Beaver Radical

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Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after June 23, 1872, trains will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPR.S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S
Pittsburgh	1.45AM	6.00AM	9.10AM	1.30PM
Rochester	2.50	7.28	10.23	2.38
Alliance	5.10	10.40	12.50PM	5.08
Orrville	6.51	1.00PM	3.01	7.06
Mansfield	8.55	3.18	5.09	9.11
Crestline Ar	9.20	4.00	5.40	9.40
Crestline De	9.40	5.55AM	6.00	9.50
Forest	11.05	7.35	7.55	11.15
Lima	12.08PM	9.00	9.15	12.17AM
Fort Wayne	2.20	11.50	11.50	2.35
Plymouth	4.45	2.35PM	2.55AM	5.05
Chicago	7 50	6.30	6.50	8.20PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S
Chicago	5.15AM	9.20AM	5.30PM	9.20PM
Plymouth	9.15	12.02PM	8.55	1.10AM
Fort Wayne	12.01PM	2.00	11.15	4 00
Lima	2.45	4.07	1.18AM	6.40
Forest	4.00	5.08	2.27	8.10
Crestline Ar	5.35	6.30	4.05	10.10
Crestline De	6.00AM	6.50	4.15	10 30AM
Mansfield	6 40	7.19	4.43	11.00
Orrville	9.16	9.20	6.37	1.00PM
Alliance	11.00	10.55	8.05	2 25
Rochester	2.48PM		10.40	4.53
Pittsburgh	4.00	2.20	11.45AM	6.00

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. On and after June 29, 1873, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows;

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland		8.30AM	1.55PM	4.05PM
Hudson		9.41	5.02	5.23
Ravenna		10.13	5.33	5.53
Alliance		11.05	6.12	6.40
Bayard		11.39	6.41	
Wellsville		1.10PM	8.00	
Pittsburgh		3.40	10,30	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	
Wellsville		8.40	3.10	
Bayard		10.25	4.30	
Alliance		11.00	4.55	7.25AM
Ravenna		12.08PM	5.53	8.15
Hudson		12.41	6.22	9,05
Cleveland		1.55	7.30	10.25

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Belair	5.45AM	10.50AM	5.40PM	
Bridgeport	5.55	11.00	5.50	
Steubenville	6.57	12.07PM	6.50	
Wellsville	8.00	1.05	7.53	
Rochester	9.30	2.35	9.25	
Pittsburgh	10.40	3.40	10,30	

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	4.50PM
Rochester		7.40	2.20	6.05
Wellsville		8.40	3.10	7.15
Steubenville		9.50	4.20	8.39
Bridgeport		11.00	5.25	9.45
Belair		11.10	5.40	10.00

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

Leaves	Arrives
N Phila. 6 40 am & 1.00 pm	Bayard, 9.45 am & 4 00pm
Bayard. 12.10 & 5.00 p. m.	N. Phila. 3.00 & 7.30 p m

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—After December 22d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot:		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive Union Depot.	
Pacific Exp's,	2:50 a m	Mail Train,	1:05 a m
Mail Train,	7:45 a m	Fast Line,	1:35 a m
Chicago Ex	12 20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	8.00 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40 a m
Philadelp'a Ex.	5:20 p m	Southern Ex.	12:40 p m
Fast Line,	8:50 p m	Pacific Expr's,	1:10 p m
LOCAL.		Way Passenger,	9:50 p m
Walls No 1,	6:40 a m	LOCAL.	
Wilkinsburg Ac No 1	7:05 a m	Walls No 1	6:30 a m
Walls No 2,	10:20 a m	Brinton Ac. No1,	7:30 a m
Walls No 3,	11:45 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 1	8:20 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	2:40 p m	Walls No 2,	9:10 a m
Walls No 4,	3:20 p m	Johnstown Ac.	10 10 a m
Johnstown Ac.	4:00 p m	Walls No 3,	1:45 p m
Brinton Accommodation No 1,	4 50 p m	Walls No 4	3:20 p m
Brinton Ac No2	5:40 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	4,45 p m
Walls No 5,	6:15 p m	Walls Ac. No. 5	5:55 p m
Brinton Ac No3	9:20 p m	Brinton No 2,	6:50 p m
Walls Ac No 6	11:05 p m	Brinton Ac. No3	7:25 p m
		Brinton Ac No4	11:10 p m

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Ac. No. 3 leave daily.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday.

