The Somerset Herald

WEDNESDAY.....August 14, 1878.

STATE TICKET

GOVERNOR:
HENRY M. HOYT,
OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
CHARLES W STONE,
OF WARREN COUNY.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:
AARON K. DUNKEL,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
JAMES P. STERRETT,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY,
Subject to the decision of the District Conference.

SENATE:
ENOCH D. YUTZY,
Subject to the decision of the District Conference.

ASSEMBLY:
ANDREW J. COLBORN.
EDWARD M. SCHROCK.

PROTHONOTARY:
HENRY F. SCHELL.

SHERIFF:
EDGAR KYLE.

REGISTER AND RECORDER:
WILLIAM B. FREASE.

TREASURER:
HENRY F. KNEPPER

COMMISSIONERS:
DENNIS COOK.
JACOB CRITCHFIELD.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
GILLIAN KOONTZ.

AUDITORS:
JACOB M. BAKER.
HIRAM D. McCOY.

GOVERNOR BISHOP of Ohio, and his sons, who were grocers in Cincinnati have failed for a large amount.

IT is better to be lucky than rich, quoth the proverb, the truth of which has just been exemplified by the success of the lucky Coffroth over Baer, rich in friends who fruitlessly begged for his nomination.

THAT horny handed son of toil—General Coffroth—did not accompany his conferees home, but, we understand, loitered in Bedford County to attend and address a Granger meeting. What Coffroth knows of labor and farming would be worth listening to. Lord! Lord! but this world is given to humbug.

IT is a favorite charge of the Democrats that the Republicans favor moneyed monopolies and corporations, with unequal taxation, and with establishing high rates of interest. In another column will be found an article under the title of "Mr. Dill's battle for the people," which opens up his record as the next friend of monopoly and monopolists. Read it.

HON. A. H. COFFROTH was nominated for Congress by the Democratic Conference that assembled at Cresson on Tuesday last, on the 34th ballot. His competitors were Cresswell of Blair; Linton and Baumer of Cambria; and Hartley, Kerr and Reynolds of Bedford.

It is not very flattering to Coffroth, but the Democratic papers of Bedford and Cambria assert that if William J. Baer had assented he would have been nominated on first or second ballot, notwithstanding this county had passed him by, and instructed for Coffroth. Baer, however was too shrewd to accept a nomination with the almost certainty of having his throat cut at home if he did so, and magnanimously declined the tempting offer. Coffroth's record makes him decidedly the weakest candidate that could have been selected, and the friends of General Campbell are grateful accordingly.

FAST on the heels of the published statement of the Democratic State Treasurer that during Republican Administration not a cent of the people's money was squandered or lost, comes the startling development of a fraud perpetrated during Democratic control of the Treasury, whereby the tax payers of the State lose $100,000. The authors of the fraud have kept it securely covered up for many years, but it has come to light at last. The details of the matter, which we publish in another column, are rather complicated, but the result is clearly established that $100,000 is lost to the State through a transaction of John N. Bickel the Democratic State Treasurer from 1850 to 1854, which the tax payers will now have to make good. This is the only defalcation known in the State Treasury for more than thirty years, and is traced with convincing certainty to a Democratic official. Now let us see if the journals that published the vile charges against the integrity of Republican officers have the fairness and the manhood to lay before their readers the telling vindication of their honesty and care made by Treasurer Noyes, as well as the exposure of the only fraud or defalcation that has occurred in this generation, in the management of the State finances. A defalcation conceived and perpetrated by a Democratic official.

AT the instance and request of ex-Sheriff Josiah Shafer we publish in another part of this paper an anonymous call for a delegate election looking to the placing in the field another so-called Republican ticket.

Why Mr. Shafer, who has twice held the office of Sheriff through the kindness of the Republican party, should now most ungratefully lend himself to an effort to divide and break it down we know not, unless it be because it refused for a third time to elect him to a position, which his present action shows he never should have held. The call is a cowardly affair because it is anonymous, no reputable Republicans daring to take the responsibility of signing it, and it is the more cowardly and sneaking because it brings outrageous charges against members of the regular ticket without the responsibility of a single name to vouch for them. That it is a Democratic scheme engineered by Democratic leaders every one knows, and the so-called Republicans who are being used are not the dupes but the tools of those leaders. At the instance of General Coffroth the Democrats in large numbers cast their votes at the primary election. Mr. Shafer and other defeated candidates who shared this vote are now virtuously indignant because they didn't get enough of it, and are playing into Coffroth's hand by trying to divide the party, so he may profit by his scheme and secure his election to Congress. The scheme is worthy of Coffroth, and the boast of its certain success secured him his nomination; but the Republican who can be fooled by anything so transparent ought to be sent back to the dunce cap of his childhood.

