



GEORGE B. GOODLAND, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1879.

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

MAXIMS FOR THE DAY.

No man worthy the office of President should be willing to fill it if elected in an unbecoming manner. I could never have been reconciled to the election of the man who had been so long in the office of the President, who was so long in the office of the President, who was so long in the office of the President...

THE VOTE IN THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

The vote in the Indiana Legislature for Senator, stood Voorhes, Dem., 53; Harrison, Rep., 60; Buchanan, Greenbacker, 3.

WELL PLACED.

We notice that our member, Dr. Bennett, has been placed on three important Committees in the organization of the House—Banks, Compare Bills and Pensions.

PLENTY OF MUSIC.

An exchange states that they had not less than four hundred brass bands at Harrisburg, on inauguration day, to swear Hoyt into office and elect Cameron Senator.

WE HOPE SO.

Mrs. Jenks declares that she has retired from Louisiana politics, and says: "I think I shall seek out some lovely island, take Gen. Butler for my Minister, and grow up with the country."

NO CABINET YET.

Every body has been looking to see who Gov. Hoyt would force into his Cabinet, but up to the present there has been no one ball-dozed in that way, although a week has elapsed since the big inauguration occurred. The Governor is reported sick and the machine is being run with the old tool.

A TALENT UNSET.

The Missouri Legislature has set a good example to the other States, in the election of United States Senators. Gen. James Shields, who fought on the Federal side, was elected for the short term, and Col. George G. Vest, who served in the CONFEDERATE ARMY, was elected for the long term. This is the way to save the Union.

THE TWO PARTIES.

An exchange remarks: "The Democrats will have in the forty-fifth Congress, Gordon, Pendleton, Thurman, Hampton, Taylor, Wallace, Hill, Keenan, McDonald, Voorhes, Vance and their like. Opposed to them will be Edmunds, Cameron, Blaine, Logan, Conkling, and men of lighter colors. In point of ability and power it is not hard to imagine on what side the strength lies."

TOM FOOLEY.

All but five of the twenty-five members of the Legislature, who bolted the Radical caucus for United Senator, stepped in on the 21st inst., and voted for Don Cameron, as becomes Radicals. Some obtained a Chairmanship of a Committee, others got a Paster, another a Page, and the balance cash, and in this way gave the "young Senator" nine votes more than he needed.

MR. GUNN.

One of the new Democrats in the Senate from Vermont, was a Senatorial candidate during the rebellion—Radical in name.

IT IS EVIDENT.

From the foregoing that the editor in question is posted on the Rebellion. We hope he will now inform his readers what part Col. John S. Mosby took in that affair. Hayes has given him the fattest Consulate he could find. And then, if your storehouse of rebel information is not exhausted, tell us something about Gen. Longstreet's career during the Rebellion, and what he is engaged at now.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

Tuesday January 21st, was the day fixed by law for the election of Senator. Below is the result:

Table with 4 columns: CANDIDATE, VOTES, PERCENTAGE, TOTAL. Lists names like Cameron, Voorhes, Harrison, Buchanan, and their respective vote counts.

Why in the world does not the Senator from Vermont write "the words of the Nation" up in that loyal State, instead of bawling them on the people of the Northwest. Literally, Vermont is the garden of intelligence, philanthropy and high-toned morality and godliness, and just the place for the rude, uninitiated slave to become smart, and we insist that our "wards" be taken up there instead of into the wilds of Minnesota. We demand this!

A SEVERE OPENING.

If the winter continues as it has begun it will be one of the most remarkable in history. The two storms which have already occurred are almost unparalleled in extent and severity, reaching not only over all North America east of the Rocky mountains, but all Europe and Asia. The fall of snow over large areas has been remarkable, and the present extreme has been rarely equaled in prevalence over a vast scope of country and extreme severity.

How to get out of it.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided that a subscription made on Sunday for the benefit of a church cannot be collected by a suit at law. The decision rests upon the general rule that contracts made on Sunday are invalid. Now the great army of gentlemen who subscribe to church debts with no intention to pay may wish cheap glory with impunity.

How to get out of it.

The three Louisiana graces—Pinkston, Jenks, and St. Martin.

SENATORIAL PROPOSITIONS.