All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express leaves Pittsburgh at 2:50 a m arrives at Harrisburg at 11:40 a m; Philadelphia 3:30 p m; Baltimore 3:00 p m; Washington 5:40 p m. New York 6:34 p m.

Chicago Express leaves Pittsburgh at 12.20 p m, arrives Harrisburg 10.20 p m; Philadelphia 2.30 a m; New York 6 10 a m.

Cincinnati Express leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p m arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 p m; Philadelphia 2:50 a m; Baltimore 2:15 a m; Washington 5:00 a m, New York 6 00 a m

Philadelphia Express leaves Pittsburgh at 5:20 p m arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 a m; Philadelphia 6:55 a m New York 10:14 a m.

Fast Line leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 pm: arrives at Harrisburg 5:15 a m; Philadelphia 9:50 a m; Baltimore 8 a m; Washington 11:30 a m; New York 1 p m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 a m, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30p m, and arrive at Walls Station at 1:50 p m. Leave Pittsburgh Sundays arrive Brinton's 10:30p m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a city ticket office at No 55 Fifth avenue corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening at the lowest rates are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by Excelsior Baggage Transfer Co. on orders left at the office.

For further information apply to

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

On and after Monday, July 29th, 1873. Three through Trains daily, except Sunday, will leave depot, arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions, and Western and Central New York.

	Leave.	Arrive
Buffalo Express	7.30 a m	8.25 p m
Night Express	9.30 p m	6.05 a m
Day Express	11.50 a m	5.45 a m
1st Halton Ac	6.40 a m	6.30 a m
1st Soda Works Ac	9.45 a m	8.20 a m
Brady's Bend Ac	3.20 p m	10.10 a m
2d Halton Ac	4 40 p m	9.05 a m
2d Soda Works Ac	5.50 p m	2.15 p m
3d Halton Ac	10.50 p m	10.45 p m

A special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7 20 a m, arriving at Parker at 12.18 a m. Returning leaves Parker at 4.30 p m, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8 25 p m

Church train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) leaves Pittsburgh at 10.10 a m, and leaves at 12.50 p m.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.
H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

New Advertisements.

TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE.

Young men and ladies qualified for practical operators, at the Buffalo Telegraph Institute and City Line Telegraph. Every graduate secures a position. The largest and most complete in America. Address for circular and catalogue, C. L. BRYANT, Superintendent, Buffalo, N. Y.

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A Boarding School for Young Men and Boys. For Circulars address Rev. H. S. ALEXANDER, Columbia, Pa.

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Epidemic and Contagious Diseases

with the newest and best treatment for all cases. The only thorough work of the kind in the world. Embraces Small-Pox, Yellow Fever, Cholera, and all analogous diseases. No family safe without it, and all buy it. Has 24 chromatic illustrations. The biggest chance of the season for agents. Address H S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.

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PSYCHOMANCY OR "SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free by mail, for 25 cents, together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies. A queer book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAMS & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

MONEY made rapidly with Stencil & Key Check Outfits. Catalogues and full particulars free. S. M. Spencer, 117 Hanover st., Boston.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex young or old, make money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

$25 MONEY MADE FAST $1,000.

By all who will work for us. If on writing you do not find us all square we will give you one dollar for your trouble. Send stamp for circulars to O. H. BUCKLEY & CO., Tekonsha, Mich.

Having struggled twenty years between life and death with ASTHMA or PHTHISIC I experimented myself by compounding roots and herbs, and inhaling the Medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered a most wonderful remedy and sure cure for Asthma and its kindred diseases. Warranted to relieve the severest paroxysm instantly, so the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. One trial package sent by mail free of charge. Address D. LANGELL, Apple Creek, Wayne County, O.

