The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 12, 1881.

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

Grow "Nine Years Ago," on our fourth page, is a very readable document just now.

"Six Presidential Elections," on our fourth page, should be read and filed away for future reference.

"FUDGE,"—They call us the Keystone State in history; but in reality we are nothing more than the Cameron-Oliver ranche.

We are under obligations to Superintendent Wickersham for a copy of his annual report of Common Schools. It is an excellent statistical pamphlet.

Our first page is highly embellished with good reading matter this week. A perusal of "Snow-bound on the Plains" will make anybody shiver this season of the year.

WE DON'T KNOW.—Some inquisitive persons want to know whether the Pittsburgh Oliver, whom Don. has shouldered, is a relative of the widow who annoyed the late Secretary, Minister and senior Senator so much.

THANKS.—Governor Hoyt has our thanks for an advance copy of his Message. It is a pretty good document; but it is too long. However, as he only gets a a whack at it once in two yeárs, he is compelled to say a good deal.

HOW DIFFERENT THE TUNE.—There will be no harm for the Radicals to oust fifteen or twenty Democratic Congressmen, if we take their word for it. It is highly reprehensible, according to the expression of the same persons, for Democrats to oust Kellogg, of Louisiana, from his seat in the Senate, although he was chosen by a bogus Legislature.

BETTER NOT WAIT TOO LONG.—Those colored brethren who want to help President Garfield to run his administration under a full head of glory, and can raise the necessary scrip, are going to tackle him with a Convention in Washington as soon as he gets firmly seated. Delays are dangerous. Better go at it now and set the Convention down for a week or so at Mentor. The latch-string is always out.

IN PLACE.—We notice that our Senator, Hon. C. T. Alexander, and our Representative, James Flynn, Esq., have both been in their seats the past week. Their address during the session of the Legislature will be Harrisburg, where constituents can hear from them much sooner than by writing to their homes—Bellefonte and Smith's Mills.

A SAFE RAILROAD TO TRAVEL ON.—It is a remarkable and reassuring fact, especially to travelers, that the life of not a single passenger has been lost on the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Philadelphia and New York, in five years. Tramps and pedestrians and employes have lost their lives by being run over or jammed between the cars, or falling off the trains, but not a single passenger has lost his life by a smash-up, collision or any similar accident, although thousands upon thousands pass over this line daily.

A PRETTY REORGANIZER.—An exchange says: "The late Mayor Cooper, who Samuel J. Tilden made Mayor of New York city, two years ago, over Augustus Schell, one of the purest Democrats in that city, because he would not put his neck under the Tilden yoke, just before he went out of office traded off more than half the Municipal offices and patronage to Republicans for about seven years to come, securing at the same time several fat offices for his own relatives and pets. For this valuable service he deems himself a fit agent 'to reorganize the Democracy.'"

NO GO.—Philadelphians are always growling because that great city cannot have a Governor or a United States Senator occasionally. The *Record* partly sees the point and remarks: "The Pennsylvania Senatorship is still an undeclared prize for the lucky winner. Neither Mr. Grow nor Mr. Oliver has an assured footing. Philadelphia holds the key. If she were represented by men of themselves capable, or if her representatives were capably led, a citizen of Philadelphia might hang up his hat in the Senate cloak room for the next six years. Why do not the Republican Business Men's Committee of One Hundred turn their Argus eyes and shake their Briarean fists in the direction of the Capital?"

THE GREAT DEBT.—By the public debt statement, issued from the Treasury Department on the 3d of January, it appears that the aggregate amount of the Federal debt now reaches the sum of two billion one hundred and twenty-one millions four hundred and eighty-one thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars and forty cents, ($2,121,481,475.40). This is about $42 apiece for every man, woman and child in the United States. The highest point ever reached by our public debt was in 1866, the year after the close of the war of the Rebellion, when it stood at $2,773,236,173.69. The decrease since that time is $651,754,698.29, or nearly 24 per cent., which is a very fair showing. In 1835, during the second term of Andrew Jackson, the debt was expressed by the fewest figures, being only $37,513.03. The debt on January 1, 1791, was $75,463,476.52. At the beginning of 1816 it was $127,334,933.74, a larger sum than at any period in the history of the country previous to the recent war.

"IN MEMORIUM."

Governor Hoyt, in his recent annual message to the Legislature, thus appropriately alludes to the death of our neighbor, ex-Governor Bigler:

"Upon the morning of the 9th day of last August, William Bigler died at his residence in Clearfield.

"The manifold public services of this distinguished citizen gave him high rank among the servants of the State, and made his death a loss to the entire Commonwealth.

"He was born in 1813, at Shermansburg, in Cumberland county, but in very early life removed to Mercer county, and soon afterwards made his home in Clearfield. Here he engaged and prospered in the lumber business, and quietly gained the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

"He was thrice elected a member of the State Senate, and was once chosen its President. He was appointed one of the Board of Revenue Commissioners to apportion among the different counties of the State the taxes to be paid upon real and personal property.

