WATKINS EXPRESS.

WATKINS, N.Y.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1881.

Republican Caucus.

The Republican electors of the town of Dix, will meet in caucus at the Opera House, in the village of Watkins, on Friday, the 4th day of February, 1881, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating town officers, and for such other business as may properly come before the caucus.—Jan. 26th, 1881.

GEO. C. SHEARER,
A. C. KINGSBURY,
Committee.

DEMOCRATIC TACTICS.

The Democratic party and press, having lost all their labors in the late Presidential campaign, by the defeat of their candidates, and the election of Garfield and Arthur, have now commenced operations against the victors under a well concerted system of tactics, by and through which they hope to weaken and disintegrate the Republican party, early in the term of the incoming administration.

The plan is to foment discord, division and enmity between President-elect Garfield, and Senator Conkling, and the friends of these two distinguished Republican leaders. The recent nomination, by President Hayes, of Stanley Matthews, to the position of U. S. Supreme Court Judge, Senator Forster, of this State, to the U. S. District Attorneyship of southern New York, a successor to the postmaster at Albany, a new man for Marshal of southern New York, &c. &c., are held up by the Democratic papers as proofs that Gen. Garfield is inspiring President Hayes to make as many new appointments as possible before his term expires, and that they are both playing into the hands of John Sherman and Wm. M. Evarts—two of Mr. Conkling's greatest foes—for the purpose of depriving the latter of any voice in filling these and many other kindred positions "in the State of New York" during the next four years.

It is indeed possible that Mr. Evarts and Mr. Sherman may, as the Democratic papers charge, be doing what they can to inspire President Hayes to fill all offices in this State, whose terms have expired, or are about to, with men of their own liking; but that Gen. Garfield has anything to do with what is going on there is no reason to believe.

The true state of the case undoubtedly is, that Gen. Garfield stands entirely aloof from any action of the present executive—just as he should—and neither seeks to inspire, shape or control the acts of President Hayes; and the latter is doing as he pleases, and has a right to do, in the filling of any and all vacances that occur during the closing months of his term. Should these appointees receive confirmation—of which, in some instances, there is reason to doubt—Gen. Garfield cannot be expected to disturb them, without cause, during the regular tenure of their offices. But, if Mr. Conkling and those who act with him, in the U. S. Senate, can prevent the confirmation of such candidates as are obnoxious to him and them, it is as much their privilege to do so, as it is that of Mr. Hayes to nominate.—When the new Administration comes in, the vacances can be filled by Gen. Garfield, who will then have undisputed power to act as *he* pleases; and we doubt not that his appointments will be judicious, and tend to harmonize and unite the party.

In any event, we see no chance for Democratic tactics and strategy to make political capital out of this state of facts, or condition of things; and the storm which, according to their disordered imaginations, is soon to break out with irrepressible fury, and overwhelm the Republican party in one wide-spread ruin, before Gen. Garfield has been in the Presidential chair six months, *will fail to appear*, but the party grow stronger from year to year, under his wise and prudent management of national affairs, and be found in excellent condition for the Presidential canvass of 1884.

THE TOWN MEETINGS IN SCHUYLER.

The town meetings in Schuyler county, which are to be held on Tuesday of next week, Feb. 8th, are by no means to be regarded as unimportant gatherings of the people, but as second to none on which the public welfare of the towns, and in no slight degree of the county, depends.

The offices of Supervisor, Town Clerk, Justice of the Peace, Assessor, Collector, Commissioner of Highways, Overseer of Poor, &c., are offices vital to the body politic, at the "fountain head" of its power. It is fully as essential to all communities that town affairs should be carefully, prudently and ably managed, as that State and National affairs should. The heaviest taxation expenses are local, not general; and the most competent men should be chosen, by the people, to attend to public business, on the same principle that the most competent men should be selected, by individuals, to attend to private business.

Some men have particular faculties and qualifications for Supervisors, some for Clerks, some for Justices of the Peace, some for Assessors, and so on to the end of the chapter; and the intuitive sagacity of the public should lead, in the first place, to the choice of *the right kind of candidates* for all the town tickets, and when mistakes are made in caucuses, they should, as far as possible, be rectified at the ballot box.

When the candidate for any position on the Republican ticket is known to be as capable, faithful and honest, as his opponent on the Democratic ticket, there is no excuse —not even that of personal dislike—for Republicans voting against him; *but if he is known to be incompetent and unfit* for the office, while his opponent is known to be well qualified, and in all things worthy of the position, there should be no hesitation in voting for the best man. This policy pursued, as a matter of principal and right, will be followed by the most salutary results, as it will lead, in all caucuses, to the nomination of good men and their election.

It is a hopeful sign, of late years, to see that this policy is being more closely followed than heretofore in the choice of town officers; and we hope it may continue to be enforced until all town matters are conducted in accordance with the best possible system, and for the highest interests of the tax payers, and all others concerned. In this connection it may be said that no tax-payer who does not go to the polls has any right to complain, no matter how the offices are filled nor what consequences ensue; and every man in every town, who possibly can, should be at the town meeting, as certanly and punctually as if he were going to cast his ballot for President of the United States.

At Freehold, New Jersey, the other day, a jury brought in a verdict, in the case of William Voorhees Grow, charged with the murder of his thirteen year old wife, of "Guilty, but insane." That was an intelligent body of men to hold a man's life in their hands!—Instructed by the Judge they afterwards changed their verdict to "Not guilty, because of insanity."

Assemblyman Tuttle, of Steuben, has introduced a bill to suppress tippling and the drink trade in the counties of Steuben, Allegany and Schuyler.—*Albany Journal.*

THE REFUNDING BILL IN CONGRESS.

Speech of Hon. Jeremiah W. Dwight.

House of Representatives, January 18th, 1881. On the bill (No. 4592) to facilitate the refunding of the national debt.