THE LA CROIX MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED IN 1837.

Is the oldest and most successful institution in this country for the treatment of Chronic and Sexual diseases. For terms of treatment call or address by mail address. S. H. HUNSDON, 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

GRANDEST SCHEME EVER KNOWN.

FOURTH GRAND GIFT CONCERT

For the benefit of the

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

$12,000 CASH GIFTS $1,500,000.

Every Fifth Ticket Draws a Gift.

$250,000 FOR $50.

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.,

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3d, 1873.

Only sixty thousand tickets will be sold and one-half of these are intended for the European market, thus leaving only 30,000 for sale in the United States where 100,000 were disposed of for the third concert. The tickets are divided into ten coupons or parts and have on their back the scheme with a full explanation of the mode of drawing.

At this concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of

$1,500,000,

divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders. The numbers of the tickets are to be drawn from one wheel by blind children and the gifts from another.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift	$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift	100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	17,500
10 Cash Gifts $10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts $5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts $1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts $500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts $400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts $300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts $200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts $100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts $50 each	550,000
Total 12,000 Cash Gifts amounting to	$1,500,000

The distribution will be positive, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold—all unsold tickets being destroyed as at the first and second concerts, and not represented in the drawing.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole tickets $50; Halves $25; Tenths, or each Coupon $5; Eleven whole tickets for $500; 22½ tickets for $1,000; 113 whole tickets for $5,000; 227 whole tickets for $10,000. No discount on less than $500 worth of Tickets at a time.

The unparalleled success of the Third Gift Concert, as well as the satisfaction given by the First and Second, makes it only necessary to announce the Fourth to insure the prompt sale of every ticket. The Fourth Grand Gift Concert will be conducted in all its details like the Third, and full particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them.

Tickets are now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Agent Public Library of Kentucky, and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

HAIR CUTTING AND SHAVING, also Toppies and Wigs made to order. JOHN B. WILLIAMS, just below Clark's Hotel. aug15-tf

The Beaver Radical.

The RADICAL is published every Friday morning at the following rates:

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SIX MONTHS, " " "	1,00
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Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines of this type, $8,00 per annum.

Advertisements by the month, quarter or year received, and liberal deductions made in proportion to length of advertisement and length of time of insertion.

Advertisements of 10 lines or less, $1,00 for one insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements, whether of displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

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Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices charged as advertisements, and payable in advance.

Local news and matters of general interest communicated by any correspondent, with real name disclosed to the publisher, will be thankfully received. Local news solicited from every part of the county.

Publication Office: IN THE RADICAL BUILDING Corner Diamond, Beaver, Pa.

All communications and business letters should be addressed to SMITH CURTIS, Beaver, Pa.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Mortons's Speech—Corruption, Past and Present—Have the Democracy Stood by Their Principles—Statistics of College Comencements—Curiosities About the Japs—The Washburne and Butler Gubernatorial Contest.

Correspondence of the Radical.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8, 1873.

In a recent speech at Athens, Ohio, Senator Morton referred to the statement so frquently made by Democratic writers and speakers, and so universally incorporated into the Democratic platforms, that the present is one of the most corrupt periods this country has ever witnessed, and says of this opinion: "So far from the public morals having been debauched and deteriorated during the twelve years of Republican rule, notwithstanding the war with all its consequences and demoralization, they have greatly improved. It is not that Congress is more corrupt than formerly, for in my opinion it is less so; but it is that public opinion demands a higher standard of rectitude on the part of its public men that we ever before exacted."