Just previous to the election of U. S. Senator, a few Democratic journals, headed by the Pittsburgh Post, advised the Democratic senators and members of the House to adopt Judge Agnew as their candidate, and cast their ballots for him. The Warren Ledger, went so far out of its Democratic way, as to endorse Senator Wallace, for being unwilling to play the political hermit and calls him to an account in this way:

It is understood that Senator Wallace is opposed to the union of the Democrats with the Greenback and Independent Republicans in the election of a United States Senator.

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UNITED STATES MARSHALS AND ELECTIONS.

A remarkable array of figures, supporting to show the number of United States Deputy Marshals used by Attorney General Taff, in carrying the election of 1876 for the Republicans, is printed in some of the papers. It is said that, by the Attorney General's own report, it appears that twelve thousand five hundred and seventy-nine persons were employed in this work. Their apportionment would seem to have been on a simple basis of partisan necessities, and without any regard whatever to cost, legality or propriety. In South Carolina there were nearly four hundred on duty at sixteen precincts; in Louisiana, between hundred and one hundred and twenty precincts; in Virginia, two hundred and five for thirty-five precincts; in Delaware, one hundred and thirty-five for ten precincts; in Maryland, twelve hundred and twenty-two for one hundred and fifteen precincts; and so on, the doubtful States having required the most looking after. There is no doubt, remarks the Philadelphia Times on this subject, the great prostitution of this branch of the public service to partisan ends during General Grant's administration, and even since. The House of Representatives is quite right in wishing to have a bill of particulars, and despite General Garfield's inexplicable objection it is to be hoped that the House will be strengthened upon the government, and hence they will be glad to have in the choice of their rulers, it is simple justice that the people should know exactly who they are, exactly what they have done, and exactly what the services cost the country.

THEIR KID GLOVES.

Their kid gloves and their kid gloves have kept up a kind of rebellion in the New York Custom House during the past year. The Philadelphia Record in alluding to the controversy, says: "The pith of the controversy about the importation of kid gloves lies hid in the truth or falsity of the statement that the invoices of leading importers in New York were quarantined. Upon what was regarded as satisfactory evidence of such unvaluation of the Government has refused to accept the evidence as it appears in collecting customs. One of the leading importers of New York has demanded of the Government an investigation in which all parties shall have an even chance to be represented. It is also proposed to solve the difficulty by so changing the law as to make the duty upon kid gloves specific instead of ad valorem. This would bring to a dead stop the present cause of quarrel, but whether it would operate to the benefit of the persons who wear kid gloves is a question of some doubt. Possibly they are entitled to more consideration than the sellers, in virtue of their greater number."

THEY ARE COMING.

The European plan of forced education has appeared in the House at Harrisburg. Mr. Fulton, one of the Radical members from Indiana county, presented in the House at Harrisburg, on Monday the 29th, an act compelling children to attend school, and providing punishment for those who fail to comply with the requirements of the act. The subject of compulsory education has long been a matter of diversity of opinion among all classes of persons. Our opinion is that we had better try it and without encumbering our form of Government with any European attachment, because if we adopt one phase of Despotism we will soon be called upon to add another, and in this way, in a very short time find the Republic demolished and a Royal form of government installed. Something of that kind would just be in Grant's fist after he returns from his four years' European tour and Education.

THE EAGLE EYED.

A contemporary remarks: "While Mr. Hayes keeps his eyes Ohio-ward for available timber for Federal offices Secretary Sherman casts his eagle eye over the Pelican State to see if he has missed any Republican in the distribution of his official favors. His latest pick-up is the dusky Pineback, whom he has made a special agent of his Department. A year or two since nothing would satisfy the aspirations of Pinch. His acceptance of a special agency is an indication that under the new regime in Louisiana the Republicans who waxed fat under Kellogg are having a hard time of it and are now ready to gladly accept almost anything in the way of Federal sustenance."

IS A BAD FISH.

The Washington Republicans complain that it can't get information of a political character from the South free from Democratic taint. This is very sad. It is only, we presume, through an intelligent way thief like Swails or Lee fight his way through to the city of Washington that the keepers of the covenant in the Capital can get a correct idea of the nature of events transpiring in the barbarous districts of the South. The Department of Justice should organize a system of gathering political news and forwarding it to the wise men in Washington, somewhat after the plan adopted by Huntington in recording the fury with which he is laying down the track of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

POLITICAL HERESY.

