private above public interests, and each house has stultified itself and violated a principle of parliamentary law that is as palpable and plain as a pikestaff.

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UNBOUNDED LIBERTY.

Robert Smalls, the colored member of Congress from the Fifth South Carolina district, has manifested a devotion to the interests of his constituents which is worthy of all praise. Smalls bore a good character, but in an evil hour during the high old times of re-[illegible] was a member of the South Carolina Legislature. While he was in the State Senate he fell from grace by accepting a bribe of $5,000 for his vote in favor of a certain bill, for which offence he was indicted and convicted about a month ago, and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the penitentiary. A motion relating to the case was made by his counsel, and he was permitted to enter bail for his appearance on the day appointed by the Court for its argument. Small's guilt was made so plain on his trial as to preclude any hope that the sentence will not be executed. The penitentiary, however, has no terrors for him, for only a few days before the recess of Congress he quietly appeared in the House and took his seat as though nothing unusual had befallen him. Smalls enjoys the proud distinction of being the first member of Congress who, while a sentence of three years in the penitentiary is suspended over him, patriotically assists in making laws for the government of the people of this model Republic. Who will say that this is not a great and a glorious country?—*Cambria Freeman.*

STORY OF A DEPOSITOR.—She descended the steps of the savings bank, and her eyes, red and inflamed, were full of tears. The woman, about thirty-five, had been weeping in bank and her woe seemed to be too deeply seated to release her at once. She was asked her story. In her trembling hands she clasped a well kept bank-book, in an envelope musty and brown. It showed a deposit of $167. Her thin lips quivered and a fresh deluge of tears came as she tried to tell of her troubles. "It was all we had in the world, sir. Days and nights Dennis and I have worked and worked and saved, sir. Every penny we saved together, and we did without clothes and things so that we might save something for us and the children when we're old. Dennis has been away these three weeks looking for work, and he brought me the news that the bank was shut up. I heard that a bank had shut, but I never dreamed it was ours. O Lord, this a terrible blow to us. They just told me they could give no money to me—that they had none." The poor woman could say no more. Her tears told the remainder of her story, as she wept as though her heart would break. There have been many such scenes about the Reading savings Bank this week.—*Reading Eagle*

A SMART CHILD.—"Gath" went over to Washington the other day and took one of his smart little girls with him. Among other things he writes: "Washington has only one lady to talk of this Winter—Mrs. Hayes. She is every woman's envy and every man's means of exciting his wife. Even the reaction or undertow of sentiment which generally carries off all vaunted Washington ladies has excepted her. The silverness of her laugh, if put into the Bland bill, might popularize the cart wheel dollar. Her style of wearing her hair has already revived the comb trade and the tortoise shell interest. My little girl rushed in the other day with her hair, usually 'banged,' all sweeping around her jaws and her mother's comb stuck in the rear thereof. Said she: 'Papa, Mrs. Hayes!' 'My dear,' I replied, 'take care that you are not superior to your husband.' 'Well, that's the fashion now,' remarked the child. She meant the comb, but I was thinking of our politics."

A RAILROAD HORROR.—On the night of the 16th, as an excursion party of 500 persons were returning from a Moody & Sankey meeting, at Hartford, a bridge of the Connecticut and Western railroad, which spanned the Farmington river, gave way and sent the train to the bottom of the river. Although, the whole 500 might have been killed, only sixteen lives were lost, twenty badly wounded, and a large number slightly. The engineer and the fireman are among the killed. Many of the dead had no marks of violence on their bodies, but died from drowning and freezing. The bridge is now reported to have been a rotten concern, and the gross criminal mistake was made in placing two engines and double the number of passengers which usually pass over the road upon the bridge. Somebody has made an awful blunder in this horrible affair. Will the public ever learn who is to blame?

SWIFT JUSTICE.—A few days ago a party of Mexicans raided the town of Caliente, in the southern portion of the State. A number of horses and a lot of provisions, dry goods and some money were taken. They also stole a number of horses from Bakersfield. Recently five of them were captured in the Tenjon mountains, and taken to Bakersfield. A body of men, embracing a number of the best citizens of Bakersfield, forced their way into the jail, took the prisoners into the District Court room, empanelled a jury, tried and convicted them of horse-stealing, and hung them in the jail yard. The Coroner's jury next morning found a verdict that they were hung by parties unknown.

