Juniata Sentinel.

MIFFLINTOWN.
Wednesday Morning, Feb. 12, 1873.

B. F. SCHWEIER,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

The Credit Mobilier and the Pennsylvania Legislature.

A member of the Constitutional Convention some days ago stated in a speach that the Credit Mobilier had sought to procure a charter in the Legislatures of New York and New Jersey, but the price demanded there by the members for such legislation was too high for that organization. It then came to the Pennsylvania Legislature, which gave it a charter for $50,000. This charge made by a man named Boyd has been denied.

Jacob Ziegler, editor of *Zieglers Democrat*, who assisted in geting the credit mobilier through the Legislature makes the following explanatory remarks:

The allegation made by Mr. Boyd, that $50,000 were expended in procuring the charter from the Legislature is an entire mistake. We do not believe there was one dollar expanded for any such purpose. One thing is certain, beyond even the semblence of doubt, and, that is, neither Gen. Duff Green, Hon. David R. Porter, nor ourself ever gave a dollar to either Senators or Representatives for their vote on the passage of the bill.—We were the three persons who shaped the bill and had it presented to the Legislature; we advocated it on the broad merit of being the most feasible means of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards by rail; developing the rich mineral resources of the people, and advancing the interests of the country generally.

After we had passed the bill, we went to Philadelphia and organized the company. The war broke out and the whole matter was lost sight of. Duff Green was in the South attending to a sick wife and shut out from all communication with the North. Hon David R. Porter was in Harrisburg and in feeble health. We were engaged in contributing all our feeble ability to put down the rebellion; and so in the midst of the confusion, incident to the then existing state of public affairs the books, papers, &c, were taken to New York, and there, together with the charter made the basis of the whole villainous proceedings which Congres is now engaged in investigating. We were induced to sell our stock for $275 under the representation that the project would never amount to anything in the then condition of the charter. Subsequent to the sale, we were informed that our thirty paid up shares together with the stock subscribed, would have realized $1,100,000.

We do not believe one dollar was even offered to pass the bill by the New York or New Jersey Legislatures. The Legislature of Pennsyluania was the first importuned for its passage, and they did it without the payment of a dollar.

Another matter. The idea of fleecing the Government of the United States, by the mobilization of its credit in the construction of the Union Pacific railroad, was conceived by the New York parties, and by them carried to such extent as has forced Congress to investigate the conduct of all concerned in the business.

Putting the Responsibility Where it Belongs.

What is written under the above heading by the *North American* is worthy of the most careful reading and reflection.

We are not about to pronounce this the most corrupt era the world has ever known, because multitudes who never bestow a glance upon the past will have done that already; and because every period in the world's history has in its turn been decreed such bad eminence—Human nature is pretty much the same in every age, and deviations from the right line of honorable dealing will doubtless continue to shock and grieve right minded men while the world stands. But disreputable practices are just now having a full consideration, and it seems the right time to discuss the question, 'Who is responsible for this state of affairs?" We read that, upon more riged examination, the frauds practised upon the treasuries of New York city and county seem likely to reach forty millions instead of the eighteen millions heretofore set down as the sum. Men who knew Mr Tweed when he was compelled to purchase for cash, having no credit, are astounded at the sway he finally gained in New York politics. They cannot comprehend it at all. Upon full consideration it may appear that there was nothing astonishing about it.

At the outset, then, we may affirm that no rogue ever gets into the ruling position in any community without the connivance and consent of the leaders of one party or the other. Wm. M. Tweed was a bold operator, who developed an extraordinary degree of executive ability in political management. He was therefore encouraged and made much of by the gentlemen who now boast of their instrumentality in putting him down. They desired to create a party strength in New York city sufficient to control the politics of the State. As to the means they were not particular. The object was control, to be obtained somehow. The best men in the Democratic party regarded Tweed's political management with favor, through his skillful manipulation any majority, from twenty thousands upward was procurable for any set of Democratic candidates. Yet Mr. Tweed's power in politics was founded in reckless corruption and glaring frauds. The best of his partisan friends knew that from the first. They did not scruple to employ him and his agents freely, nor did they close the doors of their aristocratic organizations against him. On the contrary they gave him the right hand of fellowship, for the sole reason that he was politically indispensable The countenance given him by Democratic leaders made him a power with the people, who willingly followed his lead And it was only when political opponents published the crimes of this powerful Democratic leader and presented the proofs that his employes found courage to join in the pursuit which was to end in his conviction and overthrow. And it is well to remember that the leading organs of Mr. Tweed's party were first to deny the astounding facts exposed, and the last to wheel into line and take up the pursuit.

