



# The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1872.

## LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Liturgical Services next Sunday.

MORNING, 10 1/2. EVENING, 7 1/2.  
MORNING SERMON: The blessedness of heaven.

EVENING SERMON: Our SAVIOUR'S legacy.  
G. W. MARRIOTT, D. D., Pastor.

OUR neighbor, of the Monroe Democrat, does not appear to be well posted in the rules and precedents, which govern Congressional nominations in this district. In his last week's say, concerning the demands of his several Democratic cotemporaries of Northampton and Carbon, he claims that both the right to the candidate, and to the selection of the man, belongs to Monroe Co. This however, is not in accordance with either the rules or usages of Democracy hereabouts, and we propose, by the writing up of a small portion of the unwritten history of his party, to open his eyes to the facts of the matter.

The rules, and apportionment of delegates, which now govern the Democracy of this district, were adopted some twenty-five or thirty-years ago, when the late Gov. Reeder was the honored Commander-in-Chief of all the Democratic forces along this whole line. The Governor was a member of the conference at which they were adopted, and, during their consideration distinctly enunciated the doctrine that, "though the candidate would be conceded to the county, in its regular order, entitled to it, the rest of the counties reserved the right to say who that candidate should be, whereby they could protect themselves from having obnoxious men thrust upon them." There was some kicking against this doctrine, and Wayne county was particularly vicious over it. But the doctrine prevailed, nevertheless, and was accounted good, wholesome, Democratic doctrine, particularly by old Mother Northampton, and her dutiful daughter, gallant little Monroe. This closes the first chapter, and as its incidents transpired at a Democratic Conference, held in this borough, we presume they are fresh in the memory of older leading Democrats.

Again: Some sixteen years ago, a Democratic Congressional Conference was held at the Court House in this Borough, and under the same rules and apportionment governing, and which continue to govern, the Democracy in making Congressional nominations, the candidate, in due order, was conceded to Wayne county; and in accordance with her supposed right Wayne presented, as her unanimous choice, Howkin B. Beardlee, Esq., then Editor and proprietor of the Wayne county Herald. Mr. B. was a Democrat without fear and without reproach, always swallowing the ticket and principles and acts of his party without a squirm, and being the unanimous choice of Wayne Co., should have been nominated by acclamation. But not so. The conferees of no less a county than "gallant little Monroe," which now blats so loudly for her rights, conceived they "smelt a very large nice"—a something which rendered Mr. Beardlee obnoxious to them. They conceded the candidate to Wayne, but set about putting Gov. Reeder's doctrine in practice, by insisting upon their right to say who the man should be. Upon the presentation of Mr. Beardlee's name, therefore, by the Wayne conferees, Mr. Wm. Overfield, a then political war horse hereabouts, but now, we trust, at rest with the Angels, presented the name of Wm. H. Dimmick and, somebody else, the name of Frederick M. Crane, both of Wayne.

Upon hearing the announcement of his name, Mr. Crane at once perceptibly declined the honor intended. And gave as his reasons, the fact that Mr. Beardlee, Mr. Dimmick and himself had been solicitors before the people of his county, for the conferees of Wayne: that previous to the election of delegates, by whom the Conferees were to be appointed, they had met together in consultation, and that the result of the consultation was a solemn pledge, given by each to the other, that whichever of them reached the county Convention with a majority of the delegates in his favor, he was to be the unanimous choice of Wayne for the Congressional nomination; that, after a warm, and stoutly contested canvass, Mr. Beardlee came before the Convention with a majority of delegates, that his conferees were unanimously chosen, and that he, Mr. Crane, could not and would not accept a nomination, in face of his solemn pledge so conscientiously made.

Mr. Dimmick did not display the same magnanimity or truthfulness. He did not withdraw his name, as it was agreed between himself and his Monroe county friends that he should not, but stammered out a declaration, that though the pledge part of Mr. Beardlee had a private understanding that if Mr. B. could not be nominated, he Mr. Dimmick, was his first choice, and he would raise no objection to his nomination. The audacity of this declaration, which he pronounced untrue in toto, so disconcerted Mr. Beardlee, that he could not recover sufficient wit to enable him to brand it as he declared it deserved.

