Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1869

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY, of Cumberland Co.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS, Allegheny Co.

DISTRICT TICKET.

SENATOR,
G. SHANNON MULLIN,
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

ASSEMBLY,
J. H. LONGENECKER, Esq.
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Esq., of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,
WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Bor.

TREASURER,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, of Bedford Twp.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES FINK, of Hopewell Twp.

POOR DIRECTOR,
EMANUEL J. DIEHL, of Colerain Twp.

CORONER,
DR. A. S. SMITH, of St. Clairsville Bor.

AUDITOR,
JOHN P. WILLIAMS, of South Woodbery Twp.

THE SENATORSHIP.

The Republican Senatorial Conference will have met and nominated a candidate for the Senate ere this number of our paper reaches most of our readers, but not before some at least will have seen it. We have already expressed our views on this subject, and without desiring to say aught against either of the estimable gentlemen nominated by our sister counties, we cannot refrain from again expressing our decided conviction that of the three gentlemen named Capt. G. S. Mullin will add most strength to our ticket. A fierce fight is to be made all over the State and with Packer's millions to back them no means fair or foul will be left untried to defeat us. In fact it is well known that a desperate effort is to be made to carry this district. For this purpose any amount of money will be used and the facilities offered by the construction of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad through Somerset county and the western part of this county will not be left unused. Capt. Mullin is a lifelong Republican, an intelligent and enterprising citizen, a worthy representative of our farming community, a man of the most sterling integrity and withal served as a soldier in putting down the rebellion. Having nobly done his share in putting down the rebels, it is highly appropriate that he should now be delegated to give them allies a drubbing. Give us Captain Mullin as a candidate and we think we will be warranted in promising that he will leave Bedford county at least two hundred ahead of his ticket. We claim to be the soldier's friends, let a soldier's claims be recognized and great strength will be added to our ticket, and we will at the same time send a man to the Senate of whom the district will have cause to be proud. We never did believe in mere local claims to important offices, but at all times have favored the best and strongest man. It is the true policy and there is no better time than the present for putting it in practice.

WHY DON'T THEY POINT TO THEIR OWN DEEDS?

It is quite amusing to see with what care copperheads avoid reference to their own record. When they charge Republicans with extravagance, they never refer to copperhead economy. If they charge Geary's or any other Republican State administration with lack of economy, they always forget to refer to the fact, that Democrats heaped a debt of $40,000,000 upon the State and taxed every foot of land, and left both debt and taxes a legacy to the Republican party in 1860. They also forget to say that while they charge us with extravagance, we have removed taxes from every foot of land in the State and paid off $20,000,000 of the State debt in less than ten years beside paying heavy war expenses to put down a copperhead rebellion. When they charge Lincoln or Grant's administration with want of economy, they forget to say that under Buchanan's Democratic administration after years of peace and plenty they handed over to Lincoln's administration a bankrupt Treasury, with credit so low that it could not borrow a dollar of money in the money markets of the world, and that now after a terrible war and with a heavy debt, under Republican administration the credit of our country is second to none in the civilized world. When they talk of Republican corruption or extravagance they forget to tell that the last Democratic Secretary of the Interior stole all the funds of his Department and the last Democratic Secretary of the Navy carried nearly all our navy over to the rebels; they forget also to tell that under Andy Johnson for three years after the close of the war the public debt increased even with the most enormous taxes and that with greatly lessened taxes a Republican administration has been reducing and paying off the debt at the rate of TEN MILLIONS per month. Why don't they give both sides. Such statistics would be highly edifying to Democratic readers. Let us have the whole truth. There's richness in the Democratic side that ought not to be suppressed.

MONOPOLIES.

The people of Pennsylvania have been for years contending against railroad monopolies. Now the copperheads have the brazen impudence to ask the people to place over them one of the wealthiest and most unsurpulous of these monopolists in the person of Asa Packer. Monopolies and monopolists are dangerous. They strive to control legislation for their own selfish purposes without regard to the welfare of the people. Packer is a chief among both coal and rail road monopolists. Will the people trust their vital interests to such a man? Are they prepared to surrender themselves slaves to rich monopolists? The chief pride of our Republican government is that it distributes wealth more equally among all the people, so that few are very rich and few are very poor. Great wealth of single individuals creates aristocracies, which are the bane of all governments. Do the people wish to encourage such a state of things by placing a man in the gubernatorial chair only because he is a rich, proud, aristocratic monopolist? If so then they should support Packer. But if they wish to preserve our republican simplicity and equality let them beware of placing any such purse proud aristocrat in power.

THE DENT MOVEMENT A FAILURE.—Judge Dent is likely to come to political grief. Advices at Washington, from Mississippi, are to the effect that the leading Democrat's now decline to support Dent for Governor, and say that as he has failed to obtain the support of the administration, they intend to nominate a straight Democratic ticket. This ends the Dent gubernatorial fiasco.