The recent display at Quebec, Toronto and other places in Canada on the arrival of the Prince and Princess, in their Dominion, was pretty well imitated at Harrisburg on the 21st on the occasion of the inauguration of Gov. Hoyt. The expense in both instances was about the same. The tax-payers in Pennsylvania will be called upon to foot the huge bill contracted at Harrisburg, while the blooded stock on the Canada side pay their own bill. That all the difference.

AN ABLE SENATOR.

The Democrats in the United States Senate will be strengthened by the presence of General Zeb Vance. He was in the Thirty-sixth Congress, on the eve of the war. He was opposed to secession. He was a General in the Confederacy and Governor of North Carolina in war times. In that capacity he had a row with Jeff Davis and worsted him. He was elected to a seat in the Senate in 1871, but he was under political disability, and was not seated. In 1876 he defeated Judge Settle for the gubernatorial chair.

AN OFFICER.

Jerry Black on Blaine: "Never you fear Blaine; he is like the wild rider of the fable who rode before a great multitude at full gallop towards the brink of a precipice, and when the people raised a shriek, as his horse reared himself to spring over, he wheeled him short about and rode back, duffing his hat and smiling. That's the kind of man Blaine is. You can trust him every time on a thing of this kind."

MR. PENION.

Mr. Penion, of Cambria county, introduced in the House, on Friday, a bill granting pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war, each of the veterans to receive \$100 per year.

IN SELF DEFENCE.

The Louisville Courier-Journal very properly says: "The Louisville Courier-Journal very properly says: 'Politicians of the North need to have it impressed upon their minds that this is a Government of equal States, not a sectional democracy. They need to be brought to a realization of the fact that the prosperity of one section is dependent upon another, and that, if the North wants prosperity and peace, it must mind its own business, leaving the South to do the same. They need to be educated out of the notion, which the political press never ceases to enforce, that there is a radical difference in character between the people of the North and South, making it necessary for the Government to proceed differently in the two sections.' They need to be warned that the continued persecution of the South leads to the obstruction of great public interests, and to the development of conditions which in the end, must work as disastrously to the North as to the South. Finally, they need to be assured that in the South there is not a shadow of foundation to support the Radical cry of 'political intimidation' and 'social ostracism,' but that, on the contrary, the people of the South are eager for the fullest restoration of reciprocal good feeling, and that the Southern States are ready to meet the North on any terms."

POOR LUCK.

It seems that the Indian question is destined to go over to the next Congress, and probably to the next administration, for settlement. There is a War Department party tagging one way, and an Interior Department party tagging at the other, but the Indian does not appear to have any party ready and able to decide for him one way or the other. The committee of the House having in charge the proposition to put the control of Indian affairs under the management of the War Department, is nearly equally divided in opinion. The majority are against any change; but there will be three reports. Mr. Boone, of Kentucky, proposes that the wild tribes shall be under the management of the War Department, and the civilized tribes under the Interior Department.

AN IMPROVEMENT.

The election of Matt H. Carpenter as United States Senator, by the Wisconsin Legislature, under Timothy O. Howe, the sitting member, is a decided improvement in point of ability. Matt is a little crooked in some things, when viewed through moral glasses alone; but he is a man of brilliant natural endowments, a sound lawyer, and, moreover, gifted with admixture of sense and judgment which is a prime quality of statesmanship, and one of the best States Rights men in the Union, Radical as he is. For this we like him, and for his heart he carries in his bosom.

PARTY DEEP SNOW.

The Erie Herald tells us in this way: "During the late storm some of the railroads were badly broken, and reports come to us of snow drifts twenty feet deep, but the following account that transpired on the Chautauque Lake railroad, the worthy mail agent, Hubbard, is responsible for. He says that he got stuck in a drift near Mayville, and the wind and snow was blowing fearfully. The conductor walked back to the station and telegraphed for the track hands to come and shovel them out, and while they were waiting, he and a number of the passengers went out to a farm house to get something to eat. They returned after an hour or two, but the train was nowhere to be seen, and he concluded that it had either gone or drifted out of sight, and in wading around he fell into the smotherstack. Next!"