That this is a mere trick, a scheme in the interests of the Democrats is shown by the fact that no one calls this election. Who are "Many Republicans?" A few respectable names might have given character to the call, but evidently no Republican of standing could be found to sanction this treason to his party.

If any number of Republican voters, however small, believed that the primaries were unfairly held, or that corrupt means procured nominations, they had a plain course for redress within the party. The County Committee would not, and dared not refuse to take action to purge the ticket, on evidence laid before them.

But this did not suit the conspirators who want to disorganize and divide the party. Who gave them the power to call a new election? If the proper Committee had refused to act, there might have been an excuse for this, but as it is, it is simply revolution, looking to the complete overthrow of the party.

The stake to be played for is a large one. The majority in the next House at Washington may depend on the election of a Congressman in this district. If there should be three candidates for President in 1880, the election will probably go to the House; there the vote is taken by States, and the Congressman elected in this district may determine for whom the State shall vote.

The Senator elected in November will during his term have to vote for two U. S. Senators, and on the redistricting of the State, more important votes than any Senator will have to cast within the next twenty years; and the members of the Legislature elected will have to vote this winter for a U. S. Senator; and yet it is proposed by Mr. Shafer and the parties with whom he acts to put in jeopardy all those important interests.

If the allegations of this anonymous circular be true, and bribery and other corrupt means were used to procure nominations at the late primaries, the penitentiary yawns for the scoundrels who used them. The law provides ample remedy and punishment. The Courts of Justice are open to all, and they will not only prevent such men from holding office, but they will punish them for the perjury if they dare take the oath. If it is the purity of elections, and the punishment of rascals, Mr. Shafer and his backers want—without disrupting and punishing the entire Republican party of the county, because a few knaves, as they allege, procured nominations by corrupt means—the way is through the courts. We will go as far as any one to punish the corruptionists in the party, if there be any, but as this movement is clearly in the interests of the enemy, we advise all true Republicans to have nothing to do with it.

IN his speech accepting that nomination for Congress, the Bedford *Gazette* reports General Coffroth as saying: "He stood squarely with the Democratic party on the financial issue; favored the repeal of the Resumption act, and the remonetization of silver; greenbacks should be made of equal value with gold and silver; the government should no longer discredit its paper, but it should be received in payment of public and private dues." Oh! General! General! How could you thus go down on your belly to the Greenback calf, and be so inconsistently, absurdly illogical? By resumption it is proposed to pay out specie for the redemption of greenbacks, and yet you are opposed to Resumption, but insist that greenbacks shall be made equal with gold and silver. Such magnificent financiering is only equaled by that of the man who killed the goose that daily laid the golden egg. The government discredit its paper, eh? when you won't allow it to resume specie payments and pay gold for it!!!!

THE farmer who keeps a file of tax receipts can read the record of the Republican party in such evidences of the blessings of good government He will find, by reference to that file, that as soon as the Republican party got complete control of the machinery of the Government it removed the tax on his land, and at once began the steady reduction of the State debt. Defeat this party and at once is restored the regime of Democratic folly, fraud, extravagance and taxation.

A LARGE instrumentality in securing Coffroth's nomination was the alleged magnitude of the threatened Republican bolt in this county which his friends asserted he moulded, managed and controled. Thus the first fruits of the growlers' work was the nomination of their principal engineer as a Democratic candidate. Do the people need a better assurance that the so called reform movement is in the interest of the Democratic nominees, and that all Republicans who go into it will be sold out to the highest bidder? What's bid? What's bid? Going! going!

THE Johnstown *Democrat* has prepared for itself a nice dish of crow. Previous to his nomination it declared Coffroth unfit to be nominated because, among other reasons, he betrayed and deserted his party, when formerly in Congress, by voting with the Republicans "to admit the negro to social and political equality with the white man," and that he is in favor of "soulless corporations who have reduced the laborers of the country to a state of vassalage and starvation" By supporting this betrayer of the Democracy and friend of the soulless corporations, the *Democrat* will publicly display its relish for crow.

THE campaigns of the Democracy in this State for the last half dozen years, have been made on the howl of fraud in the Treasury. Six years since Governor Hartranft was foully slandered and abused, and charges were made that in connection with Treasurer Mackey he had perpetrated gross frauds as Auditor General, in the accounts of the State. Thousands of times it has been asserted by Democratic journals that the vaults of the Treasury contained evidence of malfeasance in that the public money was loaned to irresponsible parties, and that the State had in lieu thereof a mass of worthless notes and due bills. Temple was elected Auditor General on this cry, and after holding office for three years retired without showing a single instance of fraud. A Democratic Legislature that chose Wallace U. S. Senator, came into power on this same fraud cry. It instituted an investigation which it abandoned, failing to obtain any proof of wrong, but sneakingly refused to admit the fact. Again last year it renewed the cry of fraud and elected Schell Auditor General and Noyes Treasurer on the distinct allegation that Republican officials had covered up huge frauds in the Treasury, which would be unearthed if these gentlemen were elected.