ABOUT WOMEN UP.—Unless the Legislature at its present session shall give the subject favorable attention, the Spiders' Orphans' Schools of Pennsylvania will go out of existence next year.—*Exchange.*

A huger fraud was never palmed off on the people of Pennsylvania than this Orphans' School. Millions of dollars have been assessed and collected to educate all children in the Commonwealth, and yet millions more had to be provided for the purpose of educating *a few, a select few, royalty like,* who were no better than their neighbors. The Orphans' Schools are a huge fraud upon the many for the benefit of the few, *who have had good school houses* erected for their personal benefit.

LIKELY.—We learn from our exchanges that the Bellefonte *Republican* is now one of the handsomest weeklies in the State, and that its new head and new dress are both pretty. As we have not seen that document for over three months, we are compelled to accept the views of others as a fact.

THE RACES FOR 1878.

Under this caption the Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* of the 19th, dilates as follows:

"The week has been a busy one in political as well as in legislative matters. Senator Cameron has been carefully looking over the great battle-field of 1878 for some time, and means to [illegible] duced to certainty in advance. It may be regarded as settled that Col. Henry Hoyt, of Luzerne, has been selected as the Republican candidate for Governor, and it is improbable that any new revelation can change that part of the programme. He is a friend of the Camerons, and yet has not been offensive to any element of the party. He is personally liked by all sides, and his location in the uncertain and potential political elements of Luzerne, makes him specially available in the estimation of Cameron and his friends.

"Another important feature of the Republican programme, as decided upon by Cameron and his friends, is the nomination of Col. Wm. McMichael, of Philadelphia, for Lieutenant Governor. It is a concession not only to the *North American* and McMichael power, but also to the anti-machine Republicans generally. It is a voluntary offering from the machine men to the swallow-tails of Philadelphia, and it will strengthen the ticket just where it is likely to need it most next fall.

"The Supreme Judge difficulty will be solved by the passage of a law this session, that will enable Judge Agnew to retire on a life annuity of half his present salary, and Judge Sterrett will be nominated practically without a contest. Chief Justice Agnew is, of course, no party to this programme, but it is believed that a general law of the kind covering his case will remove him from the field as a competitor of Judge Sterrett's. Under the bill as now drawn, Judge Sharswood could also retire on an annuity, and the Republican leaders have some hope that he will do so on account of ill health, and thus make two vacancies on the bench. In that case a Republican and a Democratic Judge would be elected, as were Judges Paxson and Woodward in 1874.

"For Secretary of Internal Affairs, the slate is yet open and none have been named prominently but Senator Dunkel. The nomination of McMichael for Lieutenant Governor will necessarily throw that office out of the city to the interior or northwestern counties.

"On the Democratic side there is little aggressive work being done for nominations beyond the Hopkins movement in the West. It is a remarkable fact, that every Democratic Senator is heartily in favor of the nomination of Senator A. H. Dill as their candidate for Governor, and if he were a political manager, he would win the honor without a serious contest when aided by so many influential lieutenants. He is as modest as he is worthy, however, and if nominated for Governor, it will be because the party wants him rather than that he wants to be the party standard bearer. It is altogether uncommon to find one who has served in nine consecutive sessions as prominently and actively as he has, who has not called bitter jealousies into an organized opposition. As the head of the Democratic ticket is unsettled, nothing else can be settled, and the lesser offices are all in uncertainty. It may be safely assumed that Philadelphia will have no representative on the ticket, and the feeling here and generally throughout the State is becoming intensified against the Democratic leadership of your city."

MORE REFORM.—We notice that an effort is being made in the Legislature, to permanently seat the Supreme Court at the State Capital, Harrisburg. This is a wise movement and we hope to see it carried out. This thing of our Supreme Judges peddling around over the State, away from their families and libraries, is an infliction both on the public and the Court. The farmers of a neighborhood might as well request the local blacksmith to move his shop five or six times in a year, so as to make it convenient to them. A one horse wagon might be sufficient to move him and his tools, but it will not apply to our Supreme Court, because there are too many members. Let the Court be fixed at Harrisburg, where the Judges can reside, and have the advantage of the best Library in the Commonwealth.