Now the responsibility for the domination of Tweed belongs to the leaders of the Democratic party, who found him useful and not afraid of dirt, in the first place, and to the masses of that party, who blindly followed where their leaders indicated. By this we are, or ought to be, taught that vice never dominates anywhere without the consent, and, as a rule not without the collusion of men who make some pretence of virtue and honor.

Turn now, if you please, to the condition of affairs in Kansas. It begins to look as if the venal scoundrelism set up there by the dominant party in 1856–57 had bred an incurable distemper, affecting men of all parties alike. It begins to be questionable whether Kansas was ever honestly represented in the Senate of the United States. The privilege, of the honor, or whatever men may name it of representing Kansas in the Senate would seem to be priceless. We are asked to believe that a man has paid as much as ninety thousand dollars for that privilege, not to name a higher figure.—And we are publicly informed that another man deemed it profitable to pay as much as eight thousand dollars for a single vote in the Kansas Legislature. Does any man for a moment suppose such wholesale bribery on the one hand, and venality on the other, are confined to the parties immediately concerned? It is as certain as anything can well be that such corruption exists there because it is tolerated by the controlling men, and that the people follow the lead of such men blindly. If everything alleged be true, the conclusion is irresistible that the people are also corrupt if not positively then negatively. But the responsibility rests with the leaders first, and then with the followers. There must be men of prominence in Kansas who abhor the corruption of Legislatures, and who will denounce the men who corrupt them in set terms. But we cannot close our eyes to the very probable fact that these men knew all about it years ago just as well as they know it now. Perhaps, like the Democratic leaders in New York, they found it convenient to permit such outrages without protest. Perhaps it seemed necessary to maintain the ascendency of a clique. No matter what induced such men to make no sign, they cannot shirk the responsibility. They may not have incurred any penalty, but the people of Kansas must now shake off their supine dependence upon leaders and organize in the interest of fair dealing in politics as in all things else

The crimination and recriminition, carried on by men who seek to uncover the crimes of political opponents while they excuse or cover up the crimes of their own partisans, must go for nothing in this fight. The people, who, now that facts are becoming plentiful, are to be held responsible under our system, cannot be hoodwinked, nor can they afford to permit these betrayals of trust to pass without meeting out condign punishment to the betrayers.

A dispatch from Pioche, Nevada, says half the horses in that district are disabled by the epizootic, and that 8000 bars of silver bullian have accumulated there since the stoppage of the Salt Lake stages. The disease is abating in localities where it first appeared but is spreading southward.

A Washington correspondent of a city paper says: Arrangements are being made to muster out the internal revenue assessors on May 1. There is a heavy pressure to allow them to remain till June 30, but May 1 is the latest date to which they will be continued.

The science of alchemy, long since supposed to be absolete, has not yet quite died out. There are said to be in New York amateurs of leisure who occupy themselves with attempts to transmute the baser metals into gold.

The Kansas Senate have passed a concurrent resolution memorializing the United States Senate to investigate the case of Senator Pomeroy, and the House a resolution asking him to resign.

An insurance company against burglars is proposed.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR GEARY!

HE DIES AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

Our entire community was shocked this morning by the intelligence that Ex-Governor John W. Geary had died suddenly of heart disease at the breakfast table, at his residence, No. 202 Walnut street. He returned from New York yesterday afternoon at four o'clock in his usual health, except that he felt fatigued by the trip. In the evening he received a number of his friends who called to see him and seemed in excellent spirits.