After months of quiet waiting, the Republican press commenced demanding that Treasurer Noyes should furnish the public with an exposure of the damning frauds so pertinaciously alleged by his party friends, and finally he was badgered into publishing a statement of the real condition of the Treasury, which shows that under Republican administration of the State Treasury *not a dollar of the public revenue has been lost*, and in reply to the foul charges to which he owes his election, that the Treasury, in lieu of money, held a mass of worthless notes and due bills, he is compelled to admit that on taking office he received from his predecessor, Mr. Rawle, $1,705,577,84, which he sets forth as follows:

The total assets as shown above amount to $1,705,577.84. Of this sum there was in the general fund $285,894.92. This included $248,300 advances to members of the Legislature, and in the sinking fund $1,419,329.01. Of this amount the sum of $20,872.48 was carried upon the books of the department, as in the following banks or banking institutions:

Dougherty, Bro. & Co., Harrisburg	$1,721 60
Bank of Commerce, Erie	5,895 48
Venango National Bank, Franklin	6,146 92
G. F. Mason & Co., Towanda	2,000 00
Inland Insurance and Deposit Company, Lancaster	5,199 78
Bank of Brandywine, West Chester	1,000 80
Total	$20,872 48

All of which institutions had failed.

For the item of $1,721 60, Dougherty, Bro. & Co., the commonwealth holds the bond of Mr. Rawle, with undoubted security for its payment. The reason for its not being paid on the 6th of May by Mr. Rawle, was that there was yet in the hands of the assignee some property undisposed of. As soon as the affairs of the bank are wound up by the assignee Mr. Rawle will pay the balance into the treasury.

The other five broken banks were marked upon the books of the Treasury when I took charge of it as "certified to the Attorney General" for collection, which took them out of this department, and no responsibility for their collection or settlement belongs to the Treasurer.

It is but just to add that in the case of the Bank of Commerce, Erie, that suspended during the term of Hon. Eli Slifer as Treasurer, and the Venango National Bank, Franklin, that suspended during the term of Hon. W. H. Kemble as Treasurer, that both gentlemen claim they were authorized depositaries of the State and that the moneys lost in them were deposited by the County Treasurers under authority of law. In the case of G. F. Mason & Co., Towanda, Inland Insurance and Deposit Company, Lancaster, and the Bank of Brandywine, West Chester, which suspended during the term of Hon. Robert W. Mackey as Treasurer, there is on file in this office, for the use of the commonwealth, the bond of Hon. R. W. Mackey, with unquestioned security, conditioned for the payment of whatever amount may not be received from the assets of said banks.

The item of $248,300, "advanced to members of the Legislature," was deducted from their warrants by me when paid at the close of the session and proper vouchers have been filed in the Auditor General's office for the same.

With the exception of the $20,872 48, in the six broken banks, as herein explained, the balance is turned over to me by Mr. Rawle was in the several banks as certified by them to the Auditor General and was subject to my check as Treasurer.

So it is now in evidence, from this undoubted Democratic authority that all the charges made against the Republican officials were bold, barefaced, unmitigated lies, coined for the purpose of deceiving the people, and that by virtue of those scoundrelly charges, he to-day holds his office, the voters having been fooled into believing them and voting for him.

YE gods and little fishes, if that overissue of bonds had taken place under Mackey, what a howl the Democratic virtuous sheets would raise! But Bickel's overissue doesn't seem to arouse much Democratic enthusiasm. Well, boys, we sympathize with you; it is rather hard to yell corruption and fraud a long time, and find your yells have waked up a $78,000 Democratic defaulter making off with a bag full of State bonds. Tears! tears!! tears!!! Back; don't crowd the mourners.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

JEFF DAVIS, it appears, made his Mississippi City speech a part of a plan. His friends at Washington intimate that he will be a candidate for the United States Senate in place of Senator Bruce, trusting that a Democratic Senate and House will remove his political disabilities and allow him to take his seat

WADE HAMPTON is going to have a "walk over" for re-election to the Gubernatorial chair of South Carolina, as on Thursday last the Republican State Convention after adopting a platform adjourned without making nominations, declaring that "owing to the rifle club rule it is impossible for Republicans to vote without incurring great personal danger."

Thus doth conciliation show forth its perfect work.