LOOKING FOR A LEADER.—The Washington *Post*, the new Democratic organ, gave Speaker Randall and some others an awful codgeling in its issue of the 16th. The editor piles up charge after charge as against the Speaker's inefficiency and duplicity, which all looks uncomfortable to us at this distance from the theatre of action. We have noticed the lack of organization at this distance from the Capital, and we advise Chairman Wood that when he calls upa party measure, to look around him and see if his friends are on hand and willing to see him through.

A NECESSITY.—The Philadelphia *Times* Almanac, for 1878, is the best statistical work for Pennsylvania, ever issued from the Press. Newspaper men and politicians will be compelled to buy it. It contains full election returns of every ward, borough and township in the State, as well as the return of every county in the United States, the name of every United States Senator, members of Congress, and the name and politics of every county officer in the Commonwealth. In short it contains nearly every thing.

BUILD A NEW ONE.—Our two penitentiaries are so overcrowded with prisoners that it is notorious that they must be enlarged or a new one erected. We demand the latter. Build one near the centre of the State, say Tyrone, a location that can be reached by railroad from every part of the State, and where material is plenty, and provision cheap.

MORTON'S REPORT.—A Washington telegram says: The late Senator Morton's posthumous report on the Chinese question is a more glowing eulogy for himself than any pronounced on Thursday, in the Senate. It is able, and profoundly philanthropic.

The late Senator Morton was eulogized in the United States Senate, on Thursday last. The duty was a huge one for those who undertook it, but they got through.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A POINTED INDICTMENT.

"There can be no doubt but that the Indian Department is a kind of political cess pool, into which most of the rogues are thrown when overtaken and charged with crime in some other department of the Government. It makes no difference how corrupt a man is, he [illegible] on the border, where civilization and integrity are considered among the non essentials for an Indian agent to possess. Hence the constant Indian [illegible] on our side of the line, while perpetual peace reigns on the Canada side. The Indian is the same on this side of the line that he is on the British side, but the agents are a very different class of men. On our side they are rogues, and on the Canada side they are honest men.

"The commission appointed last June to investigate the management of the Indian Bureau, have made a report that shows anything but an honest administration of that branch of the Government. They find dishonest practices, carelessness, and criminal neglect of duty everywhere. They say:

"The absence of regulations, systems and methods, the suppression of charges and specifications, the carrying on of "semi-official" correspondence, the careless disposal of papers and records, the relinquishment of authority or delegation of official power to another, the loss or disappearance of valuable papers, the unwarranted and factious opposition to the Board of Indian Commissioners, the unfitness for their respective positions of the chief clerk, correspondence clerks, annuity clerk and others, the persecution of the chief of the medical division, the incompetency of the chief of the accounts division, the inefficiency of the acting chief of the land division, the habitual lack of circumspection in the finance division, the uselessness, without instructions, of the force of the civilization division, and, finally, the general demoralization of the force of the bureau throughout, did not afford data from which the late Commissioner could find an abuse."

Under the special sub-divisions of "beef cattle on the hoof" and "transportation," the report says:

"It is shown that the forms of contract used in invitations, on the part of the Indian Bureau to the commission of fraud by the contractors, and that a radical change in this particular is imperatively demanded by common sense and the simplest business principles. As an instance of the prevalence of irregularities during the late administration of Indian affairs, it is asserted that seldom if ever, was a request for a concession, made by a contractor or agent, refused by the Indian Bureau."

In regard to the central superintendency, the conclusion reached by the Board of Inquiry is that the present superintendent is an incompetent and inefficient officer. They say.

"He has been terribly derelict, in that he has failed to detect or rectify grave abuses within his superintendency, and to bring to justice the conspirators to defraud the government, who, seemingly, have taken little pains to conceal their nefarious practices from the people of a large section of the country. An official who is ignorant of common report, can scarcely be useful in watching the large pecuniary and other interests of the government and the Indians."