"In 1851 he was elected Governor of this Commonwealth, and in 1855 was chosen to represent Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States.

"In 1873 he became a member of the Convention which framed our present Constitution, and took an important part in its deliberations. His latest public services were given to the United States Centennial Commission, and greatly contributed to the success of our Centennial exhibition. Varying as were the demands made upon his character and ability by these differing public trusts, he proved equal to them all, and amply justified the wide confidence the people had so repeatedly reposed in him.

"His life of civic usefulness was fittingly closed by a death of Christian peace."

STATE GROWTH.—The Philadelphia *Record*, of a recent date, draws the following comparison: "Pennsylvania is slowly but surely gaining in population as compared with New York. During the last ten years the gain is 55,000. It is only the enormous gains in New York city and Brooklyn in the past ten years that hold New York in its place as the Empire State. If the population of New York and Brooklyn be deducted from the population of the State of New York there remain 2,309,894. If the population of Philadelphia be deducted from the population of Pennsylvania the remainder is 3,435,754. The increase of the population of New York outside of her metropolitan cities for the past ten years has been 290,538. The increase of the population of Pennsylvania in ten years, excluding Philadelphia, has been 607,465. The explanation of this disparity doubtless lies in the fact that the internal resources of New York have reached a stage of development where there is a natural halt in her rate of progress. Pennsylvania, on the other hand, has barely uncovered her treasures of iron and coal, and must keep pace for years to come with the more rapidly-growing States. If a little of the commercial activity that animates the city of New York could be transferred to this city the next census might put Pennsylvania in the lead."

SCHOOL STATISTICS.—We cull from the State Superintendent's Report the following summary for the past year. An examination of the tabular statement found below will show that the present system is a very expensive thing for the taxpayers. The cash expenses are awfully on the increase, while gross crimes and general immorality is not proportionately discounted. The statement is as follows:

Number of school districts in the State	2,193
Number of schools	18,655
Number of graded schools	7,637
Number of school directors	14,560
Number of superintendents	92
Number of male teachers	9,732
Number of female teachers	11,643
Average salary of male teachers per month	$32 36
Average salary of female teachers per month	$28 42
Average length of school term in months	6 67
Number of pupils	937,310
Average number of pupils	601,637
Percentage of attendance upon the whole number registered	.77
Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil	75 cents.
Cost of tuition for the year	$4,510,196 87
Cost of building, purchasing, and renting school-houses	$952,695 08
Cost of fuel, contingencies, debt, and interest paid	$1,906,789 86
Total cost for tuition, building, fuel, and contingencies	$7,369,681 81
Total cost, including expenditures of all kinds	$7,482,577 75
Total State appropriation	$1,000,000 00
Estimated value of property	$23,467,897 00
Total indebtedness of the school districts	$2,613,495 84
Cash in hand of treasurers of school boards at end of year	$1,425,213 16

A GOOD ILLUSTRATION.—The editor of the Philadelphia *Record* has a sly way of giving the tariff advocates a good dig occasionally. Here is a sample:

Le Due should be happy. His experiment of cultivating tea in the United States is now so far advanced that he has obtained a lease for twenty years of a tea farm in South Carolina. The farm contains 200 acres of land, and is at once to be put in the charge of experts to prepare it for planting. The seed has been ordered in India. It will be something to find out if we can, by any painstaking, grow our own tea. If we cannot produce it as cheaply as the Chinese we can put a tariff on the foreign product. Our labor must be protected, if the skies fall.

That is a point well taken. Tax 40,000 wheat farmers and 60,000 corn farmers for the benefit of this one 200 acre tea grower. That's just what there is in a tariff for protection. Taxing 100,000 men for the benefit of one man!

THE COUNT.—It is difficult to see how Congress is to avoid discussing the electoral count business, since the count and declaration of the Presidential vote comes in February, and has to be provided for by the prior adoption of some rule to govern it. There is no need, however, of wasting time over the matter prematurely. Congress should first address itself to the passage of the appropriation bills and other absolutely necessary measures for carrying on the Government.

THE NEW STATE REPORTER.—Albert A. Outerbridge, editor of the Philadelphia *Weekly Notes of Cases*, has been appointed reporter to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy made by the election of A. Wilson Norris to the Senatorship of the Sixth District of Pennsylvania. The lawyers will hereafter say to the Court, "See 4th Outerbridge," etc.

SAMBO'S LISTENERS.—An exchange remarks: "If the negro Whittaker's ears have been out in any of the weather we have had for the past few days he must have regretted that they were not cut entirely off."

OUR STATE LAW MAKERS.

