

Democrat—Editorial.
Illustration Increasing TWICE as Fast
as our Paper in Northern Pennsylvania.

Gold closed in New York, on Saturday of 113.

There are too many mechanics out of employment, too many smokeless chimneys, too many coal mines with deserted shafts, and too many men longing about X-roads with nothing to do and no prospect of anything. To augur well for the party under whose regime all these troubles have come about. Platforma go for very little when men are hungry and the rent of the cottage unpaid.

In another column will be found the call of the County Committee for a Democratic County Convention to be held at the Court House, in Monroe, on Monday, September 20th, 1875. We desire to enjoin upon the Democracy of this county to fully hear from every town and brought by thoroughly representative delegates. Let not one district go without representation. There is an importance which attaches to it at this time which must serve greatly to shape the destiny of Democratic reform in the county, state, and nation. We must show by our action that we practice what we preach.

We cannot see why official servants need be so crooked because the people are desirous to investigate and inspect their work. They should not be considered any more than merely servants of the people, and responsible to them for every action and should freely and frankly exhibit their doings, whenever called upon to do so. What if a bank clerk should assume an injured air when called upon to exhibit the books of the bank to the stock-holders, and refuse to allow them to see these books? How long do you suppose they would keep him in their employ? We seem to have some officials in this county who essay to take this very position. All honest men will bear watching. It is the rascals who cannot stand it.

Governor Allen, the present and the next Governor of Ohio, recently made a speech at Parkersburg, West Virginia, in which occur these ringing sentences:—Every man, of whatever political faith, who earns his bread by honest labor, ought to commit the extract to memory and repeat it as he goes to the polls:

"We are about, on our side of the river to engage in a State election; and if it were a State election and nothing else, the people on this side of the river would take very little interest in it. But it is a State election that has reference to a great approaching National struggle, will be determined by its determination settle the great question whether the American people shall be free and independent, or slaves to those who sought to know, being Republicans at the late Republican nominating convention. It is reported by them that a pledge was required of the candidates that they would not appoint Wm. A. Crosson, clerk, and that this pledge was the feather that broke the can's back, and gave them a nomination. We do not pretend to know whether this be true or false, and we only record it as the assertion made freely on our streets, by good and substantial Republicans whose truth and veracity have never been impeached. We have heard this question of clerks' rights for sometime. It seems to us a terrible commentary upon the conduct of the office of commissioner of banks, and the ex-commissioners who have managed that office for the last twenty years and more. If the clerks' duties of that office have been honestly managed, who but the commissioners are responsible? How can any "job" be put up by the clerk without the collusion of the commissioners? Not one cent can be drawn from the community, for any purpose whatever, unless first obtaining the signatures of the three commissioners. The people of Susquehanna County have no remedy either by ballot, by law or by equity against the clerk, except as they hold the commissioners themselves responsible.

A SAFE DEPOSIT.
Treasure Mackay, in his report to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the bank of banks (with amounts) wherein the moneys of that fund are deposited, states that \$5,000 are with G. E. Mason & Co., Towanda, Pa. This looks very well, but it does not tell the truth to the taxpayers of the State. Mackay ought to tell why the money is "deposited" there. It was loaned to Mason & Co. a good while ago, while they were doing a banking business, but they failed two years ago and have not recovered. This money is lost to the State unless Mackay can be made to refund. It might be pertinent to inquire who is responsible for the loss of this money. How much other money has been lost to the Sinking Fund, no one knows, and will not until the day of settlement comes. We suppose Mackay will expect to turn this \$5,000 over to his successor, as so much money. The deposit with Mason & Co. is evidently both a safe and permanent one, for it can never be disturbed. Financial parties will not affect it; and whether we continue to have a greenback currency or specie resumption it matters not. It's a good, safe place.—*Drydenstown Democrat.*

WHO HAS OUR MONEY?

Elsewhere will be found the statement of Auditor General Temple, showing the tax-payers where State Treasurer Mackay keeps the public funds. Mackay's own bank, the Allegheny National, at Pittsburgh, has nearly three hundred thousand dollars, and a concern in Philadelphia, formed the People's Bank, owned by Bill Kemble and his Pilgrim Ring, has three hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars. There are no more "seals" institutions in the United States than the two just named; compel them to pay over to the State what they owe and they are bankrupt. The large balance of from one to two millions of dollars, which has been kept in the State Treasury for the past twelve years, has been used by the treasury ring for banking purposes, and the members of this Pilgrim ring have coined millions out of this banking capital, not one dollar of these large profits have been returned to the State treasury.

