

The Mormons--Their Progress--Position and Prospects.

These curious people continue to increase and multiply with rapidity and under circumstances that are really puzzling. Their missionaries are abroad in all parts of the earth, and converts are crowding in by hundreds and thousands. Mingled with their system are an energy and enthusiasm that at once astonish and excite admiration. They have agents in Copenhagen, Hamburg, Paris, and in almost every leading city in the European world. In South America, too, a branch of the Church has been established, and thus the tide continues to increase in volume, and to run onward towards the new State of the far West. The taxable property of the Mormon people, according to the latest census, is estimated at \$1,160,883. This, be it remembered, within a short time, and in a spot which, but the other day, was a wilderness. They are also introducing various descriptions of manufactures, and are endeavoring to render themselves as independent as possible of all other portions of the world. The latest movements have reference to the manufacture of beet-root sugar on an extensive scale. Three English emigrants have invested \$250,000 in this enterprise, and have brought machinery with them made in England, capable of producing 250 tons of sugar a year. Three years ago, Gen. Wilson, in a letter from the Great Salt Lake, spoke of the Mormons as orderly, industrious and civil; and said that it appeared to him incredible how much could have been done in so short a time. But he added: "They work as energetically as they sing, and preach and pray." Industry and energy, indeed, appear to be the life of this people; and it is not surprising that, pioneers of a new phase of civilization, and although the charge of polygamy as so frequently preferred against them, has never been fully and authoritatively denied--we confess that we have doubts as to the existence of the system to the extent described, for we cannot reconcile it, either with religion, morality, common sense or social decorum. That they are enthusiasts and fanatics in some sense, is undeniable. They speak of themselves as Saints, they regard their leaders as prophets, and they claim to have a peculiar and extraordinary mission confided to them by Providence. Doubtless they have been much abused, and it is known that they have been severely persecuted. There nevertheless must be some charm or infatuation in their peculiarities, system, or in the powers of their missionaries, for it is only in this way that we can account for their rapid increase. The recent message of the Governor, Brigham Young, is quite a sensible document, and takes strong ground for education, peace, union, order, and the material welfare of the country. The way towns and cities are built, may be readily imagined from a letter and an editorial article in a late number of the Deseret News. One of the Saints writing from the Great Salt Lake settlement, speaks of "twenty abode houses, being built, of one hundred Saints being re-baptized, meetings, crowded to excess, and of the general progress of the cause." The News comments and urges in this energetic strain:

"Good! good! good! for Provo. Better! better! better! What better! What can we do that is better? Brethren at Provo, arise in your might, in your majesty, in your glory, and carry your hides and skins to Mr. Samuel Clark, tanner; and with them carry 25 or 50 cords of bark. Lumbermen, hand him over 5000 feet of plank, carpenter and joiner, set your tools in motion and make the vats; laborers, put in the spades and sink those vats, and draw a few loads of clay to pack around them; tanners and cooperers, make a heater, and tell Mr. Clark he is welcome. Best! best! best! In two weeks from the first blow, if all will do as counselled, the tannery may have 100 hides in the vats, and in one hundred days Provo City will have leather of their own manufacture, at 100 per cent. less cost than they now have to give the merchants; for if you bless your tanner to commence, he will bless you in turn with good and cheap leather. And then, when you are out of the waters of baptism, you will have the pleasing consolation that you have not got to run to New York to get a pair of shoes to keep your feet dry while you are walking home."

Brothers will you do it? We say do it. We have the best of the inhabitants of this world, but there is in the world, but there is room for improvement, and we want you to improve your upper leather, before you have any more shoes made. And now is the time, show your faith by your works, and report your doings for the next paper, a large tannery in successful operation at Provo."

Double Refined Villainy.

If there is one species of knavery more than another, it is that which seeks to deceive and deceive the poor man by falsehood and trickery; to wring from his hard earnings, and then stand by and laugh the fellow laugh, when the villain becomes unmasked. Not one man in a thousand is in any degree conscious of the knavery constantly practiced around him, by day and by night, especially in large cities, where competition renders sentences as common as the success of deception, as of any kind of legitimate business.