NO MORE SQUABOLES.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "We regret to observe a disposition among the overworked humorists of the press to prophesy another sun-stroke for Senator Blaine as the time for the Presidential contest comes around. This we are sure, is doing an injustice not only to Mr. Blaine, but to his family physician as well. It is scarcely within the bounds of human probability that Mr. Blaine will ever have another such attack again. He may have had the measles in 1850, but never a sun-stroke again."

A BIG BLAZE.

New York had a bad fire on Friday, the 17th. The loss amounts to millions. It occurred in the centre of the wholesale dry goods portion of the city, and destroyed the buildings, the stores, and the goods. The fire started in the third floor of No. 62 and 64 Worth street, occupied by Sells, Hassenk & Co., linen dealers. The alarm was promptly given, and the firemen were soon on the scene. The buildings from Church street to Broadway have massive iron fronts, but the girders and floors are Georgia pine, and there are no partition walls between them. The fire spread through the building with frightful rapidity and the flames were quickly seen in Thomas street. The pitch-pine floors and girders threw out an intense heat. The sky was overcast, and the damp atmosphere brought a reflection upon the clouds that lit the lower portion of the city. By nine o'clock the light was so brilliant you could see to pick up a pin on many of the down town streets. Coals were rained upon the fire, toward the Battery and bisect in the snow bank in the City Hall Park. The bright light illuminated the church steeples and shot towers, and brought down rained upon the fire, toward the Battery and bisect in the snow bank in the City Hall Park.

DEATH OF A U. S. JUDGE.

John Caldwell, United States Judge of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia, on last Saturday aged seventy-four years. This was a vacancy which Mr. Hayes will be called upon to fill. If he encounters as much trouble in filling this vacancy as he has encountered in filling the Mission to Germany, it will be some time before another fellow will be called Judge.

THE SPRINGFIELD JOKE.

The Springfield Republican (Ind. Rep.) thinks it "rather a joke," after all the talk about Southern claims, that the William and Mary College bill, "a measure which was introduced by so stout a Republican as Governor F. Hoar, should fall in a body contrived by the party which was going to assume the rebel debt, pay for the slaves, and do sundry other little things of that sort."

MR. HAYES HAS BLOOD IN HIS EYES.

He has made up his mind to stir up Conkling some more. He is mad. He'll call an extra session of Congress sooner than have Arthur and Conkling serve a day longer than the 4th of March next. He'll send in Democrats sooner than be beaten. Go in Mr. Fraud.

THE LIBRARIAN.

The Librarian of Congress reports that the library contains 352,035 volumes, and 129,000 pamphlets. The copyright fees received during the year and paid into the Treasury amount to \$13,134. The increase for the year was about 21,000 volumes and 7,000 pamphlets.

MISS SOPHIA KEMPER.

Miss Sophia Kemper, daughter of Col. Kemper, of Revolutionary fame, died in Easton Pa., on Sunday last, aged 107 years.

"FUSS AND FEATHERS"

The Philadelphia Commonwealth occasionally publishes a paper which is the general reader, when the views expressed do not conflict with the interests of Jay Gould. The editor says: "The 21st of January, 1879, was a memorable day in Harrisburg. The 'radical' ceremonies were a political jubilee for the men who gloried in the fact that the ballot box spoke the influence of money and corruption. Instead of the plain simple ceremony of inaugurating a Chief Executive into office in Pennsylvania, such a ceremony as befits the unostentatious form of our Democratic philosophy in government, such a ceremony as Jefferson dictated when he was made President of the United States, we read of processions, and military, and clubs, and clubs, Generals and Colonels without number, and attempts to vie with the pomp which attends the coronation of a king."

A NOVEL CAMPAIGN.