HE (Coffroth) is a better man than I am. He is the best politician in Pennsylvania—is a scientific politician.—*Extract from Mr. Baer's speech.*

Is having that naughty little story told about your not voting for Pershing an evidence of "betterness," and is it an evidence of a "scientific politician" to first get a pledge from a man (you, for instance, Mr. Baer) that he would not be a candidate, and then have somebody go through the district attempting to injure that man (you, for instance, Mr. Baer)? Wouldn't you have been a better man in his place?—*Johnstown Tribune.*

IN his speech before the Democratic Conference, Mr. Ruppel of Somerset in urging General Coffroth's nomination, is reported to have said:

"Why did Somerset choose a Somerset County man, and why Cambria instruct for a Somerset County man? Because they felt the necessity of reducing the Republican majority in that county. They can do it with Mr. Coffroth. I have letters in my possession, which I have shown to nearly all the Conferees, saying that he can do that and can be elected. His nomination would also help the Democracy of our County by *helping the County ticket.*"

Everybody knows that Mr. Coffroth can not run more than his party vote in this County, except through a division in our ranks, and we thank Mr. Ruppel for thus tacitly admitting that it is through division in our ranks that Coffroth and the Democratic ticket are to be benefited. Said we not well that the men who are laboring to get up another ticket are playing into the hands of the Democracy?

Couldn't Mr. Ruppel be induced to exhibit those letters to a curious public at home.

A Democratic Legacy.

OVER-ISSUE OF STATE BONDS.

A Hundred Thousand Dollars Goes Where the Democratic Woodbine Twineth—The Way the Thing Was Done—The Efforts to Unravel the Mystery Promise to be Successful.

Last March Capt. William B. Hart, late cashier of the State Treasury, after he had remitted to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia an amount of money sufficient to pay the semi-annual interest on the State loan of April 19, 1853, as that loan appeared on the books of the department, was surprised to receive a statement from the bank that the amount remitted failed to satisfy the coupons presented; 18 coupons representing $25 each of the loan of 1853 were presented at the bank for payment in excess of the coupons formerly paid and known to be outstanding. This excited Capt Hart's suspicions, and he immediately notified the bank officials to trace up the discrepancy as far as possible and report to the Treasury Department. The bank authorities were unable, after a search of three weeks, to throw any light on the matter, and so reported to Captain Hart, who thereupon commenced a systematic investigation in the Treasury Department. In the midst of this investigation Captain Hart was succeeded as cashier by J. Blake Walters, Esq., when Colonel Noyes became State Treasurer. To the new officials the transaction was carefully detailed and they continued the investigation with the following result, which clearly shows that the State has been swindled of $72,000, either by the carelessness or criminality of a Democratic State Treasurer who held office from 1850 to 1854:

On March 19, 1853, the Legislature authorized a loan to take up the bonds of the State falling due in 1853 and 1854. Under this act $500,000 of bonds were prepared, numbered, and signed, but only $400,000 of the amount appears on the books of the department as having been legally issued, and never was interest on a greater sum than $400,000 paid or demanded, and nothing was known to show that more than the latter amount of bonds was ever issued up to 1858, when a singular transaction that was hastily consummated and slurred over in comparative silence occurred. This was, that in 1858, during the administration of Henry S. Magraw, $28,000 of the loan of 1853 was sent to the Treasury Department by the Girard bank of Philadelphia, with the statement that these bonds had been left in charge of the bank by John M. Bickel, late State Treasurer.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners then ordered these $28,000 of bonds to be placed on the books, thus increasing the legally issued loan of 1853 from $400,000 to $428,000. But there was nothing wrong in the transaction, as the Girard Bank surrendered $28,000 of old State stock and was allowed to retain these bonds in lieu thereof. This leaves the amount of the bonds of the loan of 1853 outstanding, but never legally issued, at $72,000.

But was it not singular that the Sinking Fund Commissioners would consent to receive these bonds? If their records were intact it could have been seen that only $400,000 of the 1853 loan had been issued, and the presentation of this additional sum should have caused an investigation. In this light it looks much as if the Democratic successors of the defaulting Bickel decided by accepting and issuing the $28,000 to cover up his transactions. While, on the other hand, if the records of the commissioners had been already destroyed at that time, was there not enough ground presented for an investigation when the Girard bank came offering $28,000 of bonds which were of an overissue?

In May last J. & W. Sleigman & Co., of New York, sent $18,000 of bonds of 1853 to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, saying they had been received from European correspondents and asking if they were genuine. These bonds had the last coupon (the coupon for August) attached. After consulting with the Treasury officials these bonds were pronounced genuine, and the Sleigman firm so notified.

During the investigation by the present Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, several facts were brought to light which may ultimately result in fixing this crime on the proper person. When Mr. Bickel left the State Treasury in 1854 and turned it over to his successor, Hon. Joseph Bailey, of Perry county, he reported that he had a certain amount on deposit in the Philadelphia banks, but when Mr. Bailey went to the depositories to verify the accounts of Mr. Bickel he found there was a deficiency of about $78,000, which sum Mr. Bickel had appropriated to his own use. Mr. Bailey then proceeded to force Mr. Bickel to reimburse and succeeded, according to his own statement, in getting a return of $65,000, leaving a deficiency on the part of Bickel of about $12,000 or $13,000. But at the same time it should be stated that the books of the Treasury show Bickel's defalcation to have been made good entirely. Whether it was or not each one can judge for himself; the books show Bickel's indebtedness to the State to be settled, while Bailey declares he still owes about $12,000. But this defalcation of Bickel is only useful in the present investigation to fix a motive for the over-issue of bonds, and was about the first incident discovered.