One of the most extensive frauds in vogue is that by which promises of great profits are held out to the small capitalist if he will invest his \$50, \$100 or \$200 in a certain business not named. Another species is the guise of lucrative employment offered to those who can and will loan to their employer sums varying from five dollars up to as many hundreds. Bonuses are asked and received too, for situations not within the gift of the agent who negotiates for them, and poor men are thus fleeced of hundreds and thousands of dollars.

One of the most recent, and perhaps the most detestable devices of this sort, is a plan of fleecing laid out somewhat thus: Advertisements and placards are issued for a hundred or a thousand laborers to work on some southern or far distant railroad. The application is to be made by letter, and paid to those who get the way place and the applicant must enclose one or two postage stamps, or a sixpence, to pay the postage on an agreement which will be returned on receipt of the application. Thousands of poor laborers are always waiting for such "chances," and they unsuspiciously send on their applications. This costs them nine cents, of which the advertising knave gets six.

By return mail the poor man receives a blank agreement, costing ten cents for postage, which he is requested to sign and enclose with one dollar expenses for the registering, after which he is assured, he will be sent forth within a few days. If he cannot raise the dollar, or if he begins to suspect the trick, he gets off with a loss of only nine cents; but if the dollar is sent, he hears no more of the Jeremy Diddler who has been practicing tricks at an expense to him of just one dollar and twenty-nine cents, besides, perhaps, the loss of another opportunity of really getting employment.

John R. Eck, Esq., has commenced the publication of a paper at Milton, Pa., entitled the *Altitude Democrat*. Mr. Eck has had a good deal of experience in the editorial department--is fully competent to furnish the democracy of that region with a good paper.

THE DEMOCRAT.

The Largest Circulation in Northern Pennsylvania--1898 Cooper Weekly.

S. B. & E. B. CHASE, Editors.

Montrose, Pa.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1892.

For President, James Buchanan.

Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

Consul Commissioner, William Scarratt, of Fayette.

A Rare Opportunity.

Any person having money to loan, by addressing the undersigned, at Montrose, will be referred to a gentleman in Erie county, N. Y., who will give the most ample security on real estate, unencumbered. The sum wanted is five hundred dollars at seven per cent. interest.

E. B. CHASE.

"May Morning" was very welcome.

We would call attention of those interested to the card of Mr. Sprout on our fourth page--also to the advertisement of Mr. Sullivan's Burr Mill Stones.

Hon. C. M. Ingersoll, M. C. from Connecticut, and Hon. John Bell of Tennessee, Senator, have placed us under obligations for Congressional favors.

By a reference to another part of this paper, it will be seen that the Harford Mass Meeting stands adjourned to meet to-morrow.

The Department have changed the Orrego route so that it now will run from Montrose via Harford to Carbonate, tri-weekly. Harford is determined to have a daily and seems to be making advances towards "a consummation so devoutly to be wished for." Steady to your post.

We have received a pamphlet entitled, remarks of Hon. J. Ellis Boshart on the Bank question, together with Governor Bigler's Veto on the Bank Bills, and the debate on the same. We have taken occasion to refer to this speech before.

It certainly places Mr. Boshart most prominently before the State as one of its most gifted men. It is the most complete document on that subject that we know of, and we feel under peculiar obligations for it, in a form convenient for preservation and reference. Higher honors await its talented author.

We are frequently enquired of as to the health of Mr. REXFORD, and whether he has yet returned from Harrisburg. We intended to have spoken of this last week, but it passed our memory. He so far recovered as to be able to reach home immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, but is yet in delicate health. Mr. MEYER's health is also much improved, and he "looks like the shadow of his former self." We trust, however, that both will regain what they have lost in the faithful discharge of their high and honorable duties.