PACKER vs PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania has to day no worse enemies than the Anthracite coal operators of which Asa Packer is one of the chief. The coal strikes are instigated by the operators and railroad men for the purpose of putting exorbitant profits in their own pockets, to the oppression of the poor and the prejudice of every Pennsylvania interest outside of anthracite coal. The effect of this course on the part of the coal operators and railroad managers is to arouse a furious cry all over the country against the protective tariff that in a few years has so wonderfully stimulated manufacturing enterprise all over the country. Asa Packer in this case is doubly guilty, being almost exclusive owner of one of the most important coal carrying roads, and an extensive operator in anthracite coal. Forgetful of common decency and regardless of the wants of the poor in the cities or the prosperity of his adopted state he has but one object in view, to heap still higher his millions of hoarded gold at the expense of the poor and needy and to the great injury of the industrial interests of the state of Pennsylvania. The anthracite coal men are exciting the most bitter feeling all over the country against Pennsylvania by their inordinate greed. They have exclusive control of the anthracite trade. They are a set of unscupulous monopolist and they are levying tribute upon the whole country to fill their already overflowing coffers. Of these greedy cormorants Asa Packer is the head and chief. Unsatisfied with his $20,000,000 he is eager to increase it at the expense of every laboring man in the country. His greed of gold would sacrifice every interest of his fellowmen and especially of the laboring poor. The rememberance of his unceremonious dipping in the canal by his oppressed and infuriated employes seems to have no effect upon his supreme selfishness. He only compromised with them to extend his robbery of the poor and needy over a wider circle. Railroad and coal monopolists have but little sympathy with the men out of whose hard labor they coin their gold. Packer combines the worst features of both.

COPPERHEADS for REPUDIATION.

Repudiation is becoming the watchword of copperheads the whole country over. Brick Pomeroy who engineered Packer's nomination openly declares for repudiation. Pendleton the Copperhead candidate for Governor of Ohio is an outspoken advocate of repudiation. Emerson Etheridge, a copperhead leader in Tennessee, and Andrew Johnson, rival copperhead candidates for the U. S. Senate are both repudiationists. In fact the whole copperhead party including all the Southern rebels are in favor of repudiation. Are our people prepared to repudiate the war debt? Are they prepared to turn the widows and orphans of the men, who gave their lives for the Union, penniless upon the cold charities of the world? Are they prepared to deny the pittance of a pension to the maimed and crippled heroes still among us? If not, then they are not prepared for repudiation. Repudiation means not only the withholding of pensions from the maimed and crippled soldiers of the Union and the widows and orphans of our immortal heroes who died for their country, but it means, the robbing of thousands of charitable trusts whose funds are invested in government bonds, the robbing of churches, colleges, schools, savings banks and every class of institutions that have invested their funds in the public securities for safe keeping. It means general bankruptcy over the whole country. This is the Copperhead programme. It means distress and disaster almost equal to the rebellion itself, also a democratic legacy. Every vote cast for Packer or any other copperhead candidate is a vote for repudiation. Repudiation is national dishonesty and national disgrace. Let no honest man commit himself to any such scheme of robbery. Vote for Geary, economy and honest payment of debts both state and national.

ELECTION OF TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Section 15th of the Registry law reads as follows:

"Section 15. All elections for city, ward, borough, township and election officers shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, subject to all the provisions of the laws regulating the election of such officers not inconsistent with this act; the persons elected to such offices at that time shall take their places at the expiration of the terms of the persons holding the same at the time of such election; but no election for the office of assessor or assistant assessor shall be held under this act, until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy."

All township officers, except assessors and assistant assessors, who would otherwise have been chosen next spring, must be elected at the October election. The Republicans in the various townships will see to it and have their regular township tickets made out in due time.

WE point with very decided satisfaction to the great reduction made on the State debt since the induction of Governor Geary into office. But the work has not ended. In another column our readers will observe an advertisement of the State Sinking Fund Commissioners announcing that sealed bids will be received up to October 1st, 1869, for the redemption of ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the State loan yet to mature. Is this not flattering to the present administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth? Do the people want to change from the close economy and marked honesty which make conspicuous the present Administration, to the plundering policy and reckless extravagance in all departments of the State Government which will follow the election of Mr. Packer as Governor?—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

$20,000,000.00.—It is a well established fact that at the outbreak of the Rebellion, when an effort was made to raise the *three months* men, Asa Packer, Esq., contributed *fifty dollars* to that purpose. So far as we can learn, this was his first and *last* contribution, to carry on the war, for his name is not found among the contributors to the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, those noble Institutions for the support and comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers. He did, however, give his check for $20,000.00 to aid in the election of Seymour and Blair. Many a poor widow gave her only son, her main support at home, to suppress the Rebellion. How does that contrast with the miserable pittance given by this contracted *millionaire.—Berks and Schuylkill Journal.*

THE copperheads have nominated Pendleton for Governor of Ohio, an outspoken repudiationist. In Tennessee Emerson Etheridge one of their leaders is openly advocating repudiation of the State debt incurred in putting down the rebellion and keeping Tennessee in the Union. Repudiation means robbing soldier's widows and orphans of their pensions.