Thus briefly have we detailed the origin and progress of the investigation instituted by the board of Sinking Fund Commissioners as to the over-issued bonds. Now to the inferences which this investigation may furnish:

I. That there has been an overissue of $1,000,000 of the loan of 1853 is undeniable. And since only $28,000 of the latter sum was ever authorized by the commissioners to take up overdue State stock, it is morally certain that the State has a debt of $72,000 to pay for which no equivalent was ever received. In plain words, the State was swindled of $72,000 while the State Treasury was in control of a Democratic officer in 1853. That the State is liable for this over-issue is unquestionable; because the books containing a record of the issuance of the 1853 loan have been lost or destroyed and no method can be invented to distinguish the legal from the illegal bonds. Consequently the Legislature must be invoked to authorize the payment of the illegally issued bonds, as it is supposed they have got into the hands of innocent parties through the action of the State's agent at that time.

II. That these bonds were issued by some person secretly and illegally for his own use cannot be denied. And it seems very likely that John M. Bickle, the Democratic State Treasurer, was the person. His defalcation of $78,000 must necessarily be made good; the $100,000 of bonds laying unissued in the Treasury vaults offered him the means to raise the amount, and the destruction of the books containing a record of the bonds issued, presented a hope that his criminality would never be discovered. But the time has come Although the possessor of these illegal bonds since 1853 had studiously avoided presenting the coupons for the interest, the time came when the loan was called for redemption. Then he saw the necessity for getting the bonds into the hands of innocent parties, so that at the last moment discovery would not be effected by his presenting a large block of bonds about whose over-issue something must become known. Accordingly these bonds were secretly transferred and by some person's blundering a number of coupons from bonds on which interest had never been paid before were presented last March. Hence, we have the investigation and its results, with the very fair inference, drawn from his position as Treasurer at the time and subsequent defalcation, that John M. Bickel, the Democratic Treasurer, was the criminal.

We are assured that the present Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners will make a full, free and honest investigation, seeking for the truth and the truth only, and when the end is reached will fix the responsibility for the crime where it properly belongs. Of course, we are unaware what means the officers of the Treasury are using to trace the over-issued bonds. But it seems possible that they might be traced if the coupons paid since 1853 have been preserved. By comparing the old coupons with the coupons presented for payment last March it would seem that those whose numbers did not correspond must belong to the over-issue. Since the preceding was written we learn that it was this method the officials first started on to track the bonds, but were blocked at the outset by finding that all the old coupons had been destroyed according to the custom prevailing then in the departments, viz: to burn all papers at the end of each term.

As intimated above, it is the present opinion that all the over-issue will have to be redeemed, and thus another fine legacy, in the shape of a huge fraudulent debt is left by the Democratic party for the people of the State to pay. After years of venomous charges and base insinuation against Republican managment of the Treasury department, the people see that management gloriously vindicated by a political opponent and are called upon to witness a Democratic defaulter who has been taken with the stolen goods in his hand.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

MR. DILL'S BATTLE FOR THE PEOPLE.

MR. DILL, the Democratic candidate for Governor, having been a member of the House and of the Senate for many years, and being announced to the working-men, shippers and transporters, of Pennsylvania as an Anti corporation Candidate, the following is presented as a brief record of his Legislative struggle in behalf of the People against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and kindred corporations:

Mr. Dill being a member of the House of Representatives voted for the Nine Million Steal—a bill proposing to take nine million dollars from the securities in the sinking fund for the benefit of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and auxiliary corporations.—See House Journal of 1870, page 97.

At the same session a bill was presented to authorize railroad companies to lease or become lessees, and to make contracts with other railroad companies, corporations, and parties. Under its provisions gigantic combinations took life, and by merger and consolidation of corporations, individual enterprise was crushed, Mr. Dill voted "AYE." — See House Journal of 1870, page 335.

The Act to incorporate the now notorious Milford and Matamoras Railway Company being pending Mr. Dill voted "AYE." See House Journal of 1870, page 725

A supplement to the Milford and Matamoras Railway bill having afterward been introduced—diverting $10,000 paid annually by the Erie Railway Company from the State Treasury to the treasury of the Milford & Matamoras Railway Company —Mr Dill voted "AYE." See House Journal of 1870, page 1119.