Some little anxiety was manifested at the recent exhibition of Messrs. Rivers and Derious' Circus in this village, to see "a Rock broken by the naked fist" of one of the performers, as advertised by the Bills. The rock was a granite-like stone, oblong in shape and about two inches in thickness. Instead of breaking it with his naked fist, his hand was closely enveloped in a kind of towel or linen cloth. The stone was placed on an anvil of iron and broken by a tremendous blow. After the feat was performed, Mr. Thomas Oakley, a citizen of this county, long noted for wonderful muscular power, took a piece of one of the same stones which had been broken placed it on the same anvil, and with one blow of his naked fist broke it in pieces. This passed in our presence; so the hero of the Circus was outdone by a man making no pretensions, at his own game. There is a slight of holding the stone upon the anvil, so that the shock of the blow does more than the blow itself towards breaking the stone. This, Mr. Oakley discovered at first glance.

Public Meeting.

Pursuant to the published call a large number of the citizens of the Eastern Townships in the county, met at the house of N. W. Waldron in Harford on Wednesday, May 12th.

Joab Tyler called the meeting to order and stated the object to be, the adoption of some measures to secure to the Eastern part of the county such mail facilities as it requires.

The meeting was organized by the election of the following officers:

President, WM. C. TIFFANY, Esq.; Vice Presidents, D. H. Wade, Joab Tyler, Esq.; Secretaries, N. W. Waldron, R. H. Eaton.

After discussion of various propositions the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet at this place on Friday the 21st of May, at 1 o'clock, and that the officers of the meeting be appointed a committee to make suitable arrangements for the meeting.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers and furnished the papers of the county for publication.

WM. C. TIFFANY, Pres.

D. H. WADE, Vice Pres.

N. W. WALDRON, Sec'y.

R. H. EATON.

Our friend Winchester sometimes hits the nail on the head, as in the following:

JOE C. MILLER, Esq., has retired from the charge of the *Susquehanna Register*. H. H. Frazier, Esq., is his successor. Considering the creatures to whose passions and appetites Mr. Miller catered, he published a very creditable newspaper. Mr. Frazier is spoken of as a ready and fluent writer.

DOUGLAS HEAVY BUSINESS. The aggregate receipts of the Erie Railroad, for the months of January, February, March and April, are nearly a million of dollars--the amount in round numbers being \$944,000. Had the lake been open at the usual period, the earnings would no doubt have exceeded a million.

The Committee have finally decided to hold the next State Agricultural Fair at Lancaster. It will come off in the month of October.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 15th, 1892.

Friend Chase--The pleasant month of May is welcome to the sojourners in Washington, after a winter of unusual severity. The public grounds around the Capitol and the President's house, afford delightful promenades, and on two evenings in the week, they are thronged by persons of all ages and sexes, and enlivened by music from the United States Marine Band. Vegetation was never known to be so backward as at the present time; however, we are indulging in luxuries which you in the north will not have for months yet--such as tomatoes, peas, cucumbers, strawberries, and other delicacies--too numerous to mention.

Commodore Stockton, on Tuesday last, addressed the Senate on the subject of the construction of shot and bomb proof vessels, (by Mr. Stevens, of New Jersey, the State which the Senator in part represents), one of which, he said, would do more to protect the city of New York, than twenty forts. "Possessing the impregnable of stone, it would have the other great advantage of being able to change its position according to circumstances." In the argument, as strong as verbiage, gesture, experience, and crowded galleries could make it, the Commodore poured a broadside of hot shot into the paper-shell bulks of our present floating establishment, and looked upon it as inefficient to contend with England, Russia, or France, upon the ocean.

Yesterday Mr. Hale took occasion to lecture the two parties as to the course they should pursue, affirming that if the doctrine of the fiscal compromise was avowed by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, they would experience a defeat to which that of 1848 would be a triumph in comparison. He said the compromise was as dead as the Buffalo Convention--let them sleep together, and sympathizers might mourn over them; but if they attempted to attach a negro to any of the upright of the Baltimore platform, it would pull down the whole and create more confusion than occurred even at Buffalo, and advice to them to take counsel by experience. Gen. Scott, he admitted, might make a good run, but expressed the opinion that the general was better at battles than at letters, and intimated that if the party or any portion of it, succeeded in drowning pledges from him in relation to the compromise, said as he was, and he was a pretty tall man without his feather, but high as he stood, feather and all, he would meet with a defeat more overwhelming than any to which he had subjected the Mexicans in his palmist battles.