Mr. Dwight said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: No one who desires to preserve and improve the credit of the Government can doubt the wisdom of refunding so much of the public debt as we are unable to pay, at a lower rate of interest than it now bears. If on the $638,000,000 of the debt which will become redeemable between the first days of May and July next, 2 per cent. per annum can be saved in interest, $12,760,000 can be applied in payment of the principal of the debt without increasing the burdens of taxation.

The duty of Congress is plain. It should promptly pass a refunding bill that will enable the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow money to pay all the bonds as fast as they become redeemable, provided he can save money to the people by so doing.

That differences of opinion exist as to the rate of interest which should be fixed is not surprising. With the ever-changing phases of the money market, no one can now foretell with mathematical exactness whether it can be done at 3 per cent., 3½ per cent., or even 4 per cent. I would, therefore, provide in the bill now under descussion that the Secretary of the Treasury may issue and put upon the market the necessary amount of bonds, bearing interest at as high a rate as 3½ per cent. It is, in my judgment, wiser to vest in that officer such discretion than for us to fix it arbitrarily here. I do not myself believe that our debt can now be refunded at 3 per cent., certainly not unless the bonds are permitted to run for a long period of time, which is not likely to be consented to by this Congress. It would be a grave blunder to so legislate here as to make the attempt to refund the debt at a lower rate of interest a failure.

The great and varied industries and enterprises of the country are all active, which require for constant use vast sums of money, and for which from 5 per cent. to 8 per cent. per annum is readily paid.

The reasons why it seems improbable that the debt can be refunded at 3 per cent. are obvious and numerous, and might be elaborated if time permitted. That does not, however, seem to be necessary, for I fear it has already been predetermined by the majority party here *that no successful refunding bill shall be permitted to pass during this session*, and, if I am right in this apprehension, reasons would not avail in changing the purposes of the majority.

I trust that I may be permitted to call the attention of Congress and the country to some of the reasons which have led me to conclude that the other side intend to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from refunding.

In the course of this discussion the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Bland] said:

I assert this proposition, that to pay the debt in standard silver dollars will cost the people less than to pay it in any manner of refunding. At the present price of silver bullion, $48,000,000 of revenues will purchase sufficient bullion to coin fifty-four millions of standard silver dollars; so that $54,000,000 is the maximum required by law to be coined. We see that there is a clear profit of $6,000,000 on every forty-eight millions' worth of bullion; so that we save to the people $6,000,000 on every fifty-four millions of debt thus paid. If, then, we pay at the rate of fifty-four millions annually, we reduce the debt to that extent, and thus reduce the interest. By this process we can pay the debt of five hundred and eighty-two millions in about ten years. During that time we will have paid about eighteen millions of interest and five hundred and eight-two millions of principal, making, in all, $600,000,000. The profit in coinage will have been $72,000,000. Subtract $72,000,000 from $600,000,000, and we have as a result $528,000,000. It will thus be seen that we have paid the whole debt of $582,000,000 and the interest on it for ten years at 5 per cent. with $528,000,000 thus not only saving all the interest, but $54,000,000 of the principal. In short, $528,000,000 expended in the purchase of silver bullion will, under the silver law, pay off this debt and the interest on it during the process of payment. This is what the people expect and demand of us. This was the object and intent of the silver law.

The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Chalmers] said among other things:

The people of the United States have been swindled enough in the refunding of our debt, and I hope no more such frauds will be practiced upon them. We lost millions by refunding the bonds payable in greenbacks into bonds payable in coin, and we will lose millions more if we refund bonds payable in silver into bonds payable in gold. A distinguished writer has said, "Abraham Lincoln described the Government of of the United States as one of the people, by the people, and for the people," but his successors have perverted it into one "of the bondholder, by the bondholder, and for the bondholder." During our late canvass for President the public were amused and deluded by the payment of the debt at the rate of from six to eleven millions per month, and by their votes they indorsed this rapid cancellation of their bonds. Now that the election is over, and the offices secured for another four years, the payment ceases and we are asked to refund at long time.

But, sir, there is another and most serious objection to refunding this debt. The Democratic party has been denouncing the Republicans for creating a bomb-proof sanctuary for the investments of capitalists, where they would pay no taxes, and now a Democratic Congress is talking about doing the same thing. When money is growing scarce in trade and when all classes of industries are laboring under heavy loads of taxation a Democratic Congress is talking about again bringing the Government into the market as a borrower to compete with its citizens, and, worse still, are talking about creating six hundred and seventy milllions of property that shall pay no taxes.

Sir, there are a thousand industries in every part of this broad land only awaiting the quickening influence of capital to spring up, and yet a Democratic House is talking about offering inducements to bankers to hide their money in Government bonds. I have seen the demoralization of defeat on many fields. I have seen cannoniers cutting loose their horses; I have seen infantry in flight throwing away their arms, and I have seen hatless horsemen in wild retreat; but, sir, if a Democratic House shall change bonds payable in silver into bonds payable in gold, and shall create six hundred and seventy millions of wealth to bear no share in the burden of taxation, I shall confess that I have never seen demoralization before. I am opposed, sir, to any refunding whatever. I shall vote to amend the bill as far as I can, and then I shall vote against it when amended.

Now, Mr. Chairman, whatever the purposes of gentlemen who use such language may be, for myself I must conclude that it tends to impair the public credit and embarrasses refunding. I admit that when the first bonds were issued to raise the money to put down a causeless and wicked rebellion the silver dollar containing 412½ grains, and the gold dollar containing 25.8 grains, were recognized by all parties as the legal currency of the country. It must be remembered, however, that the Congress of the United States in 1873 attempted to adopt one standard by stopping the coinage of silver dollars, and gold was therefore regarded as the standard currency of the country, and this was done when 412½ grains of silver were worth in the markets of the world more than 25.8 grains of gold.