The district that the late Gustav Schleicher, represented in Congress was the largest in the country. It took in the whole southern part of Texas, from the Mexican frontier half way across the State away beyond San Antonio, Delaware, Rhode Island and New Jersey could have been included in it without covering all the ground. To hold a convention in that district was not the work of a day or a week. When the convention was called in 1874 there were two candidates in the field, whose names were not even known to the voters. The district was called to meet at Brownsville, and there were about 125 delegates. The party from San Antonio expected a siege, and made preparations. They hired a good cook, laid in two or three bags of flour, and the principal items being a ton of ice and two barrels of whisky, and started. It was almost a two weeks' journey, and they took it leisurely. An arriving at the place, they found their tent, unsheltered by the bushes, and then they were ready for the fight. Day after day the halting went on, always with the same result, and finally the ice began to grow, and the whisky less, and even the whisky was low in the barrels with the dissipation of the ice and the failure of the whisky. It was evident that something must be done. The party for the election of the Democratic party was kicked out of the Democratic party for corruption, and whom Gen. Jackson denounced as a traitor in 1835, is the leader of the Radicals in Pennsylvania. General Longstreet, who during his invasion of Pennsylvania, was commander of a division of the army of General Lee, spread fire and ruin all around and along his march is the leader of the Radicals of Alabama.

ACONDEMNED CATALOGUE OF THE GRANT BURNERS.

Robert Toombs, an old Whig leader of Georgia, an unrepentant rebel, who threatened thirty years ago (so newspapers say) to shoot Grant with his slaves under the shadow of Banker Bill monument, is now an advocate of Grant's nomination for the Presidency. Hanganman Footo who in the Senate of the United States thirty years ago, threatened to hang Grant, and who visited Mississippi, is now the leader of the Radical party in Louisiana, and is U. S. Superintendent of the mint at New Orleans.

GOV. HAMPTON'S DREAM.

The editor of the Columbia (S. C.) Register, in the course of a most interesting account of a visit to Gov. Hampton, whom he found greatly improved in strength and steadily recovering from his illness, says: "No one who has recently passed, tells a striking story of a dream which the Governor had at the crisis of his illness, and tells in the Governor's own words. The vision, he says, was as follows: 'I had a dream, at least in all your serious illness you had devoted the love of your people.'"

DISGUSTED WITH THE USURPER.

The Radicals might as well have been honest and allowed Tilden, to be rightly elected President, to the fact that his administration has proved to them a most delusive one. Hayes has not come up to their expectations, and the leaders of his party have been disappointed. More so than Senator Conkling, who the only other day assailed the usurper in a secret session of the Senate, is the most violent and abusive language of the Radicals. So far as they are concerned, to compel the President, to resign, to call the former to order as "speaking disrespectfully of the President of the United States," Conkling rejoined by stating that he had no objection to the President's resignation, if it were to be made, but that he had no confidence in Hayes's title. The animus of the attack on Hayes by the New York Senator comes from the turning of Conkling's friends out of the New York Custom House, and appointing in place, friends of the administration. Arthur, Conkling's friend, is charged with malfeasance in office by the administration. The fight for the name and promises to continue and spread.

BECOMING TOO COSTLY.

The pomp and display of inaugurating a Governor in Pennsylvania, these latter days, is becoming entirely too expensive to the tax payers to be ornamental. A contemporary on this point well remarks: "The joint resolution introduced by Senator Brewster [Dem.] to limit the expense of the inauguration of Governor Hoyt to one thousand dollars has been referred, and that we have good reasons for believing will be the last heard of. The wisdom of this resolution will be best understood by a reference to the accounts of previous inaugurations. When Governor Packer [Dem.] was inaugurated the cost was but a few hundred dollars, but since that day the ceremony has become an expensive and increasing extravagance, until we come down to the present incumbent, whose installation cost nearly twenty times as much as the more primitive one of the last Democratic Governor. That our readers may grasp the situation at a glance, we append the expenses incurred during the period from 1858 to 1876:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Expense. Lists years from 1858 to 1876 and corresponding expenses.

The above is not an agreeable array of figures for the advocates of economy to study over. But there are only two reasons to apprehend that the coming inauguration will throw into the shade all that has gone before it in the way of extravagance. There is to be more parades and fests than ever before.

THE NINETEENTH EXACTED MOLLY MAQUIRE.

Thus far twenty-two Molly Maguires have been sentenced to death in this State, and of this number nine in Puttburgh, seven in Mahoning, and three in Bloomsburg. The coming trial of the Molly Maguires so far exceeded in the following:

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