After disposing of some unimportant bills, the deficiency bill was considered; and without coming to a conclusion, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

The Homestead bill, which has occupied a large share of attention in the House of Representatives during the session, was carried through its third reading, and passed on Wednesday last, by a very large majority--yes 107, nays 66. It contains quite a number of sections. The substance of two of them are these: That it excludes from its benefits parties already in possession of land, or who may sell land with the intention to obtain a free grant; and that the land acquired under its regulations shall not be held liable for debts contracted prior to the issuance of the patent.

I take it for granted that the bill will, though, perhaps, with some amendments, pass the Senate. That body is more decidedly bent upon alienating the public domain from the general government than the House is, and, as a proof of it, they have a majority in favor of land grants to railroads, which the House would not grant.

The House having adjourned from Wednesday until Monday, in order to give the clerk an opportunity for cleaning and ventilating the Hall, the country may be considered safe. There will be nothing done inside of the sacred halls, but the outside game for place and power will go on as earnestly as ever. It is, perhaps, right that the cleansing work should be done. The hall where a couple of hundred members have been indulging for five or six months in the national amusements of tobacco-chewing and whistling and ginsing, must be in rather a foul state, and cobwebs and dust rather thick on the walls and pillars of the great republican forum. But has it occurred to these wise and profound Congressmen that there are stories that the scrubbing-brush and whitewash-brush cannot remove; impurities which chlorid of lime would have no effect on? I would advise them to look to it before it is everlastingly too late.

Major Donaldson has withdrawn from the organ of the National Democracy at Washington. It is believed that Mr. Burke, of New Hampshire, will resume his connection with the paper. Mr. Burke is, no doubt, the strongest political writer of the Democratic side, in the United States.

Burned to Death.

We learn that a daughter of OAS A. REED, of Blooming Grove township, this County, was burned to death on Friday last, under the following circumstances. Mr. R. told his son a boy about nine years old, and his little daughter only seven, to go to a Boy Meadow not far from the house, and set it on fire. The children did as they were ordered, but they had not been absent long before the parents were made aware of the said mistake they had made in sending such small children to attend to so dangerous an undertaking. Soon after the meadow was in flames, the little girl's clothes caught fire, and she was screaming to her father to come, but too late to be of any service--her flesh, from her ankles to her vitals were burned so deep, that no impression could be made upon it, being literally baked to the bone. She lived until Sunday morning, six o'clock. We hope this will be a warning to parents not to allow their children to have anything to do with fire, as occurrences similar to the above are becoming too alarmingly frequent of late years.--*Milford Herald*.

The Committee have finally decided to hold the next State Agricultural Fair at Lancaster. It will come off in the month of October.

Telegraphic News.

North Carolina Democratic Convention.

Raleigh, N. C., May 15, 1892.

The Democratic Convention adjourned yesterday, after a session of two days. D. D. McCrory was the President.

The following preamble and resolutions were passed with unanimity.

The Democrats of North Carolina in convention assembled, considering the occasion a proper one for the reassertion of the well defined and time honored principles that bind them together as a party, do resolve--

First, That we are for a rigid construction of the constitution of the United States as a grant of limited powers, for an independent treasury, and against a tariff for protection, for economy in the administration of the federal government, and against extravagant expenditures, for an early payment of the public debt, and against the payment of state and unfounded claims.

Second, That we are devoted to the Union of the States, and desire its preservation by a strict and faithful observance of the constitution, and by doing equal and impartial justice to all its parts.

Third, That we are willing to adhere to the measures of adjustment known as the compromise of the law in regard to fugitive slaves, we will not support any candidate for the Presidency, until a full, prompt and explicit approval of his approval of the said law, and of his determination to enforce the same.

The Pennsylvania Episcopal Convention.

Philadelphia, May 18, 1892.

The Pennsylvania Episcopal Convention assembled this afternoon at St. Andrew's Church. After the roll was called, a motion was made by Mr. Ashurst, lay delegate from Epiphany, to admit lay delegates from the colored Church of the Crucifixion. The subject was postponed until to-morrow, after the Bishop's address, by the following vote--

Clerical, 43 to 40; lay, 38 to 29. After an interludic ball, to elect secretaries, the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

Washington, May 17, 1892.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE REMAINS OF MRS. J. Q. ADAMS.