The State Legislature met on Tuesday, the 4th, and was organized by the election in the House of B. L. Hewitt, of Blair, for Speaker; Harry Huhn of Philadelpia, as Chief Clerk; John D. Patterson, of Harrisburg, as Resident Clerk, and George Pearson, of Mercer, Reading Clerk. The minor offices were variously distributed, Clearfield receiving nothing. Wm. J. Newell, of Philadelphia, was elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and Thomas H. Cochrane, of Lancaster, as Chief Clerk. The Democrats supported J. E. Faunce, of Philadelphia, for Speaker of the House, and John G. Hall, of Elk, for President of the Senate. All the officers elected are Radicals. Mr. Hewitt is far above the average material out of which the Radicals have been making Speakers for the past fifteen years; but the Clerk—Huhn—is a disgrace to civilization. He is one of Philadelphia's polished rogues. Those men who are "controlled by grand moral ideas" often make fun of the Democrats, because Alderman McMullen talks Democracy fearlessly sometimes, but he is a gentleman compared to the new Clerk of the House. The Governor's Message was read in both Houses, after which they adjourned until the next day. The first and most important business of the session (to the Republican majority) will be the election of United States Senator, which will be held on the third Tuesday (18th) of January, at 3 P. M. As between the Cameron and anti-Cameron factions of the Republican party, the Democrats of Pennsylvania have no interest in the fight, and don't care which beats. The Growites, thus far, have been slaughtered as easily as lambs, by that powerful combination—Camerons and Olivers.

CENSUS FIGURES AND DEDUCTIONS.—The gradual progress of the population of the entire country since the first census enumeration, that of 1790, is shown in the following:

Year.	Population.	Increase.	Per cent.
1790	3,929,827	.....	.....
1800	5,305,925	1,376,098	35.02
1810	7,239,814	1,933,889	36.41
1820	9,638,131	2,398,317	33.13
1830	12,866,020	3,227,889	33.49
1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	32.67
1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	35.87
1860	31,443,322	8,251,446	35.59
1870	38,558,371	7,115,049	22.63
1880	50,155,509	11,594,198	30.07

In the following table is given the population of Pennsylvania at each successive census, with the rate of increase during the corresponding periods in the country at large, as well as in the State:

Year.	Population.	Increase.	Per. cent. in Pa.	Per cent. in U. S.
1790	434,373	.....	.....	.....
1800	602,361	167,988	38.67	35.02
1810	810,091	207,730	34.49	36.45
1820	1,049,458	239,367	29.55	33.13
1830	1,348,233	298,775	28.47	33.49
1840	1,724,033	375,800	27.87	32.67
1850	2,311,786	587,753	34.09	35.87
1860	2,906,115	594,329	25.71	35.59
1870	3,521,951	615,836	21.19	22.63
1880	4,282,738	760,787	21.60	30.07

It is rather remarkable that the rate of increase in Pennsylvania during the past ten years should be almost identical with that of the preceding decade.

THE U. S. SENATORSHIP.—An exchange gives our views in this way: "The bitter fight amongst the Republicans at Harrisburg for the U. S. Senatorship continues with unabated fury. Grow and Oliver still being the principal contestants. The party is for Grow but Cameron is for Oliver. Federal appointments, plunder and favor is as freely promised by Cameron as though Garfield had nothing to do with them other than to follow directions, and money in any amount will be used by Oliver. In the end these will win, even if there were not a Republican in the State besides Don Cameron and Oliver in favor of the latter, (and there are not many others,) and in defiance of the protests of the whole Radical party, if that were offered. It is amusing to see the Brewsters, Kelly, McMichaels, and all of Philadelphia with its Republican majority of twenty to thirty thousand, Hoyt, Quay, Cessna, and the whole gang of Republican bellwethers sitting in back seats, looking upon the struggle, without more influence in the matter than a dozen school boys have! Slaves!"

STAND ERECT.—The Erie *Observer* appropriately remarks: "'Ye cannot serve God and Mammon.' A servant cannot obey two masters. Republican Senators and Representatives at Harrisburg are either for the Cameron ring or against it. They must stand up squarely on every vote, on all occasions. Any temporizing or bargaining with the enemy is like making terms with Satan. Men who either take Oliver's money, or Cameron's promises of Federal or State official patronage, will hereafter be classed with the four million bribers, and corrupt lobbyists of 1878, and be scorned by their constituents, who will class them with the corruptionists who have long defiled the temple and disgraced the State."

NO "CIVIL SERVICE."—The New York *Sun* is outspoken against a civil service system. It says: "Once let a set of even minor clerks get firmly established in office, with a guarantee of permanency—a legal protection against removal save by the action of a many-headed commission—and the aristocracy of office and the insolence of every petty official would begin to appear." More: In many of our elective offices, the incumbent is conceded a second term if he behaves himself decently. After the second election is over, the conduct of nearly all such officials undergoes a visible change. They are not half as polite to their constituents as they were during the first term."