As we saw fit to practically adopt the gold standard, and at a time when it was the cheaper metal, it is, in my judgment, against good morals and against the public credit to readopt the double standard after having sold our bonds for gold, and after silver has fallen in value to eighty-six or eighty-seven cents on the dollar in the markets of the world, *unless we put silver enough into each dollar to make it as valuable as gold.*

General Chalmers must, I think, have forgotten the statute of 1862, which authorized the issuing of bonds to obtain money to enable the Union armies to cause "the demoralization of defeat on many fields," of which he so eloquently spoke, provided that the customs revenues of the Government should be collected in coin to pay the interest on the bonds, and 1 per cent. per annum, collected in like manner, as a sinking fund, and set apart for the redemption of the principal of the bonds. The statute clearly made both principal and interest of every bond that has been issued payable in coin. The gentleman's charge that "the people of the United States have been swindled in refunding the bonds payable in greenbacks into bonds payable in coin," should not have been made, because the bonds have all been sold for the equivalent of coin, and by their terms and by the provisions of the statute they were all payable in coin.

I am glad to see that the gentleman has commenced to quote the martyred Lincoln. I trust he will bye and bye really admire the character and official conduct of that great and good man, and when he does, he will realize that Lincoln respected the rights of all men, and never hated a bondholder who loaned his honest earnings to the Government to enable it to perpetuate its existence. And, moreover, that he believed that the creditors of the Government should all be paid and the public credit fully maintained, so that its integrity should nowhere be doubted.

The gentleman says the Democratic party has been denouncing the Republicans for creating a bomb-proof sanctuary for the investment of capitalists, where they would pay no taxes. It certainly seems strange that he should so misunderstand or so misquote history; for undisputed facts will declare, both now and forever, that the gentleman and his Democratic allies created the necessity for issuing the bonds, and that they so far impaired the credit of the Government as to make it necessary for it to accept less than forty cents on the dollar for its promises to pay, and that it was therefore obliged to exempt its bonds from taxation to secure purchasers.

Perhaps it should not create any surprise that all men who would have destroyed the Union cannot consent to forgive those who invested their honest accumulations in Government bonds. Union soldiers, fed, clothed, equipped, transported, and cared for by the means derived from the sales of the bonds, defeated those who were determined to destroy the grandest and the best Government on earth. We may, therefore, expect to hear much said in criticism of the hateful bondholder until all of our countrymen learn to love the Union.

My distinguished colleague, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, Hon. Fernando Wood, among other statements said:

A profit of hundreds of millions of dollars has fallen into the hands of a few men in consequence of the shameful policy of this Government in humbly beseeching the syndicates and the banks, the capitalists of Europe and New York, to be so kind as to take our 4 and 4½ per cent. bonds. [Applause.] The time has now arrived when "Uncle Sam" is "stalwart," in the language of my friend. This nation stands to-day upon her imperial power. Her resources in the earth and above the earth, in the manly industry and energy of her people, are as ten to one compared with those of any other nation in the world. I for one, in the expiring hours of a public life of forty years, will never consent that this great country shall hawk its credit through the money markets of the world. [Applause.]

I will venture, Mr. Chairman, to say that in my opinion the gentleman has no justification whatever in making the charges above quoted. These charges are in harmony, however, with the gentleman's political prejudices and conduct at the breaking out of the rebellion and since, which in my judgment have cost the Government in blood and treasure a thousand times more than any mistakes that have been made by the friends of the Government in placing its numerous loans.

Since gentlemen have seen fit to make the observations which I have quoted, I assume that they will not take exceptions if I call attention to the fact, as I now do, that the Democratic party has a record showing its ability, or rather its want of ability, in dealing with financial questions. When it was last in full control of every department of the Government, and when the whole amount of the public debt was less than the annual interest is now upon our bonded indebtedness, it was unable to borrow money upon the credit of the Government at a less rate than from 10 per cent. to 12 per cent. per annum.

Since that period this same party has shown great facility in creating indebtedness; but if it has shown any facility in paying the debt, I am not aware of it.

Now, sir, suppose you determine by law that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have no discretion as to the rate of interest that he may pay, and he should find that he cannot refund the debt at 3 per cent. The result will necessarily be that you defer the consummation of the efforts for at least a year, which will cost more than twelve million dollars, besides impairing the public credit. On the other hand, if you give the Secretary the discretion, *that* will enable him to pay 3½ per cent., and thereby both obtain the needed money, save a very large sum in the reduction of interest, and improve the public credit. But I am admonished that the time allotted to me has already expired, and I crave the indulgence of the House for a moment longer to call especial attention to the quotations I have made from the speeches of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Bland] and the gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. Chalmers.] The first-named gentleman, as will be observed, wants to pay the public debt, if it is paid at all, at eighty-six or eighty-seven cents on the dollar, and as much less as silver bullion may be purchased for.

The gentleman from Mississippi regards it as a most disastrous calamity, as will be seen by his reasoning, to refund the public debt at a lower rate of interest than it now bears.

Mr. Chairman, I must conclude that the majority of the people of this country will be as unwilling to follow these gentlemen now on the great questions of finance as they were to march under their banners during the war.

A late railway accident at Middleburg, Penn., bears a close resemblance to the recent horror on the Erie. There was a broken rail, the last car jumped the track, and two passenger coaches were tilted over on their sides. Flames burst out immediately, but the windows and doors were broken in, and all the passengers were rescued from the burning wreck. Fifteen of them were injured, but, under the circumstances, it is remarkable that no lives were lost.

The radical defects in the refunding bill will probaly be rectified by the Senate.—The three per cent. restriction is not its only defect. There are others equally unwise if not equally fatal; and they are so glaring that the bill would have been killed in the House but for the hope that it would be made reasonably right in the Senate.

HECTOR REPUBLICAN TOWN CONVENTION.