This naked theft of $10,000 annually from the State Treasury having been detected and brought to the attention of the Executive, Governor Geary, at the session of 1872, by special message recommended a repeal of the law. A bill for that purpose having been introduced, Mr. Dill, than a Senator voted "No." See Senate Journal of 1872, pages 795 796.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company desiring a sort of Credit Mobilier Charter to enable it to operate its Western leased lines, an Act was introduced to incorporate the Pennsylvania Company. This Act was the forerunner of a series of bills passed during the session of 1871 and 1872 in the interest of associated capital, and in hostility to the interests of the working man and the business community. Mr. Dill voted "AYE." See House Journal of 1870, page 983.

Mr. Billingfelt, Senator from Lancaster, having offered the following resolution, viz: "*Resolved*, That the committee on Railroads be instructed to report a bill fixing the maximum rates of freight and fare to be charged by all railroad companies in this Commonwealth," a motion was made to indefinitely postpone the resolution. Upon which motion Mr. Dill voted "AYE." See Legislative Journal of 1871, page 841.

Upon the Act to incorporate the infamous South Improvement Company, which corporation was the precursor of the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Dill voted "AYE." See Senate Journal of 1871, page 1078.

The Act to incorporate the Laurel Run Improvement Company, afterward the Reading Coal and Iron Company, under which Mr. Gowan acquired control of the coal fields of Schuylkill County, being before the Senate, Mr. Billingfelt offered an amendment which destroyed the effect of the vital clause of the bill. This clause was as follows: "And it shall be lawful for any railroad or mining company existing under the laws of this State to subscribe for, or purchase or guarantee the bonds of the company hereby incorporated." Mr. Billingfelt's amendment having prevailed, and being fatal to the purpose of Mr. Gowan, the vote was, on motion of Mr. Dill reconsidered, and the original section reinserted. See Legislative Journal of 1871, page 1022.

The original "Free Pipe Bill" having been introduced under the title of "A Supplement to the Act of April 29, 1874," extending the provisions of said Act to embrace within the provisions of the same the transportation of oil and natural gas by means of pipe lines, Mr. Dill made a dilatory motion to commit the bill to the Committee on Finance. See Senate Journal 1875, page 339. The bill having been again reported on March 3, 1875, was defeated on March 4, 1875. Mr. Dill DODGED on the call of yeas and nays.

A bill having been introduced to authorize and direct the Attorney General, upon, complaint made by parties whose interests are thereby affected, to institute proceedings according to law against corporations alleged to have violated duties imposed upon them by law, Mr. Dill voted "No." See House Journal of 1870, page 1042

A bill having been introduced entitled "An Act to prevent gambling and lotteries in this Commonwealth," Mr. Dill voted "No." See House Journal of 1870, page 562.

An Act being pressed at the session of 1877 by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to prevent strikes by their employees upon trains in transitu, known as the Engineers' Bill, or "Intimidation" Bill, entitled "An Act for the Protection of Passengers on Railroads," Mr. Dill voted "aye." See Senate Journal of 1877, page 452

Suffice it to say, his vote in the Legislature has always been at the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and kindred Corporations when it was needed. *When there was a surplus of votes he was sometimes excused.*

Mr. Baer, in his speech before the Democratic Congressional Conference withdrawing his name as a candidate, said "he had received an anonymous letter from Cambria county, signed 'Democrats,' in which reference was made to the report that he had not supported Cyrus L Pershing for Governor, and asking him if it was true." Mr. Baer acknowledged that he did vote against Mr. Pershing, and gave his reasons; which action was, to say the least, very candid in him. Now, Mr. Baer, you will naturally want to know where the letter came from. Well, we will tell you a little; and if you want any more, let Mr. Coffroth or any of his friends call for particulars It was inspired by a Somerset gentleman who afterward became one of Mr. Coffroth's conferees. He told it to a Democratic friend of yours (and also of Judge Pershing's), and a man who desired to see you nominated With what object you can guess. Probably Mr. Coffroth wasn't so generous in thought or act as you were—and maybe just here is where the "scientific politician" comes in.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

Raid on Illicit Distilleries.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—The following has been received here:

"KNOXVILLE, August 9.—*Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D C:*

I sent W. R. Cooper, deputy collector, with a force of nine men consisting of my son, John Cooper, and others, to seize the distillery of Hutsell Amarine and arrest the party. The stills were moved. The violators were in ambush and fired on John Cooper and Lea Lewis, breaking Cooper's left arm and wounding him in the abdomen. The wounds are thought to be fatal

J. A. COOPER,
Collector."

It is Worth a Trial.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about, and was an old worn out man all over, and could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth a trial."

FATHER.

Railroad Catastrophe.

Collision of a Passenger and Freight Train With Terrible Results.

A Postal Car Thrown Down a High Embankment and Three Postal Clerks Killed

About Twelve Persons Killed and Forty Wounded in the Accident.