HE SHOULD EXPLAIN.—People had nearly, if not entirely, forgotten about the scandalous moiety cases in the New York Custom House until Senator Conkling made revival of the history necessary by his headlong assault on Senator Bayard through the newspapers. An explanation from Senator Conkling regarding the division of the moieties plunder is now in order.

THOSE MULE TEAMS.—The friends of Garfield claim that he is a promoted mule driver. Well, he is going to have more trouble with the team he is hitching into his Cabinet than ever he had with the long eared animals he drove on the tow-path.

GOOD ON CLAIMS.—A special from Washington says: "The Greenbackers are maturing a plan of action for their guidance in the next Congress. They claim that they hold the balance of power in the next House."

WEST POINT.

General Schofield, who has been relieved from command at West Point on account of the trial of the negro cadet, Whittaker, but whose entire action throughout the case, honorable, dignified and patriotic, has been interviewed upon the subject of proposed changes at the military academy, and has said some very sensible things. He views with considerable concern the evident intention of making West Point a sort of primary school instead of an academy for preparing young men for their country's service, believing that under the proposed plan it would be only a place for personal advantage. This is a patriotic and common-sense view of the matter, and should be carefully considered by those who intend to subvert a national institution for a personal end. Concerning Whittaker and the colored question, the General said: "For nearly four years preceding the Whittaker affair the question of color was hardly thought of by any one at West Point. It was understood by all here that the colored cadets stood upon the same footing as all the others. But it now seems we were far behind the demands of the time. We ought, in some way or other which I cannot understand, to have brought about social intimacy between cadet Whittaker and the white cadets. I certainly never imagined that anybody expected such a service from me." And neither did anyone else, except the demagogues who wished to make political capital out of the affair. Farther on he says: "It is impossible for me to give up the old West Point rule of giving every fellow a fair chance and making him 'hoe his own row.' I do not know how to make officers of an army by lifting up the meek and lowly. I would do all in my power to lift them up, but if they could not get up without lifting I would take care not to put them in command of troops." These are the words of a soldier who is proud of his profession, who would see it improved and exalted rather than made the tool by which politicians can work their own ends. If these Republican machine politicians succeed in making West Point a negro nursery, our boasted military pride and glory will soon become a farce and a subject for the ridicule of the world.—*Newark (Ohio) Advocate.*

A GOVERNMENT FREAK.—The Cleveland *Plaindealer* remarks that Garfield is not a very expert horseman, and he sometimes shows a little absent-mindedness that amuses his neighbors. It is his habit to drive to church on Sunday with his family, unattended by a servant. He will not allow his team to stand out in the cold during service, but unhitches and puts his horses in a friend's barn near the church. On a recent Sunday, after service, he hitched his span of black colts to his wagon and forgot to buckle the lines to the bits. The consequence was that when he got into the wagon and started the team he came very near having a runaway. When the team was stopped and the lines buckled, an old farmer gravely remarked: "General, you will have to do better than that when take the reins of government, or the political mules will get away with you." The old man had heard of the Oakes Ames and the DeGolyer mule tricks.

A CANDID MAN.—A rare case of conscientiousness was developed at the meeting of the Legislature on Tuesday a week. Eckley B. Coxe, of Luzerne, chosen to the Senate at the late election, declined to take the oath because he used money for campaign purposes unauthorized by law. He made a detailed statement of various items of expenditure, and there was probably not a Senator on the floor who had not used money in the same way. Not a dollar was used for improper or corrupt purposes, and it is believed he has placed a forced construction on the law. It is almost needless to add that he is a Democrat. We have no doubt but two-thirds of his fellow-Senators went further than Mr. Coxe in the way of using money, but they took the oath. Mr. Coxe resigned and left the chamber.

THE NAVY IN MOTION.—The power of Mr. Hayes to renew Secretary of War Ramsey's appointment as Acting Secretary of the Navy, is brought to a test by the refusal of the Warrant Division to recognize the right of Mr. Ramsey to sign requisitions. Pending a decision upon this point by Attorney General Devens, to whom the matter has been referred, payment on all warrants signed by Mr. Ramsey since his re-appointment are withheld. This step makes quite a stir in naval circles. Hayes being driven into a corner, he sent in the name of one Gen. Goff, of Clarksburg, W. Va., and the Senate at once confirmed him as Secretary of the Navy, thus relieving Hayes from the cheap dilemma into which some cheap adviser caused him to fall.

THE GLADIATORS.—Both Grow and Oliver were confident, and it was an open question who was ahead until the preliminary caucus on Monday night, for the organization of the Legislature. John M. Pomeroy, of Chambersburg, was the Oliver candidate for Chairman of the caucus, and I. D. McKee, of Philadelphia, the Grow candidate. A vote resulted in 69 for Pomeroy and 51 for McKee. This result was, of course, a great disappointment to Mr. Grow's friends, who had confidently counted upon a decided victory. It is not clear, however, that all the opposition to Mr. Grow will centre upon Mr. Oliver, although all the indications are in that direction.