At a Republican Town Convention held at Reynoldsville, on Saturday, January 29, 1881, pursuant to notice of Town Committee, Major E. C. Spaulding was chosen Chairman, and Sylvenus H. Nye and Elihu R. Stilwell Secretaries.

The credentials being presented, the several election districts were found to be represented as follows:

1st District—Judson Mallory, A. V. Mekeel, Richard Huff, Lee Huston, C. T. Andrews, James Hanly, M. D. Hawes, Emory Johnson, James H. Bond and Asa Moore.

2d District—Frank Tunison, S. C. Kellogg, N. J. Terry, John S. Smith, Frank Barber, Philetus Shaw, I. I. Stilwell, James Allen, E. R. Stilwell and G. H. Stilwell.

3d District—J. W. Lyon, A. L. Bowers, Geo. B. Patterson, Alex. Dunham, Peter O. Sutphen, Abner Chase, R. H. Gardner, Chas. Keep, J. P. Hovey and J. Fred Thompson.

4th District—E. C. Spaulding, G. Allen Soule, O. B. Sherwood, Joshua Gee, Chauncey Culver, James Hazlitt, Wm. Secord, Wm. McCay, Noah Agard and William Carman.

On motion of Chas. T. Andrews, Minor T. Jones was unanimously nominated, by acclamation, for Supervisor.

On motion, Theophilus Tracy was unanimously nominated, by acclamation, for Town Clerk.

Elmer C. Spaulding, of Mecklenburg, and Richard Ely, of North Hector, were each unanimously nominated, by acclamation, for Justices of the Peace.

David Rich received the unanimous nomination, by acclamation, for Assessor.

An informal ballot was taken for a candidate for Commissioner of Highways, with the following result: Whole number of votes cast was thirty-nine, of which

Frank Tunison received	15
Jacob Bunn "	14
Asa Moore "	7
Maxfield Huston "	2
Oscar Serrine "	1

A second and formal ballot was then taken with the following result: Whole number of votes cast was forty, of which

Jacob Bunn received	18
Frank Tunison "	16
Asa Moore "	5
Oscar Serrine "	1

Mr. Moore withdrew his name from the convention, when a third and final ballot was taken, which resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast was 39, of which

Jacob Bunn received	24
Frank Tunison "	13
Maxfield Huston "	1
Oscar Serrine "	1

An informal ballot was taken for a candidate for Overseer of the Poor, to be located in the east portion of town, with the following result: Number of votes cast, forty, of which

A. S. Dean received	15
Minor Hatt "	11
A. J. Reynolds "	14

Mr. Hatt withdrew his name, when a second and final ballot resulted as follows:—Whole number of votes cast was thirty-nine, of which

Andrew J. Reynolds received	23
Abram S. Dean "	16

An informal ballot was taken for a candidate for Overseer of the Poor for the west portion of the town, with the following result: Whole number of votes cast was thirty-seven, of which

Peter O. Sutphen received	26
Sylvenus Compton "	11

Mr. Sutphen having a majority of all the votes cast, the nomination was made unanimous.

An informal ballot was taken for a candidate for Collector, with the following result: Whole number of votes cast was thirty-nine, of which

J. Fred Thompson received	10
D. E. Goldsmith "	9
Grant Ellis "	9
Noah Agard "	4
Eugene Fitzgerald "	6
Charles Tripp "	1

Mr. Agard withdrew his name and the next and formal ballot resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast was thirty-nine, of which

Grant Ellis received	12
D. E. Goldsmith "	12
J. Fred Thompson "	10
Eugene Fitzgerald "	5

Mr. Fitzgerald withdrew his name, and the Convention proceeded to a third ballot with the following result: Whole number of votes cast was thirty-nine, of which

D. E. Goldsmith received	17
Grant Ellis "	13
J. Fred Thompson "	9

Mr. Thompson's name was withdrawn, when a fourth and final ballot was taken with the following result: Number of votes cast was thirty-nine, of which

D. E. Goldsmith received	20
Grant Ellis "	19

The balance of the ticket chosen is as follows:

For Constables—James M. Jackson, Jr., Elmer C. Swick, Comfort C. Carrigan, Martin S. Ellis, G. Allen Soule.

For Inspectors of Election—1st District—Michael Murray, Asa Moore.

2d Dist.—Covert A. Smith, John G. Stilwell.

3d Dist.—Geo. B. Patterson, Aranthus Gardner.

4th Dist.—Ambrose Atwater, William Thompson.

Geo. H. Stilwell was nominated for Commissioner of Excise.

On motion the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

E. C. SPAULDING, Chairman.
SYLVENUS H. NYE,
ELIHU R. STIEWELL, Secretaries.

SENATOR ELECT PLATT HONORED IN NEW YORK.

A complimentary dinner was given, Thursday Evening Jan. 28th, at the New York Hotel, to Thomas C. Platt, United States Senator-elect from this State, by Edward S. Fowler, an old personal friend. Among the guests were Postmaster James, J. Q. Howard, Col. W. A. Jones, C. Van Cott, Louis F. Payn, Lieut. Guy Howard, U. S. A., Captain James Drew, George B. Dean, and Dr. Fowler. The *menu* was elaborate, and it was almost three hours before the responses to the toasts began. Previous to this, however, letters of regret were read from Governor Cornell, Gen. Anson G. Mc Cook, John D. Lawson, and S. B. Dutcher. The only formal toast of the evening was proposed by Mr. Fowler, in honor of Mr. Platt, and it was responded to by the Senator-elect. Several informal toasts were then proposed by Mr. Fowler, Postmaster James and Colonel Jones, and were responded to by Lieutenant Howard, Mr. Payn, Dr. Fowler, of Brooklyn, and Appraiser Howard. The occasion is said to have been one of peculiar interest and pleasure.