The Senator is, at least, partly right. It is not fair that we should suppose the present day to be more corrupt than any past periods simply because we hear complaint. Applying the same test we would come to the conclusion that each drought, or each storm, was more severe than any that preceded it. The farmer will tell us that he never before saw such weather; the little boy will tell us that he never had so sore a finger; our grandmothers will tell us that the children are worse today than they were in her young days, and the scoffer will tell us that the preachers are more dissipated and debauched than they ever were before. But if we take the trouble to examine the past we will find at each period the same complaint general: that the world is worse than formerly. But if we sum up all past experience and compare the present with any past period we always find ourselves as well off as those who went before us.

The farmer broods over one day of unfavorable weather and forgets the six days of sunshine; the little boy will cry and complain of one sore toe and never mention the nine sound ones; grandmother frets about one wicked boy and never thinks of the several good ones; the papers give thrilling accounts filling columns of the history of one murder and never think of the millions who have not murdered anybody and who have not been murdered, and we hear all about the minister who has stepped from the path of rectitude and never once think of the thousands of upright men who are clear above even the suspicion of crime.

So it is with public affairs. There are thirty-seven thousand postmasters in the United States. Let three of these become defaulters to the government and we hear a general out-cry about the dishonesty of public officers. We see the three, but are totally oblivious to the existence of the thirty-seven thousand. This is evidence of the fact that dishonest officials are the exception and not the rule. We are accustomed to dwell upon more exceptions than upon rules.

Let us not, however, deprecate these facts. Let us rather be glad that public opinion does demand a higher standard of rectitude on the part of its public men. It is greatly to the credit of the Republican party that this spirit has grown up during a period when it had control of the affairs of the government. It will be well if this watchful spirit continues until corruption is entirely banished from public life. But let not the Democratic party assume all the credit for having exposed official corruption. Let no Democrat suppose his party to be alone in condemning corrupt practices. Had not Republicans joined in the cry but little could have been done to purify the politics of the nation.

The Democratic party has determined to stand by its "long-established principles," which our Democratic friends assure us are adapted to every age; to adhere to the old pretty land-marks. Now this sounds right well. These fickle, changeable kinds of people don't win our respect all. We, somehow or other, admire that man who takes a firm stand and is not driven about by every breath of wind. We shout at the mention of a man who expresses a determination to "fight it out" on a certain line. We like "long-established principles." There is something in human nature that reveres antiquity. We pay a hundred dollars for a book printed three centuries ago, when we can get a much more valuable one printed three months ago for a dollar.

But we see signs that the "human nature" of Young America is changing. We see evidences of a kind of contempt for men and for parties that do not change themselves to changed circumstances. Somebody has said that a man who never changes his opinions never learns anything. We are losing our reverence for old land-marks. Antiquities are losing their value in our eyes. We care for them only as curiosities. We sometimes think that Socrates was not a whit wiser than some men of our own day. Aristotle was no better than Bacon or Mill. The laws of Solon and Lycurgus are not supposed to be superior to the Constitution of the United States, and Justinian, though venerated, is not accepted as the highest standard. The old English common-law is giving way on all hands to our own modern statutes.

But what *are* the "old land-marks of the Democracy?" what *are* the "long-established principles" to be adhered to in these latter days? Is "Free-trade and Sailors' Rights" to be one of the battle cries? Is "squatter sovereignty" one of the land-marks? Is hatred to the negro one of the "long-established principles?" Does the Democracy propose to adhere to their old pro-slavery doctrines? That is perhaps about as "long established" as any principle ever taught by them. Or do they go so far back? Would they stop with their opposition to the doctrine of "coercion?" Or would they come down so late as to enumerate their opposition to the recent amendments to the Constitution as long established principles?

It would be really entertaining to have some of their wisest men enlighten the public on these questions. When people are asked to support certain principles they have a right to have these principles defined. The general phrase "long-established" is hardly satisfactory, for there are several difficulties remaining. First, it is difficult to find a distintively Democratic principle that can be said to have been established at all. Last year all the old Democratic gods were broken, and that without any seeming remorse. Second, without dwelling on the first difficulty, the voter is puzzled to know which of the many Democratic principles to accept. He cannot adopt them all, for they will not "jibe together."