ZERO NEARLY EVERYWHERE.—The present cold wave reached nearly every section of the country. In Florida, where the roses bloom the year round, ungathered crops of oranges and other fruit froze on the trees. Ice formed everywhere. Think of the mercury falling to 16 degrees below zero at Petersburg, Va., 11 below at Washington, D. C., 2 below at Fort Worth, Texas, and 40 below at Duluth. This is something altogether unprecedented.

A SNUG THING.—Sixty-five thousand dollars is what the Radical Deputy Marshals cost at Philadelphia for the Presidential election. It is thus the people are taxed to pay electioneering agents of the worst type.

GROWTH OF OUR COUNTY INSTITUTE.

MR. EDITOR: Having been a member of the Clearfield County Teachers' Institute for a period of ten years, I have watched with some pride its progress and improvement, and at the adjournment of the one recently held, I sought my file of reports from the State Superintendent, and running over them as far back as 1875, I have gleaned the following statements, which, when contrasted, present the most encouraging picture of advancement and financial economy.

1875. Whole number of teachers in attendance, 109; number of Directors present, 60; entire cost of Institute, $292 50; amount drawn from County Treasurer, $166, or 57 per cent. of entire cost.

1876. Whole number of teachers in attendance, 140; number of Directors, 21; entire cost of Institute, $275; amount drawn from County Treasurer, $116, or 42 per cent. of entire cost.

1877. Whole number of teachers in attendance, 153; number of Directors, 21; entire cost of Institute, $184; amount drawn from County Treasurer, $100, or 54 per cent. of entire cost.

It will be remembered that the Institutes of 1875-76 and 1877 were considered at the time good Institutes, and were thought hard to excel.

The total shows that 402 teachers and 102 directors attended them, and that their entire cost was $751.50, of which the county paid $382, or 51 per cent. of their entire cost.

A change in the Superintendency occurred in the year 1878; and we find the following record, which is very creditable to the present incumbent:

1878. Whole number of teachers in attendance, 185; number of directors present, 34; entire cost of Institute, $510; drawn from County Treasury, $75, or 34 per cent. of entire cost.

1879. Whole number of teachers in attendance, 210; number of directors present, 26; entire cost of Institute, $520; amount paid by county, $142, or 27 per cent. of the entire cost.

1880. Whole number of teachers present, 235; number of directors, 100; entire cost of Institute, $500; amount paid by county, $42, or 8 per cent. of the entire cost.

The summary of the years 1878-79 and 1880, shows that 630 teachers and 160 directors attended the Institutes, an increase of 228 teachers and 58 directors over the three preceding years. It also shows that the entire cost of these three Institutes was $1,530.00, an increase of $778.50 over the cost of the three preceding ones. The appropriation from the county was $359, or 23 per cent. of the entire cost, and $23 less than was appropriated to the Institutes of 1875-76-77, which cost less than one-half as much.

This certainly shows skillful management and a growth without a parallel in the history of the State.

Our neighboring county of Centre, shows that during the years 1877 78-79, their County Institutes were attended in the aggregate by 595 teachers and 76 directors. The entire cost was $685, or $165 more than the Institute of 1879 in our own county. Of this amount the County Treasurer paid $413.25, 60 per cent. of the entire cost, and $54.25 cents less than was paid by the Clearfield County Treasurer during the last three years.

This also shows that Clearfield compares favorably with our neighbors.

OBSERVER.

TWELVE PERSONS BURNED.

DOVER, N. H., January 7.—A fire was discovered in the main building on the Strafford county poor farm about half past 4 o'clock this morning. At the time of the discovery the flames had made considerable headway, and many rooms were filled with smoke. One hundred and sixty-nine persons were in the building at the time and great difficulty was experienced in getting them out, some of them having to be dragged to a place of safety. Thirteen persons are missing and probably lost their lives. Their names are Frank Jones, Asa Hall, Peter Sargent, Bernham Mute, Jeff. Holland, Thomas McDermont, Ivory Hansome, Joseph Cook, Charles Riley, Sadie Abbott, Martha Jewell, Lizzie Wilson and Clara Seates. The loss is estimated at $70,000; insured for $25,000. If the weather had not been unusually warm, the loss of life would have been much heavier. The inmates who escaped are now clothed and sheltered through the generosity of the neighbors and citizens of Dover. A fire engine sent from Dover, four miles away, was unable to reach the scene of the conflagration on account of the heavy snow on the ground. The fire caught from a furnace.

MISMANAGEMENT SOMEWHERE.