The *New York Evening Post* says, it ex-Gov. Routt, of Colorado, is given the Interior Department—and he is strongly urged for that position—it will furnish a striking example of the vicissitudes of fortune. Governor Routt two or three years ago was in realy destitute circumstances. His only possessions were certain claims on land reputed to be rich in minerals, but undeveloped and regarded with skepticism by an indifferent world. Subsequently, however, real estate on Fryer Hill, Leadville, rapidly advanced in value, and Governor Routt is now a millionaire.

BRIEF EDITORIAL NOTES.

A Cleveland, Ohio, dispatch of Jan. 30th, says that Governor Cornell and Senator elect T. C. Platt of New York, had a long conversation with General Garfield last night, in reference to representing New York in the cabinet, and nominating Forster for District Attorney in the southern district of New York.

A dispatch from Kansas City says: "Professor O. C. Hill, principal of the Normal school at Oregon, Holt county, Mo., will be private secretary to President Garfield. Professor Hill was one of the faculty of the college at Hiram, Ohio, when General Garfield was President of that institution."

The President has nominated John W. Jacobus as Marshal of the southern district of New York. He succeeds Louis F. Payne, who was appointed in the closing days of General Grant's administration.

When Postmaster-General Maynard ran for Congress in Tennessee some years ago, he defeated a Democrat with the significant cognomen of A. Blizzard. Since then Blizzards have become an institution, and Mr. Maynard found a combination one in his way at the recent election for Senator.

The newly appointed Justices of the United States Supreme Court have been allotted circuits as follows: Justice Woods to the Fifth Circuit, recently filled by Justice Bradley, who takes the Third Circuit, vice Justice Strong, resigned. Justice Woods' circuit includes Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas; and Justice Bradley's circuit embraces New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. The Chief Justice and the others fill their old places.

The fund of $100,000 raised by the Philadelphians for General Grant is completed and awaits the General's order.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 27th of January, Mr. Garland introduced "a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy," which will probably become a law before the close of the present session, or early in the next.

The President has nominated the Hon. George H. Forster as United States District Attorney for the southern district of New York, in place of the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, whose commission has expired. Mr. Forster is well-known both at the bar and in the public service of the State. He is at present State Senator from the eleventh district. He is an able lawyer, and his appointment is due to a very earnest expression of a portion of the lawyers of the metropolis in his favor.

Among the bills on the Speaker's table in the House of Representatives is the Senate bill to provide for the appointment of a Commission to revise the tariff, which Mr. Frye thinks may pass in the course of a week or two. Congress has been largely petitioned in regard to the measure. The memorial concludes as follows: "We believe that early and thorough revision is demanded by all the business interests of the country, in order that the tariff policy of the country may be settled, and that new enterprizes may be undertaken with the assurance that after this settlement the tariff will probably remain undisturbed for many years."

Chang the noted and incomparable Chinese Giant, nine feet high, has been imported by the new show-firm of Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson, for exhibition in this country. They, according to report, have contracted to give him $500 a week. His name should be changed to "Shang-High."

A desperate attempt was made by the Democrats in the lower House of Congress, on the 26th of January, to bring about a consideration of the Bicknell-Electoral Count resolutions, but the attempt ended in a disheartening failure.

The *Nation* scouts the idea that Mr. Conkling was not for Mr. Platt, *all the time*, and says, "doubtless the contrary idea, which has been mooted in Albany, is only put forth for amusement by those who utter it." The *Nation* "*sometimes*" gets things very nearly correct.

The Republican joint Legislative caucus, to nominate candidates for Regents of the University, was held on Tuesday evening last, in the Assembly Chamber. On the first ballot Henry E. Turner, of Lewis county, and Dr. William H. Watson, of Oneida county, having received a decided majority of the votes cast, were declared duly nominated. Their election followed as a matter of course. Dr. Watson is a prominent Homœpathic physician of Utica.

The electoral vote is to be counted in Congress on Wednesday of next week, February 9th. The Democrats have backed down from their extreme position, and there is no trouble nor excitement ahead.

Fourteen or fifteen ballots—on as many different days—in the Pennsylvania Legislature, for U. S. Senator, and no choice yet. The last vote did not differ materially from the first. It is the deadest kind of a deadlock, and exceedingly hard to unlock.

The London papers contain several columns relating the effects of the late disastrous storm. The loss of shipping will prove immense. The loss of life is also very great. At Yarmouth seven vessels were driven ashore and fifty lives lost, including six of the lifeboat men. At North Shields a boat containing a crew of ten men was lost. At Southend eight men were drowned while attempting to rescue the pier master and his family, the pier having been carried away. Several individuals were overtaken by the storm and frozen to death. The passenger steamer which left Swanzea for Bristol is still missing. Three vessels are on the Barrow sands.

Railway trains in some cases had to be abandoned in the snow drifts, where only the funnel of the engine was visible. The damage done to the Dover Pier by the fury of the sea amounts to £10,000. Solid masses of concrete were scooped out by the waves, and stones weighing more than a ton were washed away. The pier at Southend, on the Thames, opposite the mouth of the Midway, was carried away by the ice.

Disarmament is the current possibility now discussed in European politics. The five great continental powers have 2,578,000 men in their barracks, and at the first sign of war 7,358,000 could be put in the field.—These numbers increase instead of diminishing, and, if the plans now in progress are carried out by France, Germany and Russia, over 600,000 more men will be kept in uniform. The strain of supporting these great forces rests more heavily on Germany than on any other power, not excepting Russia, and it is one of the common place predictions in continental newspapers to-day that Bismarck's next great war will be waged to compel a general disarmament.—*Springfield Republican.*

The Agriculture bill before Congress, appropriates for the purchase and distribution of seed $80,000; for experiments in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum $25,000; the investigation of insect injuries to agriculture $15,000; for experiments in tea culture $10,000; for the new Museum building in connection with the Agricultural Department $10,000; for the reclamation of arid and waste territories $10,000.