This morning upon coming to the breakfast table he spoke of going to Lewistown for the purpose of attending the funeral of his friend Judge S S. Woods, this afternoon. Mrs. Geary remonstrated saying that as he was fatigued, it would be better for him to remain at home.—The Governor had just finished preparing some food for his little son, who was sitting by his side, and raised his head, which fell back and he expired in a few moments. Physicians were called in but too late to be of any service.

General Geary was a devoted husband and affectionate father, and Mrs Geary and her family have the sincere sympathy of our citizens generally in this sudden and unlooked for dispensation of Providence

May the God of the widow and the Father of the fatherless take the afflicted ones under His sheltering arm, and may they be consoled by the thought that their loved one has passed to that realm of bliss where death never comes, and where suffering and sorrow are unknown

The deceased connected himself with the First Presbyterian church of this city soon after he entered upon his first term of office, and was a much loved and highly respected member of that congregation.

The Funeral will take place on Thursday next. The services at the grave will be conducted by the Masonic Knights Templar.—*Harrisburg Telegraph, Feb. 8th.*

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

The Philadelphia Market Street Railway—The City Against a Corporation—Legislation for the Pennsylvania Central—The Centennial Appropriation—Local Option—The Governor's Appointments—His Reception—The Constitutional Amendments not to be Submitted to the People.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 7, 1873

Editor Sentinel: I have not much to communicate to you this week. Both Houses have adjourned until Tuesday.

There has been some huge log-rolling done within the last few days—Philadelphia of course coming in for her full share. You may remember the "Union Passenger Railway Company" of Philadelphia that was here last winter for legislation Not being satisfied with the result of the job, it again made its appearance here on Wednesday, and asked that it be allowed to lay a double track on Market street between Front and Ninth. The people of Market street appear to be almost unanimously against it It destroys the most important mercantile avenue in the city, and hands it over to a corporation to make money out of. Many people outside of Market street are opposed to it, because they think it takes the management of the streets from the city authority and vests it in the authority of a corporation.—There will be a meeting of those who are opposed to the bill at the Horticultural Hall in Philadelphia to-morrow evening, to organize the large and powerful sentiment against it into an expression that will be carried to Governor Hartranft, for the purpose of getting him to veto the bill. The company has had a strong lobby here It is corporation against the people. Both parties are applying to the Governor. The chief stockholders in the company are ex-State Treasurer Kemble, ex-State Treasurer McGrath, and ex-State Senator Ridgeway..

The next big job was the passage of a supplement to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's charter, giving them unlimited privileges, allowing them to issue an unlimited number of bonds and stock. I notice that the Constitutional Convention is directing its attention to just such legislation, and doubtless will propose a remedy against it. There seems to be a disposition on the part of a number here to array the public sentiment of the State against the Constitutional Convention The convention does seem to be tardy in its work.

The bill that was reported by the Ways and Means Committe, giving the Centennial Committee one million dollars, was reported back to that committee, and again came forth with only five hundred thousand dollars. It is alleged that the committee was packed; only such as were known to be favorable to the bill were notified of the first meeting, consequently the bill went back to committee. When brought up it was made the special order for next Thursday. There seems to be a good deal of feeling against it at present, and unless a change takes place soon, I doubt whether even this amount will be appropriated.

The Local Option bill will be so amended that all counties and cities which have not voted before the third Friday in March shall vote on that question that day. This will be done in order to have the question disposed of throughout the State at about one and the same time, for you know some of the towns and cities hold their municipal or local elections in October on State election day. That is the case with this city and county. License will be voted down here in Harrisburg. The impression prevails here that there are not ten counties in the State that will support the old license system. The State is expected to go nearly solid for local prohibition. I have it from good authority that Philadelphia will vote against license. God speed the day. The court here created considerable excitement this week by refusing license to about forty hotels and drinking saloons, mostly the worst dens in the city. This was done upon the recommendation of the grand jury.—Right.