PITTSBURG, August 7.—The fast line on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis railroad, which left this city at 11:47 last night, met with a terrible accident at a point one and a half miles west of Mingo Junction, Ohio.

The train was composed of two sleepers, one hotel car, one baggage, two postal cars and two coaches, the latter being occupied by emigrants. At 1 a. m., at the point named, the fast line, which was twenty minutes behind time and running at the rate of forty miles an hour, collided with a freight train, and the entire train, except the hotel car and sleepers was thrown from the track and fearfully wrecked.

Eleven or twelve persons are reported killed and fifteen to twenty seriously injured. No names have yet been received. All the passengers in the sleepers escaped without serious injury, the loss of life being confined to those in the forward cars occupied by postal clerks and emigrants.

PITTSBURG, August 7.—The Cincinnati postal car was thrown over an embankment thirty feet and completely demolished. The postal clerks, Frank D. Graham, A. W. Andrews and W. Johnston were killed and another had a leg broken. The St. Louis car was thrown over an embankment on its end and badly wrecked, the three postal clerks being injured. The baggage and emigrant cars were badly wrecked, while the last coach and sleepers remained on the track and the occupants escaped almost unhurt. The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded:

Killed, Frank D. Graham, A. W. Andrews, W. R. Johnston and Mrs. Cullen, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; Patrick Gannon, of Barry, Pa. The list of wounded reaches about forty, amongst them the following:

Sam'l Sample and B. Thomas, both of Philadelphia; Mrs. Jane Agnew, left leg fractured; Edward Downing, hip joint dislocated; J. W. Harris, right leg broken; W. D. Agnew, injured internally; E. Downing, pelvis fractured, all of Allegheny.

The killed and wounded were taken on a special train to Steubenville, Ohio, where the officers of the road did everything in their power to make the wounded comfortable. Both public and private houses were opened to receive them, and they received the attention of the best physicians in the town.

GREENFIELD, Mass., August 7.—The 9:20 train last night from Miller's Falls to Brattleboro', ran into a washout one mile above Northfield Farms. Engineer Pattee, Fireman Arnold, and a man named Root, who was riding on the locomotive, were killed. Conductor Holman was slightly injured in the the face. Trains on the Tunnel line are all running regularly to-day.

Striking Miners.

DUNNELLEN, N. J., August 9.—A number of the operatives of the Mineral railroad miners' company, of which Harry Davis is the manager, have struck work.

The striking collieries are in the Shamokin region. As far as has been ascertained, there have been no riotous demonstrations, but as the situation is uneasy, even precarious, there is a possibility that the indiscreet movement might precipitate a collision. It is said that Chas Parish, President of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre coal company, which is an offshoot of the Central railroad of New Jersey, one of the principal coal carrying companies of the country, positively asserts there will be no trouble other than what the situation indicated last night, unless some unexpected injudicious influence should be brought to bear on miners of the Wyoming region. Mr. Parrish, as the representative of the coal and railroads interests of the Wyoming basin, has endeavored by kindness and liberality to conciliate the miners and laborers, and it is said is still willing to make any satisfactory arrangement beyond agreeing to the thirty per cent. increase in wages, as demanded by the miners at the Empire shaft.

The workingmen of the Lackawanna are restless. The labor agitators are steadily pursuing their vocation and their work has already been productive of discord and dissension.

There is a prospect at no late date of aggravated disorders In the Allegheny districts, where the Molly Maguire element has influence, there are indications of a very troublous time.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey is busily engaged in putting large quantities of anthracite on the seaboard market It is believed that this is being done in anticipation of trouble on the part of the miners and laborers

Outrages by Tramps.

CHICAGO, August 3.—A dispatch from Burlington, Iowa, says that on Thursday afternoon two tramps stopped at a farmer's house near Trenton, Henry county, and after getting a good dinner from the farmer's wife and learning that her husband would not be home till evening, suddenly seized her, outraged her person and left her insensible. They had stopped the cries of the farmer's little daughter by rolling her up tightly in a blanket. When unrolled the child was nearly suffocated and died in an hour. The spoilsmen are scouring the country for the fiends.

S. C. Republicans Give it Up

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug 8.—The Republican convention met here today and adopted a platform It reaffirms its belief in the election of Hayes and Chamberlain, denounces the fraud investigation and accuses the Democrats of fraud, murder, and intimidation during the election of 1876, and says that owing to the rifle club rule and it being impossible for Republicans to vote without incurring great personal danger it is deemed expedient not to nominate candidates for governor and other state offices.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, July 30, 1878