The Democratic party is in terrible straits for principles. It is afraid of anything new, and it dares not rely upon anything old. Last year it appeared in a garb stolen from the Republicans, but that did not win. The only thing that now remains for it to do is to get an entirely new suit of clothes, to adopt new principles, to raise new issues. It cannot succeed without making an issue with the party in power. It cannot succeed on old issues. It cannot succeed at all.

Circular for Information No. 3, for 1873 has just been issued by the National Bureau of Education. It contains an "account of college commencement for the summer of 1873 in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania." It will soon be followed by No. 4 containing an account of the same in the remaining States.

In fifty-four institutions the total number of degrees conferred was 2,515, of which 2,333 were in course and 182 honorary. That degree most numerously conferred was Bachelor of Arts; number 1,116. 470 persons received the degree of Master of Arts; 151 the degree of Bachelor of Science; 49 the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy; 45 the degree of Bachelor of Divinity; 55 Doctor of Divinity, and 252 Doctor of Medicine.

A good deal of curiosity is being manifested to discover the reasons of the Japanese government for recalling the six hundred students now in this country and in Europe. It is said that upon investigation it was found they were not making satisfactory progress. This is probably true. The Japanese are as well acquainted with philosophy and science as we, and doubtless even better. It will not be a matter of surprise if we next hear that the American adventures in Japan who have imposed themselves upon the government there and are now drawing snug salaries of twenty or twenty-five thousand a year have been dismissed and sent home in disgrace. The Japanese were very unfortunate in selecting men from this country to teach them our civilization, as not a single man from Horace Capron down to Sam. M. Bryan is of average ability, or is imbued with the real spirit of progress.

The fight that has been going on for some days between the bulls and the bears of Wall Street terminated on Saturday in the apparently thorough defeat of the bulls. It has been reported and it is currently believed that certain of the national banks lent their assistance to the bull movement, and through their aid there was at one time a strong probability of success. These national banks are to some extent subject to the control of the Treasury, and it is understood at the Currency Bureau that an effort will be made to discover the part taken by the suspected banks. It is doubtful whether the law as it now stands will punish them for the indirect aid they gave the gamblers, but an investigation may have the effect of bringing the matter before Congress when additional safeguards may be provided against the machinations of these swindlers.

The latest news from Massachusetts is that Washburne has steadily gained on Butler and that he is now ahead. Although it has been charged that the administration has attempted to control this contest and has used the federal patronage to secure the nomination of Butler; although, on the other hand, Secretary Robeson has stated in the most positive terms that the administration did not intend to meddle at all, that it had nothing to do with the making or unmaking of governoss of States; rumors are rife that it is now the desire of the administration that both Washburne and Butler should withdraw, and that a new man be put forward whom all factions can support.

SAM.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Summer Resorts—Expensive Living—Cape May, its Drives and Bathing—Ladies' Wardrobes.

Correspondence of the Radical.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept., 1, 1873.