The manoeuvring in Conference, on the part of the Monroe men then began, and it soon became apparent that Messrs. Hoolihan, Gammel and Greer, Mr. Beardlee's Conferees, were too inexperienced to cope with the old stagers from the lower counties, and that, in consequence, Wayne county was to be overslaughed in her choice. But a ballot or two decided the matter, and Mr. Wm. H. Dimmick, the aspirant who carried the least number of

delegates into her county Convention, was declared by Monroe county to be the choice of Wayne for Congress, Wayne all the time voting for Mr. Beardlee. This is History and it establishes, beyond a peradventure, four facts.

1st. That it is cardinal Democratic, by the act of Monroe Democracy to concede the nomination to the county to which it belongs.

2d. That it is rendered equally, cardinal Democratic, by the act of Monroe county, for the rest of the counties to say who the nominee shall be.

3rd. That for the legitimate exercise of this latter principle the Democracy of gallant little Monroe established a safe precedent.

4th. That if our aspiring Democratic friends, hereabouts, have the tables nicely turned upon them, by a combination among the rest of the Counties, at the Conference to be held at Honesdale this fall, they can have no good grounds to find fault, as such doing would be sanctioned by the act of gallant little Monroe in the case of Wayne county, and the Conferees of the rest of the Counties would be but following in the line of safe precedent established by her.

As we said last week, it is not our fight, nor can it possibly be our funeral, but we could not avoid putting an ear in the pool, though we have no desire to cause a ripple to disturb the calm waters of Democracy hereabouts. We speak only that our pleasant neighbor, across the away, may have the facts before him, and thus be enabled to avoid the danger of innocently, because ignorantly, working himself into a passion about nothing. We have done.

## AN ITEM FOR REFORMERS.

From an official letter sent by the Secretary of the Treasury to a banking house in Europe we learn that the per cent. of losses to the Government in the collection of internal revenue since March 3, 1869, has been less than one-fiftieth of one per cent. of the amount collected, or less than two dollars in ten thousand dollars.

In the collection of the customs for the same time the loss has been \$28,000 out of \$553,000,000, or the one two-hundredth part of one per cent., or something less than five dollars in every one hundred thousand.

The loss to depositors through our national banking system has been the one hundred and eighty-sixth part of one per cent., equivalent to five dollars and three-eighths of a dollar in every one hundred thousand.

The money entries on the books of the United States Treasurer, covering time from June 30, 1861, to January 9, 1872, show the handsome sum of fifty-five thousand millions dollars, but of this vast amount the loss has been about fifty-five thousand dollars, or less than one ten-thousandth part of one per cent., or less than one dollar in one million of money transactions.

How is this for reform? Could honest Horace improve the service or make it more honest? Could his friend and right-hand supporter in Tammany, Bill Tweed, show a better financial exhibit if he had the finger-ring of public funds? Who will give us an official statement of the per cent. of losses in New York under the control of Tweed & Co.

There was a light frost in Ulster county, N. Y., on Sunday morning, last.

The Ladies Fair, in aid of the Presbyterian church last week was a success, and netted some \$200.

Our "heated term" gave way on Friday last, and delightful weather, interspersed with refreshing showers, has since prevailed.

A house was engulfed at Scranton on Monday through the caving in of the ground near a mining shaft, and two little girls buried.

A San Francisco party has sold fifty tons of barley for which he is to receive two cents a pound if Grant is elected, and nothing if he is not.

Forty millions of young shad have been hatched and turned loose in the Connecticut river at South Hadley. Some have been sent to Western waters.

We are told by physicians that small infants often suffer terribly, during the hot weather, from want of so simple a thing as a drink of water. Try the baby with a cup of cold water, and see how eagerly it will drink.

It has always been a mystery to us why people who think they can always do things better than they are done, don't occasionally take hold and show how to do them.

All parties, Churches and Sunday schools in want of good Organs, are invited to call at J. G. Keller's store, or send for descriptive catalogus. Address

J. Y. SIGAUFUS,  
May 9, 1872-73. Stroudsburg, Pa.

We learn that Charley Keiser, has leased Miller's Billiard Saloon, and will conduct it in future. "Diddy" has had experience in that line, and knows exactly how it should be conducted to draw a paying patronage. The price has been reduced to 15 cents per game, proof positive that "Diddy" knows and means business.