The Governor has not completed his appointments yet. In addition to those already mentioned, he has appointed Maj Hart, of Montgomery county, and Mr. Porter, of Cumberland county, clerks in the Secretary's office, and A C. Reinœhl, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth. The Deputy Attorney General and Adjutant General are not yet appointed.

The Governor and lady gave their first public reception last night. It exceeded anything of the kind ever given in Harrisburg. The attendance was largely composed from the circles of our best people in the State and city. But I shall not play the part of "Jenkins" on this occasion.

There is a faint disposition here now showing itself in favor of adopting the new State Constitution as it comes from the Convention, without submitting it to a vote of the people This was done in 1790 What think the people of your county about it? Those who favor such a course, do so, they allege, on the ground that if it be submitted to the people direct, the corrupt politicians and corporations get a chance to defeat it, or at least the most vital sections of it. They are hearty in their advocacy of the Convention adopting it for the people.

It may be of interest to your readers to know how many offices there are on the Hill here, and the salary each officer receives. The following list is correct:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
(Term 3 years.)

	Salary
Governor	$10,000
Secretary of the Commonwealth	3,500
Deputy	2,250
Private Secretary to Governor	2,000
Executive Clerk	1,500
Messenger to the Governor	900
	$20,150

STATE DEPARTMENT.
(Term 3 years.)

Chief Clerk	$1,800
Seven other clerks, each $1,400	9,800
Messenger	900
	$11,500

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
(Term 3 years.)

Auditor General	$3,000
Chief Clerk	1,800
Corporation Clerk	1,800
Nine other clerks, each $1,400	12,600
Messenger	900
Night Watchman	900
	$21,000

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
(Term 3 years.)

Surveyor General	$2,500
Chief Clerk	1,800
Thirteen other clerks, each $1,400	18,200
Messenger	900
	$23,400

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.
(Term 3 years.)

Attorney General	$3,500
Deputy Attorney General	1,800
Messenger	900
	$6,200

STATE TREASURY.
(Term 1 year.)

State Treasurer	$5,000
Chief Clerk	1,800
Three other clerks, each $1,400	4,200
Messenger	900
Night Watchman	900
	$12,800

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
(Term 3 years.)

Adjutant General	$2,500
Chief Clerk	1,800
Two other clerks, each $1,400	2,800
Messenger	900
	$8,000

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.
(Term 3 years.)

Superintendent of Common Schools, $2,500, and who is also Supt. of S. Orphan Schools, $1,250	$3,750
Deputy Superintendent	1,800
Additional Deputy	1,800
Three Clerks, each $1,400	4,200
Messenger	900
	$12,450

SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOL.
(Term 3 years.)

Chief Clerk	$1,800
Assistant Clerk	1,400
Male Inspector	2,000
Female Inspector	1,200
	$6,400

STATE LIBRARY.
(Term 3 years.)

Librarian	$1,200
Assistant Librarian	900
	$2,100

MISCELLANEOUS.
(Term 1 year.)

Superintendent of Public Printing	$1,600
Superintendent of public grounds and building	1,400
Three Watchmen, each $900	2,700
(Term 2 years.)	
Commissioner of Labor Statistics of Agriculture	2,000
Clerk	1,400
(Term 3 years.)	
Keeper of the Arsenal	1,400
	$10,500
Aggregate	$134,450

More anon. STRANGER.

THE CAUSE OF GOVERNOR GEARY'S DEATH.—*A post mortem* examination was made this morning on the body of Governor Geary, in the presence of a number of physicians.

No pathological leasion of any organ was discovered, and the conclusion arrived at was that he died from syncope—caused by nervous prostration, the result of over work and malarial cachexia.

The brain weighed 56½ ounces, and is considered remarkably large, as the largest brain on record weighed sixty-three ounces.—*Harrisburg Telegraph, Feb. 10*

The people of Reading are very generally suffering from a disease closely resembling that with which their horses were recently prostrated.

NEWS DESPATCHES.

CHICAGO, Feb 6.