It is now almost certain that twelve, perhaps thirteen, lives were lost by fire this morning. The water works were rendered useless by the extreme drought and no water could be obtained. Perhaps this could not be avoided, but there seems to have been mismanagement somewhere. Many of the inmates were locked in their rooms. All the sick were saved. Of the others rescued nearly all were able to go about. There were two fire escapes, but the doors leading to them were locked. The loss is estimated at $65,000.

DEATH BY STEAM.—NEWARK, January 7.—A terrible explosion in the vitrified department of E. Balbach & Sons' extensive smelting works on the Passaic river in the southeastern extremity, about 12.30 o'clock this morning, produced a shock felt several miles away. Two eight-horse boilers exploded from an unknown cause, instantly killing the engineer and three workmen, and seriously injuring two others. Three buildings and about $7,000 worth of machinery were destroyed.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., January 7.—The boiler explosion at the Allentown rolling mill last night was more disastrous than at first supposed. Eight employes in the mill have died from their injuries since the explosion, viz: Patrick Gallagher, Patrick McGee, Dennis McGee, Charles McCloskey, Hugh Herrity, James Roarty and Cornelius Feury. This, with John Shanks, killed instantly, makes nine men dead, and three others are expected to die shortly. The cause of the explosion is still unexplained. Coroner Troxell has opened an investigation. Several thousand people have visited the scene of the disaster this morning.

THE HINDOO BABY.—The New York *Tribune*, of the 6th inst., says: The death of the Nautch baby was reported yesterday at the bureau of vital statistics. It was born on Saturday, the mother being a girl 12 years old, the wife of the principal performer in the troop of Nautch Hindoos, now in this city. It was said to be the first child of Hindoo parents born in the United States.

When we read in the reports from Harrisburg that Rutan, McManes, Leeds, Magee and other ring chiefs are on hand as usual to direct and engineer things, we miss the familiar sound of Bill Kemble's name that erstwhile occupied attention. Kemble won't take a very prominent hand in the game this year. The statesman Petroff, twice expelled from the Legislature, is missing too.

PRETTY WELL TRIMMED.—David Matlin, aged twenty-four, of Hartville, Ohio, a few nights ago was thrown out of a sleigh. He was intoxicated and remained out all night and was found next morning in an unconscious condition. In consequence of the exposure his legs have been amputated and his hands must also be taken off to save his life.

ELEVEN PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

THE ACCIDENT RESULTS FROM THE CARELESSNESS OF PLUMBERS—EVERY AVENUE OF ESCAPE CUT OFF—WILD SCENES OF TERROR AND EXCITEMENT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—At 8.15 o'clock this morning fire broke out in a tenement in the rear of James Doyle's liquor store, No. 35 Madison street. It started at the bottom of the stairs which formed the only exit for the tenants in a five story building, excepting a fire escape attached to the building on the outside, and in less than five minutes swept through the stairway to the roof, cutting off the escape of a score of persons. The flames soon found vent also through the lower stories and thus barred egress by the fire escape. The tenants, panic stricken, made a rush for the roof, but the scuttle was firmly hooked and would not yield. The ascending flames drove the people back within their rooms. The wildest confusion followed. Men and women threw their children from the windows and then jumped after them through the flames that swept across the yard and set their clothing ablaze. When the firemen obtained the mastery, the dead bodies of nine persons, who had been burned, were taken out from the building. Several were injured in their efforts to escape, and were sent to the hospital. The following is a list of the dead: Ellen Sheridan, aged 43 years; Kate Sheridan, 14 years; Maggie Sheridan, 5 years; Martin Sheridan, 3 years; John Walsh, 13 years; Thomas Cassidy, 6 Charles Cassidy, 8 years; a girl named Egan, 2 years, and Mrs. Sheridan, age unknown. Several persons were injured, among them James Cassidy, Mary Egan and Charles Walsh. In the tenement where the fire obtained its start, plumbers were at work at the foot of the stairs thawing out frozen twenty-inch water pipes, and for this purpose used gasoline. The vessel was by some means upset, and becoming ignited, there was an explosion which blew in the door of the saloon. In an instant the black smoke rolled up the long stairway, drawn onward by the draught caused by an open window in the top story. There was a momentary hush as the frightened plumbers hurried into the yard. A man sitting by the bar-room stove, slammed the hall door on the advancing fire. Mrs. Sheridan, at the first alarm, gathered together her children and sought escape by the stairs, but the fire had possession of them. There was no succor from the street, and she sought the scuttle in the roof, but it was immovable. She shrank back from the leap to the yard, five stories below, and closing the door of the apartment to keep out the rapidly-advancing flames, herself and children were suffocated by the smoke rapidly filling the room. The Cassidy family, unable to escape to the roof, flung themselves from the windows. Two of the children—Charles and Thomas, aged 6 and 8 years—remained in the room and were burned to death. The Egan family also leaped to the yard, except a little child, aged two years, which was suffocated. Another victim of the fire was found this afternoon in the person of a baby of Mrs. Cassidy. The little one was clasped to its mother's breast wrapped in a blanket. The two bodies were placed in coffins and removed from the station house to the morgue.