A SKETCH OF THE KENDALL FAMILY OF TYRONE.

Abel Kendall was born in what was then the town of Westminster, (now Sterling,) Worcester county, Massachusetts, June 19th, 1766. He was the oldest of a family of ten children, four sons and six daughters, who were children of Heman and Mary Kendall. His mother's maiden name was Mary Fairbanks. Abel was brought up as a farmer, to dig among the rocks, as farmers had to do in that country. February 6th, 1791, he married Betty Wilder, daughter of Silas and Elizabeth Wilder. She was born July 19th, 1772. Her mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Sawyer.

Soon after their marriage they settled on a piece of land in the town of Gardner, in the same county, about two miles north of where the thriving village of Gardner is now situated, but there was no prospect of a village at that time. On the lands upon which they settled there were rocks enough to fence it into acre lots with a good wall; but on that farm they lived nearly twenty-two years.

Go back there to the year 1812, in the month of December, and we find them preparing to leave the bleak hills of their native country, for a more western clime.—They now have eight children living, four sons and four daughters. Abel is in his twenty-first year, Betsy nineteen, Polly seventeen, Lucinda fifteen, Silas thirteen, Erva seven, Heman W. four, and Lyman S. about six weeks old. The two oldest children, Abel and Betsy, remain in that country.—They load their goods into two lumber wagons, and start on their western journey, accompanied by two young men, Ethan Wilder and Cyrus Maynard. Their place of destination is the town of Danby, then Tioga (now Tompkins) county, N. Y., where the father had been, on horseback, the season before, and secured a place to stop through the winter. They cross the Hoosae Mountain, near where they they now have a tunnel through it, and after dragging wearily along for twenty days, they arrive at their place of destination, where they stopped for the winter. In the summer of 1813, the father starts out traveling through where the villages of Havana and Watkins are now situated, but little or nothing in Watkins then only the Mill's Tavern; he passed on to the then town of Wayne, Steuben county, now Tyrone, Schuyler county, and purchased land whereon to make a farm, being the same land on which the most of the village of Altay is now situated, and where he moved his family in September following. There was some improvement on the land he bought, the large timber had been girdled and the smaller trees cleared off, the land being heavily timbered with white pine, hemlock, maple, &c.

The country is new, a few settlers here and there, wild animals have held undisturbed control of these valleys and hills for perhaps hundreds of years; the wolves frequently made night dismal by their howling, and bruin was occasionally around ready to embrace any stray pig or shoat that came in his way. Deer were plenty, and many settlers depended mostly on their rifles to supply themselves with meat.—Soon after settling in their new home, Cyrus Maynard married Polly, and bought a place joining on the north, and settled there; and a year or two after, Abel and Betsy, the latter having married Josiah Jackson, came into the country and bought land north of Maynard's, and there made homes.

September the 13th, 1815, the wife and mother died, aged forty-three years. In 1817 Lucinda married Jonathan Hallock, and settled on a farm in the north-west part of this town, on the same farm where she has lived for over sixty-three years. In 1825 Erva married Eli Sunderlin, and for a few years lived in the town of Barrington, but for a number of years lived in this town, and owned what is known as the Tyrone Mills, where they lived from 1839 to 1866, when they moved to the city of Rochester, where they still reside. Silas and Heman W. settled in Altay, and Lyman S. in Tyrone village. In 1837 Cyrus Maynard sold his farm, and, with his family, moved to the State of Indiana.

May 29th, 1825, Abel Kendall died, and was buried by the side of his wife, in the Altay cemetery, lacking a few days of being fifty-nine years of age. Betsy Jackson died January 30th, 1852, in her fifty-ninth year. Polly Maynard died in Indiana, January 11th, 1865, aged seventy years. Heman W. died March 19th, 1869, lacking a few days of being sixty-one years of age. Silas died November 5th, 1873, aged seventy-three years and ten months. Three now rest in the same cemetery with their parents. Four of the children have now passed away.—Abel is fast nearing his eighty-ninth birthday; Lucinda has passed her eighty-second; Erva is nearing her seventy-sixth, and Lyman S. has passed his sixty-eighth.

Of the grand-children that lived to grow up, Abel had nine, Betsy nine, Polly nine, Lucinda twelve, Silas six, Erva three, Heman W. four, and Lyman S. three, making the total number fifty-five. There are now living in this town sixty-one of our father's descendants; in the adjoining towns and counties thirty-three; in Canandaigua two; and in the city of Rochester ten—making a total in this State of 106. How many more there are in the western country I cannot say, probably nearly as many more, for many of the grand-children have gone west, and are scattered in the different States, and are as far west as Los Angeles in California. Of the grand-children, four have held the office of Supervisor of this town, and the one that now holds that office is Betsy's youngest child; and one has been County Clerk of this county for nine years.

Sixty-seven years and over have passed away since the time of settlement here; the land is now divested of all the timber that is of much value, and where the wilderness then was, are now cultivated fields. A few more years at most, and the remaining four children will have passed away, and most likely the last resting place of seven out of the eight will be within the bounds of this town—four in the cemetery at Altay, two in the Tyrone Union Cemetery, and one at the Wayne village cemetery.