Mr. Wm. Stone, of East Stroudsburg, when about quitting work on the Railroad on Thursday evening last, got one of his thumbs caught in the car couplings, and badly washed. The case was presented to Dr. Jackson, who after examination, decided amputation of a portion of the thumb to be necessary and skilfully performed the job. Mr. S. will be at work again in a few days.

WANTED.—About the middle of July a good general servant. Must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Plenty of work furnished, for the satisfactory, willing, and cheerful doing of which good treatment, good fare, and good pay will be given.  
Address MRS. PARET,  
June 27, 1872-73. Stroudsburg.

"Puffs" Concerning this sort of advertising we clip the following from the East Boston Advertiser.

"It takes money to run a newspaper as well as any other business, and no paper succeeds financially that carries on a dead-head system. Any mention of the people's affairs they wish to see in print, is worth paying for, and when printed is generally as good as any other investment of the same amount."

Camp Meeting.—A Camp Meeting will be held near Dutotsburg, under the direction of the Delaware Water Gap M. E. Church, to commence August the 5th and continue at least eight days. Persons wishing any information concerning tents, &c., will correspond with the Pastor.

P. S.—The Camp Meeting Committee will meet at the Delaware Water Gap M. E. Church, on Friday July the 5th for the purpose of receiving proposals and renting the privileges of the ground. The boarding tables, ice cream, cake, confectionery and bread stands can be rented separately or collectively.  
R. C. Wood, Pastor,  
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

Call for a Preachers Meeting!—The Traveling and Local Preachers of the Philadelphia and adjacent Conference favorable to the organization of a PREACHERS MEETING in this part of the State, are respectfully requested to meet in Stroudsburg M. E. Church, on Monday, July 29th at 2 o'clock P. M., in order to arrange for the above object. Let all the brethren be present.  
J. PASTORFIELD, F. M. BRADY,  
R. C. WOOD, E. L. MARTIN,  
D. YOUNG, T. JOHNSON,  
G. W. F. GRAFF.

Go to Simon Fried's for boots and shoes. Indiana has twenty five thousand Masons.

Go to Ruster's if you wish to purchase a new style Hat. His stock is complete. Stokes is said to have spent \$7500 on his trial.

Go to Simon Fried's for trunks and valises. A red kind of wood is current in Angola as coin.

Every thing at Rusters is warranted to be as recommended or no sale. In Michigan, last winter, they cut 2, 516,000,000 feet of lumber.

Go to Simon Fried's for a nice fitting suit. Texas watermelons, when scooped out, are large enough to bathe babies in.

In ready made clothing, whether in city or country, Ruster's stock cannot be beaten. Raw eggs are to be a cure for dyspepsia.

If you want to see the latest style of spring goods, go to Simon Fried's. Easton was laid out in 1750. Incorporated into a borough in 1789.

Prices at Rusters are in accordance with the times, low, low down. No excuse for idleness now, farmers want all the hands they can get.

It costs Pennsylvania at least a million of dollars for fire risks every season. Indiana rejoices in an unusually heavy potato crop.

The wool crop in Maine is estimated to be a full average one. There is no charge for showing goods at Rusters, neither are there cross looks if you do not buy.

More people have been killed by lightning in England this summer than has ever been known before. Lafayette College, in Easton, was chartered in 1826. The present building was erected in 1833.

It is said that a few drops of coal oil, applied to parts stung by bees, wasps or hornets, will give instant relief. The thickest coal strata in Texas are at Brazos, and range from ten to twenty-five feet.

The New York Seventh Regiment spent \$100,000 during its six days' encampment at Saratoga. The gold and silver coinage of 1871 was \$24,070,324, and the exports of gold and silver \$26,283,912.

Fifty millions of paper collars and cuffs are made annually in Troy, N. Y., and seventeen thousand people are employed in doing it. A Chattanooga, Tenn., paper says that that city is making strides towards civilization. Pickpockets flourish, horses are ill treated, and the children get blind drunk.

England is willing to pay us a little less than half of what we claim as damages for the work of the rebel cruisers. It has become quite common now to close fashionable churches July and August. How nice it would be if the devil would take a vacation during the hot months.

A Western man at a "prayer meeting" said, somewhat enviously: "Brother Dawson can sing better than I can, but by the grace of Heaven I can fiddle his shirt off."

Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 587, of whom 415 were children. Deaths in New York, 961. People are throwing to the country.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the Citizens of Monroe county and vicinity, that he has disposed of his entire interest in the Real Estate business, to his late partner, Wilson Pearson, for whom he solicits a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on him heretofore.  
GEO. L. WALKER,  
dec. 14, '71-tf.]

The undersigned beg leave to inform the citizens of Monroe county and vicinity, that they have entered into co-partnership, for the purpose of buying and selling.

REAL ESTATE,  
as successors to the late firm of Geo. L. Walker & Co., and respectfully solicit the continuance of the patronage extended to the former firm.  
WILSON PEARSON,  
dec. 14, '71-tf.] THOS. STILLMAN,

Go to Simon Fried's for neck ties and collars.

The Greenburg Herald says: "It has rained more or less every day for the last week, which prevented our farmers from getting their wheat all out last week.— Had it been dry we think there would not have been a hundred acres in Westmoreland county, uncut on last Saturday. As it is the most of it is already in shock. The hay crop is going to be an average one. The oats by far the heaviest we have had for years. Corn is now coming out in tassel and looks very fine."

Ruster has the finest display of Goods ever brought to Stroudsburg.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, at Philadelphia, on the 20th, 21st and 22d of August, promises to be an occasion of more than usual interest. The local committees are making arrangements for a grand convention of educators, not only from Pennsylvania, but other States and foreign countries, and have issued 2,300 invitations to distinguished friends of education, both male and female, at home and abroad. The session of the Association will be held at the Academy of Music. Arrangements have been made for a full orchestra for the morning sessions, and for the evening entertainments by professional and amateur soloists and choruses, societies and maencherers. There will be a grand excursion from Philadelphia to Long Branch on the 23d of August, the arrangements for which have been made by the local societies.

Go to Simon Fried's for shirts and Umbrellas.

The United States import three or four million cocoa-nuts every year. This number is large when compared with the trade twenty years back; but it gives us fruit of the luxurious growth of this fruit in intertropical climes. There are said to be two hundred and eighty miles of cocoa-nut trees long the coast of Brazil; Malabar besides supplying home demands, exports four hundred million cocoa-nuts annually, besides an equal value of copper, or dried kernels; and there are seven million cocoa-nut trees in Travancore. As for ourselves, we import these nuts almost wholly for eating, as a pleasant fruit, and give from twenty to eighteen shillings per hundred for them; they come mostly from the West Indies and Guiana. The milky liquid contained within the nut is also pleasant to the taste. The oil expressed from the nut is, nevertheless, becoming more important than the fruit as an edible. Even the Fiji Islanders, occupying a tiny spot in the great Pacific, manage to press out several hundred tons of oil from their nuts, and to export it in Australian trading ships.

Andrew Stewart, just deceased at Uniontown, Fayette county, was born there in 1792, admitted to the bar in 1815, served three years in the Legislature, and was United States District Attorney for western Pennsylvania, under President Monroe. He was first elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1820, and re-elected until 1829, omitting one term; was returned for the next two, and again for two after 1849—sixteen years of Congressional service in twenty-seven. After 1828 Mr. Stewart was elected as a tariff man and follower of Clay, as well as on account of his personal popularity and ability. Joining the Republican party at the outset, and sustaining it vigorously, he was re-nominated for Congress in 1870 from the Twenty-first—Corvode's district—but defeated by a small majority. He was a man of shrewd intellect, great activity and energy, interested in manufactures and agriculture, and possessed of much influence.

Here are two stories pertaining to America's most famous horse, Longfellow, which we find floating about the country among our exchanges:

Commodore Vanderbilt having won ten thousand dollars on "Longfellow," at the race at Long Branch last week, did the handsome to old John Harper on Tuesday. He sent "Longfellow" to Saratoga in a patent horse stable car, free of all expense, a nice compliment to "Longfellow" as well as his owner. The stable car is a model institution. The sides are padded and the floor so arranged that no accident can happen to the horse. Car fitted up with all kinds of improvements to make the trip comfortable. The world moves.