Regarding the employes of the Indian Bureau, the Board says:

"The employes in the office have heretofore been adverted to those in the field, and subordinate to agents are farmers, millers, blacksmiths, carpenters, butchers, &c., provided for by treaty stipulations or employed from necessity, and supposed to fill the requirements of their respective advocations, yet their designation on the pay-roll is often the only evidence of "occupation," and if the best paid among them are not relatives of the agent or trader, it is owing, probably, to the fact that these persons have been unusually unfortunate in the matter of relatives. The line should be drawn somewhere as to the number of members of one family to be employed at an agency, and the Board recommends that it be limited to two."

The Board censures the agents for following Grant in the appointment of their relations. This may, in the end, not be so bad a feature after all, because they all seem to be rogues anyhow, and by sending them among the Indians, the haunts of civilization are not over run by them, and a few families are only prostituted under this policy.

Congressional work is now nearly all confined to Committee labor, to which all the members who do any work confine themselves. It is not the speech makers who grind out Legislation, but the members who take off their coats in the Committee rooms and then report their labors to the House. But little legislation is done on the floor of the respective chambers. Here is where the speech makers figure, and the yeas and nays called, and the finishing touch is applied to our laws.

BUSY.—The Cabinet "wreckers" are still hard at work, and now it is announced that they adroitly managed to set Schurz and Evarts by the ears, and that these two officials are "going for each other" lively. Just which one will be the first to retire from the Cabinet is not yet announced, but it will doubtless be forthcoming in a few days.

COMFORTABLE.—A York county farmer, residing on the Gettysburg road, a short distance from the borough of York, took it in his head to have the family tally the number of tramps that called at his house. He reports that from the 1st day of April to the 1st day of December he had 545 calls, averaging 17 calls per week.

"A VOICE," ETC.—Interview with Bob Tombs: "Yes, sir, I am going to Paris. It will be the third Exposition that I have attended in that city. I attended the Exposition of 1855 as a Senator; I attended the Exposition in 1867 as a refugee, and I am going to this one as a gentleman."

PILING UP.—During the year 1877, the Democrats carried six States whose votes were *counted* for Hayes at the Presidential election, making a gain of *seventy-four* electoral votes. If this fact is not encouraging to the Democrats they are certainly very hard to please.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

The Williamsport *Bulletin* publishes its interesting annual statement of lumbering on the West Branch, for 1877, from which we take the following:

Notwithstanding the continued depression of business throughout the country, the lumber trade of Williamsport shows a slight improvement. The outlook for the coming year is not discouraging. The stock on hand shows a material reduction from former years, and if there is not too much "put in" this winter, there is no reason why the trade should not be greatly improved the present year, and the manufacturers largely benefited. Heretofore overstocking has had much to do with the depression of the trade, not only at home, but throughout the west. There are no logs in the boom. The open fall enabled the mills to work up their stock very close. It is estimated that the stock on hand at Lock Haven, is 25,000,000 less than last year. Between Williamsport and Lock Haven it is estimated that there are about eight millions scattered along the river, and there are nearly three millions between Hyner and Rattle Snake, a balance left from Flynn and Merrell's drive last fall. Tables of the monthly shipments by rail and canal are herewith presented.

STOCK ON HAND.

Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1877	134,595,395
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1878	86,466,614
Decrease in 1878	47,939,815

SHIPMENTS FOR FOUR YEARS.

	Feet.		Feet.
1874	206,806,289	1876	179,295,791
1875	193,131,421	1877	165,925,395

Total shipments 787,161,894

THE WILLIAMSPORT TRADE.

The shipments from Williamsport alone are as follows:

	Cars	Feet.
Catawissa Railroad	6,873	59,211,256
Philadelphia & Erie	6,538	65,369,600
C nal	41	31,311,34
Total	13,950	165,925,395
Shipments in 1876	12,774	179,295,791
Increase in 1877	176	6,628 4 2

BETWEEN LOCK HAVEN AND RENOVO

The shipments from points on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, between Lock Haven and Renovo, were as follows:

	Cars.	Feet.
January	26	2[illegible]
February	20	280,75[illegible]
March	29	392,7[illegible]
April	31	346,59[illegible]
May	31	410,7[illegible]
June	28	2[illegible]0,000
July	19	196,0[illegible]
August	6	16,000
September	8	80,000
October	14	148,2[illegible]
November	21	218,750
December	13	120 00
Total	270	2,795,929
Shipments in 1878	253	2,31[illegible]
Decrease in 1877	251	2,511,2[illegible]

LOCK HAVEN TRADE.