April 4th, 1816, Abel Kendall married his second wife, Mrs. Polly Brewster, and daughter of George Robinson. She was born in Cheshire, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, September 25th, 1778, and by her he had one son, named Elmer. In 1833 he went to Warren, Ohio, where he learned the printer's trade. In 1837 he was employed by a company to go to Monroe, in Michigan, and print a paper called the *Monroe Gazette*, where he remained a few years; but his health failing him, he started South, and, on the 29th of November, 1841, he died on board a steamer, near the mouth of the Ohio river, and was taken to St. Louis and buried there. His mother died October 30th, 1854, in Altay, aged 76 years, and is there buried. In 1834 the writer visited the native place of his parents. His grandmother Wilder was then living, the rest had passed away. His grand-mother gave him several bills of the Continental money; she told him that her father sold his farm and took it all in that kind of money, and by that means lost every dollar. All has been given away but one bill, which reads as follows: "No. 56,431. The bearer is entitled to receive fifty Spanish milled dollars, or an equal sum in gold or silver, according to a resolution of Congress on the 14th of January, 1779, Jos. Ker, J's. Watkins." On each end of the bill are printed the words "North America," and on the top and betttom "United States." On the reverse side are the words "Fifty Dollars," "Printed by Hall & Sellers, 1779." She also gave him his grand-father's wedding gloves. From what he can learn, it is about one hundred and fourteen years ago that they were used.—The gloves were white kid, but have grown some yellow by age. They are stamped on the inside Hammond & Ellis, London."

L. S. KENDALL.

Tyrone, Jan. 31, 1881.

NOW FOR BIZ.

"De odder day," began the old man as seventy-eight members took their seats and turned their faces toward his desk, "one ob our race applied fur a pesishun in a pizness house heah, an, dey sent for me to ax about his charakter. Now what d' ye' spose dey wanted to know? Dey didn't ax me if he wore good cloze. Dey didn't ax me if he had a box in the pos'-offis. Dey didn't ax me if he could run a party, drive a fas' horse, play poker, talk pollyticks or lead de choir in de church. What dey axed me was, 'Am dis man squar' an' honest?' I tole' em he was an' he got de place. Now let dis case be a warnin' to ye all. Frills and scallops an' bows and scraps may be all werry well in sartin cases, but dey doan't count in bizness. In de fust place be squar.' Have a word. Make dat word jist as good as a note. Say what ye mean, and mean what ye say. If ye say ye'll do thus an' so, do it whether ye lose or gain. In de nex' place, be honest. Make no debt ye cannot pay. Wrong no man in buyin' or sellin'. Take what belongs to you, an' gin what belongs to odders. In dis way de humblest man in de land will command respect an' gain friends. We will now attack de reg' lar order o' bisness.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

Under the foregoing caption the *Albany Evening Journal* says that in making up his cabinet Gen. Garfield will keep in mind these things, namely, his duty to his country, his duty to his party, and his duty to himself, and thus gives its ideas of duty to his party: "This duty cannot be met by ignoring either its principles, its policy or its working-force. There should be neither cliques, nor rings, nor favorites; for with either dominant, there can be no unity, and without unity there can be no success. It will be Gen. Garfield's first duty, therefore, as it doubtless is his highest ambition, to endeavor at the very outset of his administration to harmonize every interest and to place himself in antagonism with none—if this can be done without detriment to the public interests or humiliation to himself. If there is any wing or faction of the party who expect or desire to monopolize the favor or patronage of the Administration, they will be disappointed, as they should be; for to concede what they desire Gen. Garfield would fail in his duty to the party itself and to the country whose welfare depends in large measure upon the permanent ascendancy of Republican principles."

"Brother was worth, perhaps, between two and three millions, but that is a poor pitiful thing nowadays," was the remark of Mr. Philip Armour, of Chicago, to a newspaper reporter who inquired concerning the career of the late J. F. Armour, who died in Cincinnati a few days ago. When it is remembered that the dead pork-packer was but 38 years of age, and that overwork probably killed him, his millions seem a "poor, pitiful thing" in a different sense from that intended by his surviving brother. The death of another young Chicagoan, Mr. Carpenter, aged 36 years, is an instance of the folly of overwork. The intensity with which ambitious young men apply themselves to business is characteristic of Chicago, but in all great cities of America there are hundreds of men who need to be warned against sacrificing life for wealth.

Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, relict of the late Daniel P. Stone, has made the final distribution of her late husband's estate. Mr. Stone was a retired Boston Merchant, was worth about $2,000,000, and, being childless, it was agreed some time before his death, in August, 1878, that the property should be distributed among educational, charitable, or benevolent institutions, according to the judgment of the survivor, who was to have full control. The will provided for some bequests to relatives, but the great residue of the property was without restrictions, and to assist in its distribution Mrs. Stone selected the Rev. Dr. Wilcox, Philip S. Page and Isaac M. Cutler, as advisors and temporary trustees. Under their advice $1,793,292 has been given away. The small balance is reserved for Mrs. Stone's support.

The public life of Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, has lately come under discussion on account of the agitation of the prohibitory law. Governor Andrew was an opponent of all legal means to make men sober. During his term as governor he was the target of the temperance people, but he never swerved from his views. The *Boston Transcript* says; "His controversy was with the malignant Prohibitionists, who permitted no dissent from the shibboleth of compulsory total abstinence, enforced by the power of the state, and who poured profuse slander on all openly taking the broad ground that temperance was as much a virtue as entire abstinence, and sternly rebuking the hypocrisy which, fresh from bibulous revels, imposed sumptuary statutes upon the people."

The *New York Tribune* says that "defending their homes and liberties, the Boers (white settlers of South Africa,) have proved again more than a match for British invaders. Avoiding desultory skirmishing they allowed General Colley to advance to the Drakenberg pass, where, being strongly posted, they repulsed his attack with heavy loss, compelling him to withdraw to await reinforcements, which cannot reach him for some weeks. Occuring just now this victory will strengthen the Transvaal cause, since it will make the British Government reflect on the cost as well as the injustice of waging war on an inoffensive people. Their gallantry will likewise increase the sympathy which is so strongly manifested for the Boers in the land of their ancestors."

The steady strengthening of the savings banks, which has been going on now for several years past, is the best possible indication of the general diffusion of prosperity. The reports of these banks for the past year, show a rapid and sure growth in the number of depositors and the surpluses of many of the banks. It is estimated that the total increase in deposits in the State is $45,000,000. Every well known bank shows a marked increase in the number of open accounts, a considerable margin of money deposited over money withdrawn during the year, and an appreciable strengthening surplus.