To know that this huge palpable fraud has been successfully perpetrated upon the tax-payers of Pennsylvania for a dozen or years gives evidence of the moral depravity and commercial baseness of the people, who, in a single day, could turn every robber and thief into a gentleman. *Clefield Republican.*

THREE REMARKABLE THINGS

It is remarkable that no Republican newspaper ventures to defend or deny the complicity of Governor Hartraun in the robbery of the Sinking Fund, without authority of law, in defense of a constitutional provision, and against the tenor of his official oath.

It is no less remarkable that no Republican newspaper ventured to defend or deny the veto of Governor Hartraun on the fee bill, a measure made necessary by the new Constitution, which down the enormous salaries of certain Republican officials in the State.

It is equally remarkable that no Republican paper has espoused his approval of the repeal of the Sinking Fund act of 1870, which made it necessary for the State Treasurer to report to the Auditor General the names of the corporations and persons with whom the public moneys were deposited once every month.

Under the law approved by Governor Hartraun, May 3, 1874, the unrestrained custody of the moneys in the Sinking Fund is given to the State Treasurer without any knowledge or assurance upon the part of any other officer of the State that such moneys are safely or properly invested.

There is not enough evidence of a new rebellion in the address of Col. David G. Goodwin, at the recent re-union of the survivors of the Third Georgia regiment at Portsmouth. The language is beautiful and patriotic. He said: "To the future and not to the past looks true nobility; we cannot afford to carry dead corpses. We are soldiers, the present is with us, and the future just ahead of us. Too full of hopes to stop to repine over the things that have been lost. We have the Governor signing it. They were joined in this by the clergymen of the Methodist church, then assembled in conference at Huntington. Their resolution of protest passed, we believe, unanimously. Most of the clergy of the state joined in the protest, or were known to be opposed to it; but make it what it should be, and make it a just and generous government. Let us cultivate the idea that we are a part and a parcel of it; let us seek to break down all estrangement between the sections. It is our duty, it is to our interest, and it should be our pleasure. I want to see the time when the great government shall shew alike blessings and protection upon the whole and common people—when under the American flag, all sections of this union stand in sympathy and peace—when the actions, the passions, the sentiments and emotions, of our people shall be centered in the industries of a quiet and happy country. The reason was obvious.—Gov. Hartraun's hands were tied; the pledge to the "liquor league" dare not be broken. He signed the repealing bill and local option became a thing of the past, without giving the decent respect of second judgement of the people at the ballot box.

We make no pretence that the Democracy are a temperance party. The party believes in leaving all moral questions to be determined by moral means.

Every man, of whatever political faith, who earns his bread by honest labor, ought to commit the extract to memory and repeat it as he goes to the polls: "We are about, on our side of the river to engage in a State election; and if it were a State election and nothing else, the people on this side of the river would take very little interest in it. But it is a State election that has reference to a great approaching National struggle, will be determined by its determination settle the great question whether the American people shall be free and independent, or slaves to those who sought to know, being Republicans at the late Republican nominating convention. It is reported by them that a pledge was required of the candidates that they would not appoint Wm. A. Crosson, clerk, and that this pledge was the feather that broke the can's back, and gave them a nomination. We do not pretend to know whether this be true or false, and we only record it as the assertion made freely on our streets, by good and substantial Republicans whose truth and veracity have never been impeached. We have heard this question of clerks' rights for sometime. It seems to us a terrible commentary upon the conduct of the office of commissioner of banks, and the ex-commissioners who have managed that office for the last twenty years and more. If the clerks' duties of that office have been honestly managed, who but the commissioners are responsible? How can any "job" be put up by the clerk without the collusion of the commissioners? Not one cent can be drawn from the community, for any purpose whatever, unless first obtaining the signatures of the three commissioners. The people of Susquehanna County have no remedy either by ballot, by law or by equity against the clerk, except as they hold the commissioners themselves responsible.

Considerable excitement has arisen among the people of this county and especially in the Republican party upon the question whether the American people shall be free and independent, or slaves to those who sought to know, being Republicans at the late Republican nominating convention. It is reported by them that a pledge was required of the candidates that they would not appoint Wm. A. Crosson, clerk, and that this pledge was the feather that broke the can's back, and gave them a nomination. We do not pretend to know whether this be true or false, and we only record it as the assertion made freely on our streets, by good and substantial Republicans whose truth and veracity have never been impeached. We have heard this question of clerks' rights for sometime. It seems to us a terrible commentary upon the conduct of the office of commissioner of banks, and the ex-commissioners who have managed that office for the last twenty years and more. If the clerks' duties of that office have been honestly managed, who but the commissioners are responsible? How can any "job" be put up by the clerk without the collusion of the commissioners? Not one cent can be drawn from the community, for any purpose whatever, unless first obtaining the signatures of the three commissioners. The people of Susquehanna County have no remedy either by ballot, by law or by equity against the clerk, except as they hold the commissioners themselves responsible.