The second trial of Christopher Rafferty, of this city, for killing Policemen Omera while the latter was arresting him closed at Waukeegan yesterday, the jury finding a verdict of "guilty" and sentence of hanging The only defence made by the accused was that he was drunk when he did the deed. Rafferty's blind old mother fainted in the court room on hearing the verdict

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.

The police authorities believe that a gang of New York thieves have come here with the intention of operating against vaults, many of which, being yet in temporary buildings are insecure.—Several well known robbers have been seen on the streets, and the banks have been notified to use extra vigilance.

FT. WAYNE, Ind, Fed. 6.

About three o'clock yesterday after noon a man named Christ Shultz, living on the Lima road, about three miles from this city, made an attempt to cross Spy run on the ice, and breaking through when about the middle of the stream was drowned before any assistance could be aendered. The body was recovered in about an hour after.

TITUSVILLE, Feb. 6.

Andrew Dalrymple, living near Tideoute, Pa., while secretly engaged in filling a torpedo with nitro-glycerine at his house this morning, it exploded, blowing Dalrymple to atoms, killing his wife and fatally injuring his child, both of whom were in an adjoining apartment. The house was totally wrecked. A keg of powder and a number of articles for firing torpedoes were found on the premises.

TOPEKA, Kas, Feb 5.

The Senate yesterday passed a concurrent resolution memorializing the United States Senate to investigate the case of Senator Pomeroy, and the House passed a resolution asking Senator Pomeroy to resign.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.

A few weeks ago Jacob Knopp, proprietor of a liquor saloon in Brooklyn, gave up business and rented his saloon. The saloon was locked up, and Knoop has not since been seen. This evening the new proprietor went to take possession, and inside was found the dead body of Knoop, and beside it his dog, feeding on one of his legs. The flesh had been eaten from the rest of the body.

A RATHER singular event transpired a few days since in our town, says the Sunbury *Democrat*, which, if not an abduction, was very much like one. The facts are as follows: Some time ago a woman entered the family of one of our citizens as a domestic, remaining in that capacity until a week or ten days ago, when she left, with one of the children accompanying her, for a two days' visit to her friends. The parents of the child waited for more than a week for the return of the woman. She not returning at that time they became uneasy, and the mother of the child started after them, finding them in New York. The women stated that she was on her way home and desired to accompany the lady back again. The mother of the child, however, declined having anything further to do with her, and after securing her little girl returned home, a much happier, and it is hoped, a much wiser woman.

The Great Ice Gorge.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, who has been looking at the ice gorge in the lower Susquehanna, in a letter dated Port Deposit, February 4th, says:

The gorge is first-class in every essential. Two miles wide, nearly ten miles long, and from twenty to sixty feet thick. There are some twenty-five hundred to twenty-seven hundred people here, and it is a fair estimate, I think, that about half of them have been at least temporarily drowned out. The people seem to have settled down to hopeless despair. They know full well when the thaw comes the water will come in on them with renewed vigor. The damage thus far amounts to about sixty thousand dollars.

The Marieta *Register* says that while Mr. Isaac Coulter, living near Cutler, was oiling his rifle it was discharged and the ball striking a hired girl in the head, killed her instantly. The name of the young lady was Deborah Fish, and her age nineteen.

Rodney Wright, of Vinton, Iowa, got epizootic virus on a flesh wound, and came near losing his life. He however escaped with the loss of his sense of taste and the hearing of one ear.

The latest whim of fashion is inflated rubber bustles. It takes a young husband with weak lungs half an hour to blow his wife up to a fashionable rotundity.

It is stated that Stanley received only $1,500 for his two years adventures in the interior of Africa in search of Dr Livingstone.

Rev. George Gilfillan, of Dundee, Scotland, recently married fifteen couples in ten hours. A good day's work in the "matter o' money."

Wedding cards in Denver consist of the "jack of diamonds" and "queen of hearts," with the names of the contracting parties on each.

Louis Bois, a Canadian farmer, has just baptized his thirtieth child. Twenty six are living.

The penalty for using a postage stmps a second time, if discovered, is fifty dollars fine.