Two months absence from home have cut me off from THE RADICAL, and very glad I was to come across its welcome columns once more upon my return yesterday. I have been along up the sea shore and mountains, and feel greatly like ventilating my impressions regarding the fun and frivolity there encountered, for verily human nature shows at its worst where amusement only is the object of life. It is greatly to be regretted that progressive civilization defeats itself and its own objects at our popular summer resorts and that fashion makes such inroads upon our pockets that two months sojourn at one of our principal summer resorts costs as much as the whole of the rest of the year. This is to be regreted on account of children who require a lengthened absence from large cities during the heated term. The old fashioned farm house has died out; the great railroad facilities of modern times rendering it easier to send produce to market than to import borders to eat it at the point of production. The consequence is that the term farm house in this part of the world has become synonimous with slow starvation, and they are no longer sought after. All this results in the short excursion system being most popular. Nevertheless, Philadelphians flock in thousands to Atlantic City and Cape May, this latter being the favorite resort. Since the opening of the West Jersey Railroad they have adopted the most liberal policy in regard to Cape Island, the drives and rides are of the finest description. The cottages numerous and the hotels with the Stockton House at the head of the list of the very best description. Over and above all this is the bathing, universally acknowledged to be the best in the world, but perhaps a short description of this famous and most extensively patronized of all American resorts may not be unacceptable. The Island is formed by Delaware Bay on one side, Cold Spring Inlet on the other and the Atlantic Ocean in front. Along the shores of the Bay runs Diamond Beach, where crystal pebbles are found called "Cape May Daimonds." Jewelers will tell you they have no intrinsic value, but the native assert that these same jewelers buy them up in quantities and after polishing sell them for the genuine article. At the mouth of the Bay is Cape May Light House, one of the finest structures of the kind in the world. At Lewes, directly opposite is Kenlopen Light House, built when this country belonged to Great Britian. It is remarkable for being the oldest Light House on this continent, and having the laziest keeper in creation. Cold Spring Inlet empties into the sounds which stretch from Cape May to Atlantic City, and the Island is washed by the head Atlantic. There is no sight on earth equal to that of the Ocean from Poverty beach to the Light House, the blue waves come rolling in with softest murmuring, tipped with little white caps dancing like feathery foam in the sunlight. Sand snipes looking like neat little quakeresses paddle on the beach, while white winged sea gulls, fit emblems of the fair daughters of fashion float and eddy over head. Away over the water the ships are sailing, while on the strand the children play. Happy little children with their spades and buckets building up monuments which the next wave washes away. One of the peculiarities of Cape May bathing is that there one may venture a great distance from shore without getting beyond their depth, and you can go through all the pleasures of being drowned by being knocked down by a wave and swallowing unlimited quantities of water without running the slightest risk of loosing your life. Some people do get drowned there sometimes, but it is always the good swimmers who venture out two far and are washed out by the undertow. As a rule the living is good at most all the establishments on the Island. The country is an agricultural one, fruits, vegetables, fish and oysters cheap. During the season bands of music give three open air concerts at the three principal hotels daily. Every other night all the houses give full dress hops, and the intervening evenings are devoted to dramatic, operatic and religious observances. Apropos of religion all the denominations secure the very best oratorical and musical talents for their churches during the season, for which there is a two fold reason. The first of which is that first-class talent has rather an afinity for sea-airs and sea-bathing, and secondly because they get a much better chance at the sinners en masse in such a locality than elsewhere.

However, enough of Cape May. I began this letter intending to tell you something of the ladies' wardrobe, but must of course content myself with mentioning but one item of extravagance. The favorite styles of hosiery are of pure silk in various attractive colors, the most popular hues being the various shades of scarlet, though the sky-blue varieties are also very much in demand. They usually retail at about twelve dollars a pair and are sufficiently handsome to answer the exacting tastes of the most capricious belle.

EIZZIL.

—The Springfield *Republican* has now returns from 742 delegates, nearly three-fourths of the whole number to the Worcester Convention, divided as follows: Washburn, 394; Butler, 319; doubtful and contested, 29. There are 359 delegates yet to be elected, of whom 45 come from four western counties, 54 from Worcester county, and 258 from the eastern part of the State, 62 each from Essex and Middlesex counties, the former of which is one of Butler's strongholds. Of 101 delegates to come from the western part of the State the *Republican* estimates that Washburn will have nearly three-fourths, and of the remaining 258 about 125. As Washburn has now a clear majority of 46, giving Butler every doubtful vote, the *Republican* considers him sure of 100 majority in the Convention, but it is quite likely to be 150, and may rise to 200.

The *Journal's* returns for delegates to the Convention so far as heard from at a late hour to-night stand 418 for Wash burn, 315 for Butler and 39 doubtful. There are 333 more delegates to be elected.

—The Boston *Globe* says: Whatever may be the result of the contest now going on in the dominant party, there is no ground for the hope that any Democratic candidate could slip into office. If there is ever a contest at the polls between two Republican candidates, the Democratic voters will scatter like sheep from their own little fold, and enlist on the one side or the other of the new issues that come up for decision.