1874	24,[illegible]
1875	[illegible]
1876	29,[illegible]
1877	25,915,[illegible]

There is an increase over last year's shipments of 3,766,000 feet, while in 1874 there was 1,250,180 feet more shipped than this year, and in 1875, 5,820,000 feet more.

LARRY'S CREEK, ETC., SHIPMENTS.

During the year the following shipments were made from Pine creek, Jersey Shore and Larry's creek:

	Boats.	Feet.
During the year	29	2,47[illegible]
Shipped in 1876	29	2,332,998
Increase in 1877	—	14[illegible]

GRAND TOTAL.

The shipments from Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renovo, Pine and Larry's creeks, and the Northern Central, by rail and canal, are summed up as follows:

	Cars and Boats.	Feet
Williamsport	13,950	165,925,395
South of Troy	1,580	15,102,200
Larry's Creek	29	2,47[illegible]
Renovo	2 9	2,795,929
Total for 1877	15,767	206,301,398
Total for 1876	16,997	23[illegible],717
Decrease in 1877	2,230	26,851,319

During the year 170,154 logs were cleared by canal for Williamsport. A large number of logs were also received by canal from Pine creek.

A HALF MILLION TO EDUCATE ADULTS.

About the coolest proposition we have noticed for some time, is a recommendation adopted by the Superintendents and Trustees of the State Normal Schools asking the Legislature for an appropriation of $500,000 to be paid in installments of $100,000 per annum, to be equally divided among the Normal Schools of the State and to be appropriated for the purpose of paying off their indebtedness. It is about time for the people of the Commonwealth to take notice of the various propositions annually made to bleed the State Treasury. Among others, this proposition of the Normal School beggars should be reviewed. These institutions have been fostered by being partly supported by the State, on the theory that they are a necessary adjunct to the common school system; the intention being that those pupils who receive so much per capita weekly from the State, shall repay the boon by devoting themselves to teaching in the public schools after they have compassed their education. We understand that some pledge of this kind is exacted of pupils before they enter on their studies in the Normal Schools. Yet it is questionable whether one-third of those who secure an education under such conditions, live up to them after leaving the school. Hence the State is deliberately defrauded, and the young man or woman guilty, starts out with the stigma of having committed a very immoral act. Moreover, all who invest their means in Normal Schools, do it as a matter of gain. They propose to reap a per centage on their investment, the same as if they had subscribed for stock in a bank or any other private corporation. And after having done so, if they can, through a Board of Trustees, aided by the Principal of the institution, in combination with a similar force, either wheedle or bull-doze the Legislature into voting away State money to pay their debts, it shows that they are pretty sharp lobbyists. We feel no objection to the State appropriating liberally towards the Normal Schools; it has always done so, but they seem never to be satisfied, but, like the mother of the horse leech, they still cry for more. When they come at such times as these and demand a half a million dollars to pay the debts of a lot of private institutions, the people may well begin to inquire whether, in addition to devoting one million of dollars to educate the children of the Commonwealth, another half million must be furnished to educate adults.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

A WAYLAID STATESMAN.—There is a story current that Mr. Chandler enticed Garfield into his office in Washington, and obtained from him some of the inside history of the trading with the Louisiana Democrats, and that behind a screen sat a stenographer, who took down the whole conversation.

THE EASTERN WAR.

The war between Russia and Turkey seems to be winding up, judging from the progress the Russians have been making lately. They have captured the Lom and Shipka passes in the Balkan mountains, and have thrown some troops across the Danube to meet them against 100,000 Turks. Recently some hard fighting has been thrown [illegible] taken, been before and during the war, will not inure to the credit of Englishmen; and before a treaty of peace is signed, the veil will be removed from the British Lion's claws, and the true character of the beast fairly exhibited. It is pretty plain now that but for the backing promised the Turks by England, no war would now exist. Propositions of peace are now pending between the two belligerent powers.