An interesting story is told of Mr. Harper, the owner of Longfellow, and his white rider, before the race at Long Branch. The old man observed something mysterious, but said nothing. He telegraphed to Kentucky for a colored boy who had driven Longfellow before, to be sent immediately to Long Branch. He arrived but not a word was said, and the white driver was dressed for the contest with Harry Baskett.— Then the old man told him that he thought that the colored boy could ride better that day than he. The colored boy was dressed in a moment, mounted upon Longfellow and won the race. And now comes the conclusion: The white boy was seen by Mr. Harper to have a roll of money, showing that he had been tampered with.

A friend who had been troubled with rats informs a friend that he greased a thirty foot board filled full of fish hooks, set it up at an angle of forty five degrees, and put an old cheese at the top. The rats went up, slid back and he caught thirty of 'em the first night.

Child Missing.  
The following we clip from the Bethlehem Progress: On Monday, July 1st, a young son of Mr. Michael O'Sullivan, living on Fifth street, between Locust and Pine streets, aged about 8 years, disappeared from home without any apparent cause, and up to date has not been heard from. The afflicted parents have been making inquiries in all directions, but have received no tidings of the little one. It is supposed that the lad might have found his way to the canal and received employment on a cabin of a canal boat. Inquires have been also made at several locks along the canal, but no information received. Exchanges, city and county papers will confer a favor by publishing this account, as it may lead to discover the whereabouts of the missing one. The following description of the missing lad may prove of some service: Johnny O'Sullivan, aged 8 years, jet black eyes, dark complexion, brown hair, medium height, had on a hickory check shirt, and wore a pair of light tweed pantaloons. Exchanges please copy.

Some Snake.  
As Mr. George Knadle was crossing the mountain from Slocum, about one and one half miles from the Three-Cornered Pond, and a little to the left of the road, he discovered a large snake coiled around a young hickory tree, tail up.— He gradually approached his snakeship and discovered that a cow was lying at the foot of the tree. To his surprise he was merely milking the cow as a babe would suckle the breast of its mother. Mr. Knadle, after satisfying himself that it was a mutual understanding between the cow and the snake, procured a large club and destroyed the snake. The cow bellowed as though she had lost a calf. It was a monster black snake of the blue racer species. Measuring seven feet, four inches in length, and twenty-three and one quarter inches in circumference. Mr. Knadle intends stuffing his trophy and presenting it to Jake Berry on his opening night.—Wilkes Barre Daily.

New Fifty Cents Counterfeits.  
In Peterson's Counterfeit Detector for July is the following description of the new counterfeit half dollar notes, extensively circulated: The head of Stanton, the beard harsh and stiff, the back ground on the right of the head irregular and scratchy. Under some of the letters of the words "fractional currency" are five lines in the ruled shade to the letters, and but four in the genuine. In the words "United States" the blank space between the body of the letters and the ruled shades are irregular, and generally narrower than the genuine, which are of uniform width. On the back of the counterfeit the hair lines forming the turn at the top and bottom of the italic letters are heavy; on the genuine they are light and delicate. The red seal also differs materially from the genuine, in the form of the letters; the dots on the shields, the shades to the letters, which are irregular and on both sides of the letters, and the ruled lines forming the back ground to the shield. The fibre paper on which the genuine notes are printed has been imitated by scratchy lines, engraved on the counterfeit plate. On examination with a glass it will be seen that the entire work differs from the genuine.

The Archives of the Ex-Confederacy—Exhuming of Unpleasant Documents.  
WASHINGTON, July 19.—Colonel John T. Pickett, formerly Confederate States Diplomatic Agent near the Government of Mexico, publishes a statement showing his agency in sale of the Confederate archives to this government, the obtained being \$75,000. They were stored in four trunks, and duly delivered at the Executive Mansion the 3d of this month. The documents consist of the entire archives of the State Department of the Confederate States, without the abstraction of a single piece. The secret service vouchers, by which many persons of little note this side of the lines, might have been compromised, did not leave Richmond with those more public papers, but were faithfully and honorably destroyed by Mr. Benjamin the day of the evacuation.

"There is," Colonel Pickett says, "but one paper the perusal of which gave me any pain—the report of Hon. Jacob Thompson's report of the operations on the frontier, &c., the existence of which was unknown to me until the government officer, with whom I lately went to Canada for the documents, found it."