The Senate agreed to adjourn over to Wednesday, to attend the funeral of the widow of ex-President J. Q. Adams.

PROPOSED METHOD OF COMPENSATING CONGRESSMEN.

Mr. Underwood, (whig) of Ky., introduced a bill changing the mode of compensating members of Congress--allowing a salary of \$2,000 per annum, and twenty cents per mile, calculated on an air line, deducting \$10 a day for absence, except for sickness--take effect from the 4th of March next.

EMIGRANT PASSENGERS--MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS.

Mr. Butler, (dem.) of S. C. presented the memorial of the American Medical Society, recently in session at Richmond, setting forth the deplorable condition of emigrant passengers, for want of medical attendance as required by law.

COAL FOR NAVAL PURPOSES.

Mr. Cooper, (whig) of Pa. offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Navy, to furnish the report of the Engineer in Chief, giving the result of the experiments lately made by him to test the quality of the various kinds of coal now in use by the navy.

MORE LAND GRANTED FOR RAILROAD PURPOSES, ETC.

Several bills were passed, including one granting the right of way, and a portion of the public lands, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Wabash to the Missouri river.

The Senate resumed the consideration of THE DEFICIENT BILL.

Mr. Borland (dem.) of Ark., resumed his speech, commenced last week, against the amendment for adding additional compensation to the Columbia line.

Without taking a vote, the Senate adjourned.

Boston, May 17, 1892.

The appeal case of the Rev. J. N. Macabee found guilty on a charge of immorality, by the Pittsburg Conference, came up in the Methodist Conference to-day. The introduction of new testimony, elicited and brought out since the original trial, tending to prove the existence of a conspiracy against the accused, on the part of certain Roman Catholic enemies induced the Conference for a new trial.

The Conference accepted an invitation to hear the Hon. Daniel Webster speak in Faneuil Hall.

Governor Brewster has nominated General Caleb Cushing to the vacant judgeship of the Supreme Court.

Boston, May 15th.

MEMORIAL GENERAL CONFERENCE--The Conference re-assembled this morning--Bishop Morris presiding.

A special case of the Rev. John C. Inskip was taken up for consideration.

Rev. Dr. Briggs offered a resolution to reverse the decision of the Ohio Annual Conference, whereby it affirmed that Inskip was guilty of contumacious conduct and violation of his pledge.

A resolution was ruled out of order, and an appeal voted down amidst considerable excitement.

The motion to reverse the decision of the Ohio Conference was carried by 89 to 62.

Various alterations in discipline, concerning the missions, were adopted.

The appeal case of Rev. J. N. Macabee was cleared to be taken up on Monday morning and tried with closed doors, after a further business of no striking importance, the Conference adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1892.

Mr. Goddard, of Ohio, Chief Clerk in the Department of the Interior, has resigned his post to take effect from the first of July. Private reasons alone have induced the step.

The resignation of Assistant Postmaster Warren is announced. It takes effect from the 25th inst.

The jury in the case of William S. Brown, of Michigan, charged with the falsification of treasury vouchers having been in consulting since last Wednesday, came into court this morning announcing their inability to agree, and were discharged. Judge Crawford, sitting at the head of the case, with a similar result in each attempt.

The Hon. Stephen Pleasonton, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, whose death has been reported, is still living, though quite ill.

THE VOTE ON THE HOMESTEAD BILL--The Homestead Bill, which has passed the House of Representatives, received the vote of 71 yeas and 25 nays, and of the former 51 were from free, and 20 from slave States, of the latter 20 were from free and 15 from slave States; 34 democrats and 25 whigs voted against it. There were absent 41 democrats and 51 whigs.

Serious Accident to the Hon. Daniel Webster.

Boston, May 8, 1892.