LONDON, January 18th, 1878.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Pera states that the Turkish delegates met the Grand Duke Nicholas at Tirnova Semendi, and preliminary notes were exchanged. The Grand Duke then announced that he had decided to treat only at Adrianople, which should be immediately evacuated. The delegates having assented, orders were telegraped to Djemil Pasha to evacuate Adrianople. Upon this decision being communicated to the foreign consuls at Adrianople, they telegraphed to their Ambassadors for instructions and were ordered to remain and protect their countrymen. Djemil Pasha then made preparations to retire upon the fortified lines before Adrianople, where reinforcements are now concentrating. The Russians will probably arrive at Adrianople in two days, Tirnova Semendi being thirty-five kilometres distant therefrom. Negotiations will then begin. It is generally thought here that the wisest policy is for Turkey to make peace at once. The *Times'* Pera correspondent says Queen Victoria telegraphed to the Sultan that he was already acquainted with the action of the British Government, and that she had been urged the Czar to make a prompt and honorable peace.

A dispatch to the *Times* from St. Petersburg says a person who helped to draw up the armistice conditions states that they are such as are not likely to be accepted by the Turks.

Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says the Queen's speech has caused considerable disappointment. The Turkish peace delegates have arrived at Karalomar.

The *Standard's* Constantinople dispatch says: The Council of Ministers to-day decided to order the Turkish Ambassadors at Vienna and London to request an explanation of the protest against a separate peace recently lodged by Austria and England and to ask how far Turkey may count upon the support of these countries.

The British Consul at Adrianople has asked permission to leave, but Minister Layard ordered him to remain at his post. Mr. Layard has given asylum to 40,000 refugees within the last five days. The British gun boat Torch has embarked a number of refugees at Bourghas and English marines are patrolling the streets of that place.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 20, 1878.—Mukhtar Pasha has been appointed to command the army to be formed along the line of defense before Constantinople. The exodus of refugees from Roumelia is assuming colossal proportions. Before leaving Adrianople the Turks burned their provisions and blew up the ammunition.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 20, 1878.—The *Agence Russe* and the *Journal de St. Petersburg* state that nothing is known at St. Petersburg of the appearance of a Russian palementaire at Sournovo Soudlar announcing the suspension of hostilities in Bulgaria as reported in a dispatch from Mr. Layard, dated January 14, and published in the British "Blue Book."

The British consul at Adrianople telegraphed this (Sunday) morning that a deputation of inhabitants had gone to meet the Russians. No news of Russian entry has, however, yet been received. Mr. Layard denies that he has asked authorization for the British fleet to enter the Bosphorus.

"I WILL NOT RESIGN."—On Monday Senator Patterson said to a gentleman who visited him, and who asked him in regard to the current report of his intended resignation: "I shall not resign under any consideration. If I am to be sick I should be a fool to resign, because I can be here and draw my $13 a day. No, sir. I authorize you to say that I will not resign, and those fellows down there will not rob me of my seat. I am going to Pennsylvania when I get well enough to travel. Simon Cameron has invited me to visit his farm, and I think I shall do so, but I am subject to these relapses, and I don't know when another will come on. I have been worn out by hard work and been set by refuge South Carolinians who want situations, until I am entirely broken down. I do not intend to abandon South Carolina if my persecutors will let me go back. My interests are in the State. I own real property in Columbia and Charleston. I wish I did not. I would like to get out, but I cannot. These stories about my stammering sickness are false. I am unable to move, and even this conversation excites me and makes me fear a relapse. You are the only person, except Ben Butler and my doctors, whom I have seen since I was taken sick."