The State Legislature has accomplished at least one good thing. Both houses have passed the resolution empowering the Governor to appoint a Commission upon the Tax laws. Now if the Governor will be prompt in making his selections the Commission can begin its work at once.

SAMSONS AT A DISCOUNT.

The *New York Tribune* of Jan. 28th, said: "There never was anything less satisfactory than the great Muldoon-Whistler wrestling match, which began at Terrace Garden, "for the championship of the world," on Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock. Both men were strong, and both so tremendously and unspeakably and equally scientific that, although they hugged and wriggled and embraced each other until 4 o'clock yesterday morning, it was a disgraceful and discouraging draw after all. Both men have retired to recruit themselves, and will try conclusions again upon some other day.—What good will come of it all, any more than of the dreary walking match which is going on in another place, we really do not know. Society does not physically grow any stronger though the Muldoons and Whistlers prove themselves to be perfect Samsons. The men who stand around and bet and drink and smoke while the giants are contending are none the better for the exhibition, but often much worse in health and pocket. Giants are not particularly useful members of society, and a man may have more strength than he has any use for."

THE REWARD OF MERIT.—Some 22 or 23 years ago Mr. A. A. Talmage, the great western railway manager, was a brakesman on the Lake Shore Railroad at a salary of $35 per month, and in the rough and tumble battle of life took even chances along the lines and in the Toledo and Cleveland yards with the other brakesmen of the company. From Lake Shore, Mr. Talmage went to the Indianapolis and St. Louis road, where he passed through the grades of freight and passenger conductor up to that of assistant superintendent. He is now the general manager of 1,900 miles of railroad, and will in all probability, ere 12 months have elapsed, be given charge of the whole of Mr. Gould's vast railway system from St. Louis to the Mexican capital, thereby being placed in the most exalted position held by any railway manager in the world. The brilliant career of this gentleman, who has risen from an humble place to an office approaching in power, patronage and emolument that of the President of the United States, is an illustration of what every steady, sober and intelligent railway employee may accomplish if he will strive to rise in his profession.

Roellof Von Baren, aged 35, a Hollander, who has resided in New Haven (Conn.) with his wife and child for six months, has fallen heir to twenty-five or forty million dollars by the death of his great grand uncle at Rotterdam. Von Baren says that he was formerly a Catholic priest, but afterwards renounced that faith, and in an altercation over the matter killed a half brother in self-defence. Under the advice of the authorities he went to London; there married an English woman, and lived under the name of Johan Spier, the name he retained in this country. He has lived in New Haven mainly on charity. Worth that amount of money he can safely return to Rotterdam.

Last week Hon. J. W. Dwight attempted to push through the House an amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill making provision for the families of employes of the Railway Mail Service killed while on duty, and applying it to the cases of the four men burned to death at Tioga Centre. The amendment provided that in such cases an amount equal to two year's salary for each individual should be paid to the families of postal clerks, killed on duty. The proposition was voted down by the Committee of the Whole, but Mr. Dwight's effort in behalf of the unfortunate families of postal clerks who lose their lives in the service, will not soon be forgotten.

It is reported that an attempt is about to be made to divide Texas and make four Democratic States where there is now but one. The Legislature is expected to inaugurate the scheme this winter, and it is claimed that if the proposed division meets the approval of that body its consummation cannot be prevented, since the resolution of annexation distinctly authorizes such a proceeding. The movement is prompted, of course, by a desire to add to the Democratic representation in the United States Senate.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The *Providence Press* says, when Beaconsfield says America borrowed her language, laws and religion from England, he forgets to mention the fact that we did not borrow our liberty. Mr. J. Bull gave it to us—because he was forced to do it.

"Romeo and Juliet" has been enacted in real life in Stuttgart. A student in love with a very pretty girl had repeatedly written to her parents for their consent to a marraiage. Receiving no reply he poisoned himself at the girl's lodgings. Next day came a letter with parent's consent. At the funeral the girl swallowed poison and fell lifeless into the arms of one of the choristers singing over the grave.

Bob Ingersoll calls "an economical rich man a curse and a pest." "That country is blest," he says, "where the rich are extravagant and the poor economical."

The *Springfield Republican* learns that Jay Gould paid Tom Scott $271,000 for the *New York World.*

W. J. Brown, Brooklyn weather observer, has figured up the weather for twenty-eight years to come. Why purchase almanacs every year when you can get the entire information at one fell swoop for ten cents?

George Eliot said: "When death, the reconciler, has come, it is never our tenderness that we repent of, but our severity."

The Cook county (Ill.) collector's books reveals, by erasures, suppressions of forfeitures and delinquencies of tax, that the county has been defrauded out of $93,000 in ten years.

Governor Cornell deserves great credit for exerting himself to put a stop to imprisoning people for debt.

No man ever offended his own conscience, but first or last it was revenged upon him for it.

The retiring Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States are entitled to an annual pension of $10,000.

An irreligious man was seen carefully sprinkling ashes on his icy sidewalk, and a spectator paused in admiration and said the spectacle was a picture of The Christian at Work.—*Rock. Union.*

"Jennie June" says. Whitelaw Reid has become sole propietor of the *Tribune.* It is a magnificent success for so young a man, but it has been fairly earned.

W. H. Vanderbilt draws $510,000 interest every ninety days from the United States Treasury. He does not suffer for lack of fuel this winter.

The Brooks Locomotive Works at Dunkirk are now running night and day with 700 men, and twelve complete locomotives are run out of the works every month. This smacks strongly of prosperity.

An exchange calls attention to Postoffice rules, as follows: "After you have received your mail at the Postoffice window, it is a good plan to step aside and let somebody else do the same."