This forenoon, as Mr. Webster, accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Lannan, was riding from his home in Marshfield, to Plymouth, the bolt connecting the forward wheels with the body of the carriage broke, letting the carriage down heavily. Mr. Webster was thrown out striking upon his head and right shoulder. He was stunned, and for a few minutes insensible, during which he was carried into a house near by, and medical aid promptly procured. His injuries, though severe, were pronounced not dangerous. It was however, deemed advisable to send for Dr. Warren who has just left here for Marshfield. An exaggerated rumor soon spread in this city, that Mr. Webster was fatally hurt, and intense excitement was manifested. The accident may possibly injure Mr. Webster at Marshfield some days.

ALBANY, MAY 15, 1892.

The Common Council Committee, and those from societies, had a meeting this morning, to make arrangements for the reception of Kossooth. There was considerable enthusiasm, and several patriotic speeches were made.

The probability is now, that his reception and entertainment will be magnificent and liberal. He will be provided with quarters at Congress Hall.

Kossooth will be met at Pittsfield or Springfield, on Tuesday, by Col Temple and a portion of the Governor's staff, on the part of the State, and by the reception committee of the Board of Agriculture, on the part of the State.

On Wednesday Kossooth will be received by the Mayor, and under a military escort will proceed to the City Hall, where he will be introduced to the Mayor and subsequently to the Governor, and then to his apartments at Congress Hall where the most liberal provision has been made for the comfort of Kossooth, and his suite. Adm. Gunt, L. Ward Smith, will act as escort.

On Wednesday Kossooth will probably visit the U. S. Arsenal at Watervliet, &c.

PROBABLE LOSS OF A CALIFORNIA CLIPPER SHIP NEAR NANTUCKET.

Boston, May 16, 1892.

The severe storm of last week cut off all communication with Nantucket Island from Tuesday till Saturday. The Nantucket Mirror, states that pieces of the wreck of a vessel with portions of her cargo, came ashore on the south side of that island on Sunday last.

Among the former was a door with "H. S. Hyde" painted on it; also, part of the rails, bulwarks, one of the hatches, and the slide of the cabin gateway, all newly painted, and apparently belonging to a new ship. A quantity of laths, several barrels of dried green apples, with many fragments of the wreck, were strewn along the beach. It is conjectured, from the appearance of the pieces of the wreck and portions of the cargo, that a California bound clipper ship has been lost on the coast, together with all on board.

Baltimore, May 18.

The Maryland House of Delegates to-day passed a bill prohibiting the circulation of notes of a less denomination than \$5 and it is now the law. It prohibits the circulation of foreign small notes after October next, and those of our own banks after next March.

Hickory Platform.

The Washington "Union" says that the Committee of arrangements for the meeting of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, have ordered twenty thousand feet of Hickory boards direct from the Hermitage, with which to erect a platform, in the case of the election of it in the immense Hall in which the Convention is to assemble. The whigs it is said will also probably occupy the same platform, at the meeting of their Convention.

The whigs will occupy this Hickory Platform for convenience of course for the time being; but we hope to see the Democrats plant themselves upon it, not only on account of its physical strength and safety, but with special reference to the moral and political meaning associated with it, kindled by the memories that cling in sanctified clusters around the Hermitage. Let us have not only the physical and material Hickory Platform, but the moral and political one, and no more abandon it for a moment even, to try the crooked paths of whiggery, even so far as to see where they will lead us. We will have no more surrendering of territory clearly belonging to us, except at the cannon's mouth. We will "ask nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing wrong." We will bring the British as well as the French to justice, needs be at the point of the bayonet. We will see to it, that the inalienable rights of Man, and the laws of Nations are not violated and trampled upon by the crowned, rotten despots of Europe, leagued and sworn in holy alliance to tread out, and obliterate every vestige of civil and religious liberty enjoyed or promised, under Republican institutions.

Yes! let us have the old Hickory Platform again, and we are safe--safe from Bank, and other corporate monopolies, oppressing and fleecing the many for the enrichment of the few. No more invasions of our Democratic Legislative Halls, by the velvet-footed minions of corruption. No more emptying of the National Treasury into the laps of Steamship Companies, and Railroad corporations. Let every man have an equal chance: let our Government dispense its blessings and benefits, as the dew, and the early and latter rains fall--upon all alike. No protective tariffs merely for protection's sake, and enrich the Few at the expense of the Many. Let us have no more banks--no monopolies; but a free country in the true sense. Individual enterprise and industry shall not be overruled and destroyed by associated wealth, stifled to stride over the masses by an act of Congress or of a Legislature in such a case made and provided. No more outrageous set of men, to collect six per cent interest on millions of dollars, which they have nothing to show for but their names or those of their agents, on a frivolous, worthless rag. No more plundering Cabinets, nor Galphian rogues practiced upon the public treasury as in the days of whig rule, political debauchery and degradation.