THOSE WALNUT DOORS.
The fact that State Treasurer Mackay paid over one hundred thousand dollars for walnut doors for his horse stable, out of the funds of the people, and that Governor Hartraun permitted him to do so an outrageous and disgraceful a thing is beginning to stir up quite a rumpus in the Republican ranks, and a feeling of wonderment and disgust in the minds of the people. Especially are the poorer classes, the men who live by the sweat of their faces, taking an interest in it; they are asking themselves, is this the master whom so many of us voted three years ago? Is this the man who promised good things and did such easy times to the laboring men, in case of his success and the success of the Republican party? Has he turned thief to rob the people? Has he sunk so low that he agrees to appropriate our money to his own use? Will he take the bread from our mouths and the mounth of our wives and little ones to purchase ornaments and decorations for the gay building in which he stands his refuge steed? In short, can he be so basely mean as to take the money earned by our toil, and with which we have paid our taxes for the public good, and use it to buy costly and extravagant doors for his horse stable? Surely, but they, we have been disappointed in this man. He has deserved us. He has broken his word, has violated his honor, and given himself no better than a common foot-pad. And then, too, while we are laboring and toiling in season and out of season to procure the conveniences of life, to keep soul and body together as it were, they will be getting a salary of ten thousand dollars a year! And yet he puts his hand into the treasury and takes, therefore over

our department of state has received a copy of the decree issued by the Swedish Government for the payment of presents to introduce the King of Sweden into Sweden. He probably brings up to that country from North America, either as merchandiser or provisions for the use of vessels, unless they have been carefully cleared and examined.

MACKAY WHIPPED.

FIRST SCORE AGAINST THE KING.

The Philadelphia Times announces the meeting and the business of the Sinking Fund Commissioners of Pennsylvania—Mackay, Quay and Temple—at Harrisburg in a letter signed Capital, and in an excellent leading article, both of them written in the flippant style which obtains in that paper on the so-called treasury issue.

"Mr. Mackay," says the Times, "having toyed with innumerable Democrats until they were no longer useful for his purposes, met the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on Monday, had his political twin brother, Secretary Quay, to off all the redeemable debt that is floating around, and can reflect nothing but dishonor and disgrace upon him. We should think he would take him self to his horse stable and hide himself behind his walnut doors for very shame."

BELIEF IN WACHMAN.

HARTRAUN AND TEMPERANCE

When John F. Hartraun was a candidate for Governor in 1872, the "liquor league" of this state suddenly turned in his support, and in a brief time it was ascertained that the leaders of the Republican party had made a solemn engagement not only to prevent future legislation in hostility to the sale and use of liquor as a beverage, but also agreed that a party would oppose any impediment in the way of the repeal of the local option law. They thus promised to return the law, if they should possess the power. The leaders thus pledged themselves personally, but of course could not pledge their party followers. To this arrangement Mr. Hartraun gave his consent, the consideration for all which being that the liquor league was to support him at Portsmouth. The language is beautiful and patriotic. He said: "To the future and not to the past looks true nobility; we cannot afford to carry dead corpses. We are soldiers, the present is with us, and the future just ahead of us. Too full of hopes to stop to repine over the things that have been lost. We have the Governor signing it. They were joined in this by the clergymen of the Methodist church, then assembled in conference at Huntington. Their resolution of protest passed, we believe, unanimously. Most of the clergy of the state joined in the protest, or were known to be opposed to it; but make it what it should be, and make it a just and generous government. Let us cultivate the idea that we are a part and a parcel of it; let us seek to break down all estrangement between the sections. It is our duty, it is to our interest, and it should be our pleasure. I want to see the time when the great government shall shew alike blessings and protection upon the whole and common people—when under the American flag, all sections of this union stand in sympathy and peace—when the actions, the passions, the sentiments and emotions, of our people shall be centered in the industries of a quiet and happy country. The reason was obvious.—Gov. Hartraun's hands were tied; the pledge to the "liquor league" dare not be broken. He signed the repealing bill and local option became a thing of the past, without giving the decent respect of second judgement of the people at the ballot box.

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WACHMAN'S VICTORY.

SECOND SCORE AGAINST THE KING.

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Every man, of whatever political faith,

all our states out of the entire country, let us hope this last prediction may be most fully and truly realized.

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Range, and the Perry & Co., Albany, N. Y., we