Among the curiosities of Paris life are the small carts that call at the back gates of the embassies, palaces, restaurants, hotels and great houses in general, to receive the remains of the dinner left, not by the upper ten thousand only, but likewise by their servants; and sold every morning by the cooks to the emissaries of a race of costermongers whose stalls at the great markets are furnished by these stale victuals, which have made their *debut* on the tables of the rich These carts are closed in, but recognizable by a sort of chimney in the top which admits of free ventilation. The second hand viands are thrown pell mell into the carts, and are paid for by weight. Imagine the appearance of this pot-pourrie called "Arlequins" when it reaches the stalls of the market. The first process is the *triage*, or sorting, a work of no small difficulty when portions of lobster besmeared with soup, must be extracted from the remains of fruit tarts, in which they are imbedded. The most presentable morsels are pared, cleaned and laid on a dish; this process takes place in some remote corner out of sight, but the selection is soon completed, and, strange to say, by twelve o'clock, these scraps, from the plates of the rich, are eagerly bought up by a certain class of the poor who prefer their savory flavor to more wholesome, simpler and cleaner food. Whatever cannot be sufficiently pared and arranged for human food, is disposed of for pet house dogs, Italian greyhounds and such like aristocratic quadrupeds. The bones, however, found in these deposits are laid aside and sold to the manufactures of concentrated meat lozenges, and by them, after having been boiled down, are got rid of to the compounders of animal black, so much in demand by house painters. But to return to the Arlequins; this trade of buying the remains of dinners is by no means a bad one, many of those who pursue it retire at the expiration of a few years, on comfortable little incomes of four or five hundred a year.

To witness the preparation of food described, as well as similar manipulations, no less curious and interesting, it will be necessary to go to the great markets or *Halles Centrales* between the hours of four and five in the morning. This great market place is opposite the celebrated church of St. Eustache. The cellars are well worth seeing, they are the receptables of incalculable quantities of fish, fowl, meat, game, cheese, butter, etc., and may easily be visited upon application at the overseer's lodge.

The next branch of this trade is the bakers *ca vieux*. It is also quite remunerative. To collect the crusts thrown away by school boys, or dropped by these careless youngsters in their play grounds, tramped on, and, oftentimes, bedaubed with ink or mud, has proved to be a lucrative occupation. The least filthy of these soiled and uninviting fragments are bought by second rate bakers, who after having had them dried in an oven sell them for the *croute au pot*, with which soup all familiar with French cooking are well acquainted

Furthermore these choice bits of old bread are cut up into three cornered morsels, which, fried in butter, adorn some of the vegetable dishes we enjoy at the grand restaurants. But there yet remains a mass of mud stained, dust-soiled scraps, which once were bread These, worked up in a mortar and pulverized, are sold as the *chapelure blanche* with which cutlets are dressed. There still, however, remains dust which it has been impossible to work up, this is blackened in the oven, reduced to an impalpable powder, mixed with honey, to which is added a few drops of peppermint, and sold as an infallible cure for tooth ache, for which agony it is said to be quite as efficacious as anything recommended by the "faculty."

Many of the most delicate dishes found at the innumerable restaurants are concocted of things which we would reject as garbage. The soups especially, of which there are as many varieties as there are departments in France, are compounded of materials which we would never dream of utilizing. Indeed, there is no part of an animal, horse, cat, rat, goat, or crow, from which certain restaurants in Paris, will not serve you a savory dish, assuring you, of course, that your horse-steak is the best cut of beef, that the cat is hare, and that the crow is pigeon.

About 80,000 of the inhabitants of this gay capital rise in the morning without knowing where or how they are to get a dinner. These poor wretches, who, for the greater part, have no regular employment, manage to dress decently, nevertheless, to keep up appearances, and, between six and seven o'clock, you will find them seated at some of the cheaper restaurants enjoying the luxury of a twenty-five sous dinner.

C. A. S.

The Murder of a Brother.

CAIN AND ABEL

FORT MONROE, Va., August 6.—One of the most diabolical murders that ever startled a community took place on Saturday evening last in Elizabeth City county, some two or three miles west of the town of Hampton, and forms a strong parallel to the first murder on record, the only difference being that in this case the brothers were black, and the implement used was a very large clasp knife.

A short distance from Hampton, and fronting on the road, lies the Bates farm, which during the war was freely "squatted" upon by the contrabands, and who, when an attempt was made some eight or nine years ago to remove them, declared war, and a company of troops from the fort had to be sent there to preserve order. An amicable arrangement was finally effected between landlord and tenants, and quiet was again restored. Among those who remained were two brothers, John and William Bird, the principal and victim of the tragedy. Both followed the water, and tilled a small piece of land for a living, and were always regarded as quiet and respectable among their associates. William, for a time, ran on a coasting vessel between here and New York, and some four or five years ago was shipwrecked off the Virginia coast. He managed to secure a piece of plank from the wreck, upon which he maintained himself for four days, until he was picked up by a passing vessel. Two or three years ago his brother John married, and came to Hampton to live, where he still followed the water, and of late has been in the habit of assisting his brother in cultiv