THE REGISTRATION LAW--Many persons may be under the impression that the neglect or refusal to register a marriage, birth or death, subjects the proper person to a fine of twenty dollars. This is not the case, as appears from a letter recently received by the Editor of the *Lancaster Intelligencer* from Mr. Edward Armstrong, a member of the House of Representatives, from the city of Philadelphia, who frames the bill in question. The Act, it appears, is only compulsory, so far as the city of Philadelphia is concerned. In every other portion of the State it is left optional with the people, whether to make the registry or not; merely providing a place where a person may go to record those facts, which, in some instances, are highly important to be known.

COMMON SCHOOLS--In ancient times, we were wont to look to Massachusetts for an example in causes of popular enlightenment; but now, we point to Ohio and Pennsylvania, and ask other States to follow the example. Ohio now boasts 13,604 schools. Nearly \$300,000 was paid by Ohio, for Common School, in the year of 1891. This is the way to cure pauperism, put an end to crime, and ameliorate the penitentiary; and as a necessary result, lighten the burden of taxation.

Homestead Bill.

The following is the section in the Bill, that recently passed the House of Representatives, giving lands to actual settlers, relating to their settlement by persons of foreign birth.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any individual, now a resident of any one of the States or Territories, and not a citizen of the United States, be at the time of making such application for the benefit of this act, shall have filed a declaration of intention as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and shall become a citizen of the same before the issuance of the patent, as made and provided for in this act, shall be placed upon an equal footing with the natural born citizens of the United States.

Just previous to the vote on the final passage of the Bill Mr. Gnov of Pennsylvania obtained the floor and said--

"Mr. Chairman--I move to strike out the word 'nov.' in the second line of the sixth section. As it now reads, all persons who should emigrate into this country after the passage of this act, could not avail themselves of its benefits. This section provides that every citizen be naturalized before he can make a declaration of intention, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and he must become a citizen before the issuing of the patent. Why, then, should we make a distinction between foreigners already in the country, and those who may come hereafter? It is proper that you should require them to be naturalized before they take the benefit of this law. I stand not here to make any appeal, especially in behalf of any class of citizens. I only ask that, in the legislation of the country, all be treated alike. Why should any difference be made in your laws between men, forced by oppression and wrong from the land of their birth, to seek a home in the western wilderness, and whether they come in a year or another? After they become citizens, as required by your laws, let them be treated as such, with all the rights and privileges of any citizen. The doctrine of American legislation should be 'equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political.'"

Mr. Johnson of Tennessee. I propose to amend the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania by inserting, in lieu of the word 'nov,' which the gentleman proposes to strike out, the words 'who was on the 1st of January, 1892.' It will then read:

"That if any individual who was on the 1st day of January, 1892, a resident of any of the States or Territories, and not a citizen of the United States, be at the time of making such application for the benefit of this act, shall have filed a declaration of intention," &c.

That is the way the section should read, and I therefore offer that amendment.

The question was taken on the amendment, and it was agreed to.

The question recurring on the amendment, it was put and decided in the negative.

So the amendment was amended was not agreed to.

Judge Woodward.

The following is the correspondence that took place between Governor Bigler and G. W. Woodward, Esq., in relation to the appointment of Mr. Woodward to a place in the Supreme Court of the State of California.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, April 27, 1892.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward--Dear Sir: In view of your high character as a citizen and eminent attainments as a lawyer, I have conceived it to be my duty to tender to you, as I now do, a commission as Judge of the Supreme Court, in the room of the Hon. Richard Coulter, deceased. With sentiments of high regard, I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

WM. BIGLER.

Wilkesbarre, May 4, 1892.