Timothy Harrington, one of the plumbers, to whose carelessness it is charged the fire had its origin, when questioned by Coroner Herrman, explained that he was using a gasoline lamp to thaw out pipes. With him was a boy named McGloan, a green hand, who had worked for him only since the previous day. He held the lamp, the contents were very inflammable. He had been warned several times, but heedlessly tipped the lamp and some of the oil ran out. It flashed at once. In his flight Harrington's hands were burned. The boy McGloan disappeared. The police are looking for him, and at the order of Coroner Herrman took Harrington to the House of Detention, where he will be held as a witness pending the inquest. His employer, Hatten, was taken to the station and examined by the Coroner. The inquest will be held next week.

EASILY DONE.—The Wilkes-Barre *Leader* says: "Three years ago the Republicans in the Legislature created the office of Recorder for Philadelphia. Mat Quay was subsequently appointed to fill the place, his term of office being for ten years. The place is said to be worth about eighty thousand dollars a year. Quay held it a year or so, didn't like it, wanted to go back to Harrisburg, and so arranged with his chief deputy, Lane, to take the office on condition that Lane should give him two-thirds of the money accruing from it during his term of service. Lane agreed, and since his appointment has been handing over to Quay about fifty thousand a year. In the meantime Quay was chosen Secretary of the Commonwealth at a big salary with a bigger perquisite. And thus are the faithful awarded. Is it any wonder that Quay draws a check for $30,000 to settle the indebtedness of the machine? Isn't he able to do it?"

"THRASH THEM"—An exchange says that the President of the Society for the punishment of persons who abuse animals—Henry Bergh—advises flogging in every State of the Union, as well as by the National Government, in place of imprisonment. He says: "There are 12,000 criminals in our State prisons, and 80,000 more in our jails and penitentiaries, of whom New York city alone, supplied 55,000. The criminal classes cost $6,000,000 a year in New York, and there is one church to every 2,000 citizens, and a rum shop to every seventy-five."

HOW CARELESS.—The Springfield *Republican* says: "The census will probably show that 750,000 adult Americans, who might, but did not vote, and in all probability it will also show that outside of the two close States, Ohio and Indiana, there are as many of those non voters at the North as at the South in proportion to the population."

PRACTICAL.—The Pittsburgh *Post* says: "Speaker Randall states that there is every probability of a favorable report on the bill to place Grant on the retired list with the full pay of General. The bill should be amended to give Samuel J. Tilden his $200,000 Presidential salary that Hayes has pocketed.

THE NOBBY SENATOR.—Conkling is now out of speaking terms with three prominent Senators—Blaine, Lamar, and Bayard—representing the extreme and middle sections of the country, while ex-Senator Sprague muzzles him with a shot gun.

THREE TWENTY NINE.—An exchange remarks that General Garfield has served early notice upon Mr. Conkling that "329" is more numerous than "306," the vote cast at Chicago for Grant and Empire. Garfield still sticks to the cash.

IS GEN. GRANT A PAUPER?

Much is said about billeting General Grant on the Federal Treasury for life. Yet, "Deacon" Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, exclaims: "General Grant is not a pauper." But he wants him placed on a retired list, like the Federal Judges. Read how he gets at the pith of the question:

"General Grant is not a pauper, and yet to read the newspapers one would suppose that he is a subject of charity. We should think he would tire of all this talk. The most ridiculous propositions have all been made with a view to placing him in a position where he would be in receipt of a large salary, as if, because he was a great General and President of the United States, he could successfully manage a mine, a railroad company, an express company or a telegraph company. He has not yet been proposed as a manager of a newspaper, but that will probably be the next suggestion. What does Gen. Grant know about railroads or telegraphs or express companies? He has a name, it is true; but capitalists would not invest in a name, and the cold inquiry, if put at the head of an enterprise, would be: What does he know about the business? To manage an enterprise like an express company, for example, successfully would require not only talent but experience, and a great deal of it. This General Grant has not got, and everybody knows it. And his influence would not weigh a feather against active competition. Therefore his name would not add to the value of the stock of a company of which he might be made the ornamental head. It would be far more likely to depreciate it. Capitalists do not measure value by sentiment. They have a colder and more selfish standard by which they are governed. But General Grant, of course, is not a party to this twaddle. The talk is no doubt disgusting to him, and those who are his friends will not be a party to its circulation. It would be nothing more than right for the nation to pension General Grant, on the same principle that it retires its Supreme Judges on full pay. He served the country well, and deserves well of the country; and the people, we feel sure, would be very willing to see him provided for in a way that would not humiliate him or make him feel that he is regarded as a pauper. Let us have an end, therefore, of all this nonsense."