THE GRANGER-SPEAK.—The National Grange in session at Cincinnati adopted the following resolution: The National Grange, representing as it does the agricultural element of every part of the United States, without intending to infringe any feature of its organic law, which forbids the discussion of any question of party politics, believes it to be not only its privilege but its duty to give expression to the universal voice of its membership in condemnation of all such legislation, either on the part of the general or state government, as tends to the injury of the great productive industries. In this spirit, and with no purpose to take part in the partisan politics of the country, we do hereby declare our disapprobation of the law demonetizing silver and committing the government arbitrarily to any fixed day in the future for the resumption of specie payment, and do, therefore, hereby express our sympathy with the effort now being made in Congress for the repeal of those obnoxious measures.

The vote on the silver proposition stood 9 to 34; that on the anti-resumption, 14 to 30. Both were carried, the west and the south voting for and the east against them.

AN INVITATION RESENTED.—The Charleston *News* says: For some time past the negroes have been holding revival meetings every Sunday night at a house in Hanover street. Last Sunday night the converts were shouting at a terrible rate, and calling on the Lord, "If you see Satan in my heart pull him out and show him to me face. Fetch him long." One old negro who had been sitting very quietly in the window asked if he could say some thing, and being answered in the affirmative he roared, "O Lord, come down tru de roof. I will pay for de shingles of you brek any." This was too much for the "good ones;" they thought that the "brother" was making fun of them, one of the "leading men" of the congregation seized a pitcher that was standing on the table and hurled it at the brother in the window. It just missed him, and he departed in a hurry.

A CENTRAL PENITENTIARY.

One of the questions the Pennsylvania Legislature ought to get time to consider at the present session, is that of penitentiary accommodations. Both the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries have notoriously been overcrowded for a long time, a dangerous thing in more respects than one. Some relief was afforded in the case of the institution in the east, by the Legislature [illegible] building additional cells, but it is a temporary relief at best. The Governor, in his late message, called attention to the fact that the penitentiary at Allegheny now holds, after a manner, twice as many convicts as its facilities justify, which calls loudly for some relief, and makes prompt Legislative consideration of the matter absolutely necessary. The great increase in the population of the State, as well as the increase of crime within a few years, brings up the importance of the central counties, and for some time past there have been suggestions of a central penitentiary, so located as to give relief to both the existing institutions.

Senator Fisher, of Huntingdon county, has made the first actual movement in this direction by the introduction of a bill to create a central penitentiary district, composed of the counties of Fulton, Bedford, Somerset, Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon, Union, Snyder, Dauphin, Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Clearfield, Clinton and Centre. The location of the institution is to be determined by a commission after the passage of the act. The bill also calls for an appropriation of a hundred thousand dollars with which to begin work. So far as this goes it is well enough, but Senator Fisher's bill does not appear, after a little examination, to be comprehensive enough to meet the requirements of the State, either for the present or the future.

According to the census of 1870, the fifteen counties named contain less than one seventh of the population of the State, and eleven of the fifteen counties contribute to the Western Penitentiary, taking only Dauphin, and the small counties of Perry, Snyder and Union from the East. It would be obviously a mistake to build a penitentiary intended to accommodate the great central counties—if such is the intention—and relieve the pressure upon the existing institutions and confine its jurisdiction to only about 400,000 of the people of a State which had at the last census, a population of 3,521,950. It would still leave over three millions to furnish criminals to the other two penitentiaries. It is worth while to build a new penitentiary, and no one doubts that it is; it is worth while making it what it should be. In addition to the counties named in Mr. Fisher's bill, there should at least be added those of Adams, Cumberland, Franklin and York on the south, and McKean, Elk, Northumberland, Lycoming, Tioga, Cameron, Potter, Bradford, Sullivan, Montour, and Columbia on the north and east. This would bring the population of the district as it stood at the last census, up to about nine hundred thousand, still less than one-third of that of the State. These counties cover a large space on the map, but they are not generally prominent for the number of their criminals. If any change is made in the division we have indicated, it ought to be to drop some of the western counties and bring the line further east, where are the populous counties of Luzerne, Schuylkill, Lancaster and Berks, but these will probably have to remain in the eastern district.

It is to be admitted that a proper division of the State does not leave Huntingdon anywhere near the centre of the new penitentiary district, but that ought not to be particularly against what it is presumed is Senator Fisher's design of getting the new institution located in his county. It does not greatly matter where it is located so it is somewhere, and reasonably convenient to reach.