The publication of his report, Pickett adds, will doubtless cause him, with Jefferson Davis and J. P. Benjamin, to feel uncomfortable for a little while, but as I expect to go to neither when I die, my sympathy shall not be of a heart reading character, especially as they have all treated me badly enough in my time; and here I must be suffered, as one still faithful to the "Lost Cause," to say that I wholly repudiate the policy of attempting to burn Northern cities during the war, especially Democratic cities, and that I always indignantly denied the allegation until seeing Thompson's report. So let those three worthies wince, not the noble people whose cause they butchered. These now famous archives have no political significance whatsoever. Historically and financially they are valuable. I dare say all good citizens and tax payers are interested in them. In the latter aspect they may save money to the Commonwealth by defeating the claims of those who threw up their caps for Jeff Davis, and shouted "Death to the Yankees" during the war, and now they come up here with their claims, and perjure their souls by swearing that they were always "Trooly loil." I have no sympathy with such. The conqueror stripped me of every dollar."

From the careful report of the weather made by the Friends' Intelligencer of Philadelphia, we gather some interesting facts about this summer. The mean temperature of the month of June this year 76.28 degrees or about one and three quarter degrees higher than that of last year and about four and a half degrees above the average for the eighty three years. During that long period the highest mean temperature ever reached was 77.21 degrees for the month of June, 1870. That was the hottest summer on record and this month will have to be much hotter than it has been to make the mean temperature for the two months of June and July to touch it.

During that summer the Intelligencer prepared very elaborate tables, aggregating the mean temperature of June and July, commencing with 1790. The two months of 1860 were June 77.21, and July, 80.61, giving an aggregate of 157.82, unequalled during the time named, 1793 and 1828 each attained to it within the fraction of a degree. So far as June is concerned this year's mean temperature has been equalled but four times in eighty three years, in 1820, 1831, 1865 and 1870, so we have the satisfaction of knowing, as we endure the heat, that it is really one of the hottest summer ever known, and if that don't comfort us now it will when we come to talk to our grand children.

This Hot Summer.

Buckalew and the McClure Contest.  
The Pittsburg Dispatch gives us the following historical resume of facts connected with the disgraceful means resorted to by Senator Buckalew to secure the renegade McClure a seat in the State Senate:  
While the Democrats, aided by Colonel Forney, are systematically denouncing General Hartranft and praising Mr. Buckalew as an honest man, it is proper to notice one part of his record during the past session of the Legislature. The Pittsburg Miners' Journal, one of the best Republican journals in the State, calls especial attention to the action of Mr. Buckalew in the McClure-Gray contest, which is deserving the serious consideration of every voter in the Commonwealth, who thinks of supporting the Democratic candidate.

The committee appointed to investigate McClure's claims to a seat in the Legislature, from the Fourth Senatorial district, was composed of three Republicans and four Democrats, Buckalew being the chairman. To save expense to the State, the committee was instructed to sit in Philadelphia and take testimony. This they did, having secured a room at the Washington house. The report published shows that they did not sit, including all the sessions, more than five continuous days. The Journal says that the members "had free tickets by rail to travel backwards and forwards," so that there was no expense attending their journeyings to Philadelphia and back to Harrisburg. Their board and liquor bills were paid by the State, George J. Bolton, the proprietor of the Washington house, presenting a bill for \$2,304.35, which was ordered paid, being at the rate of \$342 for each member during the five days, which is better than being a member of Congress.

As Senators they receive \$1,000 salary. One would naturally suppose that as they were acting in their Senatorial capacity as members of this committee, that they considered themselves amply remunerated for their services. It was otherwise, and "they voted themselves FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS each out of the State Treasury." They were to decide on a question of reform, and this was one of the ways they took to show their ideas of what reform is. Now, as the Journal justly remarks, "the taking of this \$500 additional from the treasury was absolute stealing," nothing more, and nothing less. Mr. Buckalew was a party to, and gave his sanction to this robbery of the treasury without demurring.  
If his friends can make any honest out of this nefarious transaction then may any public thief be called an honest man who takes money because he has the opportunity, although it belongs to another. The committee took advantage of their power to help all their friends to a plum were prodigal of the State money. The investigation, payment of witnesses, board and whisky bills, carriage hire and all the minor expenses should not have exceeded at the furthest \$8,000 or \$9,000, but the committee footed up the cost to the enormous sum of TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND and SIXTY-SIX DOLLARS and ELEVEN CENTS! and this was paid by the State on the recommendation of C. R. BUCKALEW, chairman of that committee.