THE CENSUS.

Fifty millions is the aggregate population of the United States as returned by the census of 1880.

When the first national census was taken, in 1790, the population of the United States was 3,929,214. The next decennial census showed an increase of thirty-five per cent., and this ratio of growth was maintained with comparatively little variation up to 1860. The war checked the growth of population, the rate of increase from 1860 to 1870 being but 22.65 per cent., but since 1870 this wonderful growth has been resumed, the increase during the ten years passed being 30.8 per cent. As a nation we already outnumber France, Austro Hungary, or Germany, and at the same ratio of increase we shall, at the close of the century, out number the inhabitants of the great Russian Empire itself.

The region of most rapid growth is gradually shifting westward. Ten years ago it was such States as Illinois that showed the greatest increase. Already Illinois has taken her place among the settled States, her percentage of growth being a fraction less than that of Pennsylvania, while Kansas shows a gain of 169 per cent., Nebraska of 268 and Colorado 388 per cent., since the last census. Leaving out the far west, including the Pacific coast, the increase is pretty evenly distributed, except in some of the New England States, which scarcely hold their own. In nineteen, or one-half of the thirty-eight States, the ratio of increase varies only from 16 per cent. in New York to 30 per cent. in North Carolina, and in thirteen of these the percentage is between 21 and 29. The States which show the greatest growth, outside of the group of new States in the west, are Oregon, Texas, Minnesota, California, Florida, South Carolina, West Virginia, Mississippi, and Iowa, all of which have increased their population beyond the average. In the case of South Carolina the apparent increase is due to the defects of the previous census, but in the others it is doubtless genuine. Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama have all increased more rapidly than Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Illinois or Ohio, and it is plainly evident that the east, and what we have heretofore regarded as the west, must be gradually overshadowed and outvoted by newer regions.

WHITTAKER AND HOWARD.

The first outcome of General O. O. Howard's appointment to the command at West Point is not of a sort to make the public forget his unfortunate connection with certain practical aspects of the question of the freedmen. He seems to have secured a Court-Martial for Cadet Whittaker from President Hayes against the advance of a majority of the cabinet. It is probably obvious to most grown persons in this country that a measure of attention has already been bestowed upon Cadet Whittaker which certainly would not have been bestowed upon him had he been born, unfortunate for himself, of Irish, of German or of white American parents. But it is as to West Point and its prospects under its new superintendent that this curious performance will excite most anxiety and uneasiness among the intelligent men. General Howard himself once underwent a Court-Martial, with results far from reassuring when they are now recalled in connection with his prompt recourse to Court-Martial as a contrivance for helping his personal pets out of disagreeable scrapes. After General Howard's acquittal Judge Advocate General Holt in a pamphlet reviewed the case, and stated that the acquittal had been reached by a construction of the law and of the army regulations which was in direct conflict with an unbroken line of decisions. What Judge Advocate General Holt could not stand in the way of overriding laws and precedents must indeed have been rather startling. Nevertheless Gen. Garfield, who is soon to be President Garfield, during the Forty-third Congress moved as an amendment to an appropriation bill, "that there be paid to Major-General O. O. Howard the sum of $7,000 to reimburse him for his expenses in defending his official conduct as Commissioner of Freedman's affairs." The appropriation was killed by a single question plainly put to Gen. Garfield by Representative Speer, of Pennsylvania: "Does the gentleman from Ohio know of any other alleged criminal whose expenses were asked to be paid by the United States?" Can we rely on a similar issue should Gen. Howard's Court-Martial end in a bill for "indemnifying" Cadet Whittaker?—*New York World.*

HAYESISM.—Nathan G. Goff, a West Virginian, is now Secretary of the Navy. Hayes' Attorney General told His Fraudulency that he could appoint the same man every thirty days without the advice and consent of the Senate.

Alfred M. Markel, a prominet lawyer of New Bloomfield, and late Democratic candidate for Senator in the Juniata, Mifflin and Perry district, died suddenly on the 9th inst.

PHILADELPHIA AND THE SENATORSHIP.

The Philadelphia papers complain that while that city has one sixth of the population of the State and pays (as is claimed) one fifth of the taxes, that for a quarter of a century it has had no United States Senator, nor are any of its citizens now sufficiently formidable to be regarded as candidates. And then, as if enraged at this fact, and wholly at loss for a reason for it, ask, "why is this so?"

The reasons are obvious. Philadelphia has no Statesman. It is full of politicians, and of the Miss Nannies, but not one of all its citizens can justly lay claim to great ability in Statesmanship. For about the last quarter of a century Judge Kelley and Charles O'Neill have represented that city in Congress, yet with all this extraordinary opportunity neither of them has won the least distinction as Statesmen, nor have either of them impressed the public with an idea that they are of any importance in Congress, or