WITH all the copperhead cry of taxes, they forget to say that our taxes both State and national are levied to pay debts contracted by Democrats or to put down a Democratic rebellion. We divine the future by a careful study of the past. The past of Democracy gives but little evidence of any hope for it in the future.

THE whole copperhead press of the State is following the Harrisburg *Patriot* in trying to ferret out some short-coming in the State finances. Thus far they have signally failed to make a decent show of figures that could be substantiated from the record. We would suggest that it would be more to the point if they would set themselves to figure up how much it cost the State to pay the expense of putting down the rebellion. This is to be charged directly to the copperhead party. But for this Democratic rebellion Republican economy would have entirely freed the State from debt before this time. In spite of the immense war tax imposed upon the state by the rebellion, a very large reduction has been made in the actual debt and the tax upon real estate totally abolished. Such things were never known under a copperhead administration.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S financial policy needs no better recommendation than the fact that U. S. bonds and gold are nearer the same value to day than they have been since the beginning of the rebellion. Gold closed at 1,30½ on Saturday and U. S. sixes 1881 were quoted at 1,23½ on the same day, a difference of only 8 cents. Why don't our copperhead friends call the special attention of their readers to this fact? It would be a very appropriate comment on the financial resolution of their platform, especially if the additional fact were stated that under the last Democratic administration Government bonds were worth nothing, and could not be sold at all in foreign markets.

OUR copperhead cotemporary would do well to explain how it comes that a Democratic administration in Bedford county has been levying and collecting a tax on land for two or three years after the tax upon real estate has been abolished all over the State by a Republican administration. Bedford county needs a change in her administration very badly and there is no better time than now to make it. The election of Dibert, Lingenfelter, Diehl, Phillips and Fink, would do a great deal toward bringing about a more economical administration of Bedford county finances.

THE Democracy of Philadelphia are evidently preparing the way for a "back down" on the "nigger" question. Last week their City Convention met to revise the standing rules of the party, and after discussion the word "white" was stricken from the draft of their new party constitution by a decided vote. The Democracy of Adams are a little slow on this question, and have determined once more to go into the campaign as a "white man's party."—*Adams Star and Sentinel.*

THE revenue derived from the income tax is about $23,000,000 annually. Now that the finances of the country will permit it there is a general and increasing demand for the repeal of the law by the next Congress. The tax, though bravely borne as a war necessity, is of an inquisitorial character and should be abolished at the earliest practicable moment.

THE news from Cuba for the past few weeks has been more favorable for the patriots. Several battles are reported all of which have resulted favorably for the insurgents and in one of which they took quite a number of prisoners. The patriots are daily gaining strength and their prospects brighten with time.

IT is remarkable how oblivious the copperheads and rebels are of their past records. It is a tender subject with them, but the people cannot entirely forget. Jail-birds are always watched because of their past record; however disagreeable it may be to them the public learns that it is one of the most necessary precautions.

ASA PACKER is one of the coal monopolists and is now doing more than any other man in the State to damage the coal and iron interests of Pennsylvania. He is an enemy to the best interests of his own State, and cares for nothing but his own selfish aggrandizement.

SOLDIERS are afraid of Copperhead associations. Hancock and Rosecrans both politely decline the honor of being made standard bearers for the party against which they fought for four years. Hypocritical professions don't catch old soldiers.

THE Democracy have had two very recent victories, the one when they massacred the negroes at Mobile, the other when they murdered a lot of them on a western steamboat. The *Gazette* forgot to mention these two latest victories.

ARE YOU REGISTERED.—Let every Republican see to it, that he regularly registered. The lists are now all put up and each one should examine them and see if his name is on the list and if not have the officer to enter it at once.

WHY are the Pennsylvania copperheads like the children of Israel in the Wilderness? Because they have set up a golden calf and call upon all the people to worship him.

THE *Miners' Journal* says truly that Asa Packer will be chiefly remembered after October next as the last Copperhead who tried to be Governor of Pennsylvania.

IF it had not been for Packer's $20,000,000 he would never have been heard of as a Democratic candidate.

PACKER ran away from Mauch Chunk to avoid paying his taxes—A pretty specimen of a man to make a Governor.

SOLDIERS remember that Packer was enjoying himself in Europe, in peace and safety, while Geary was battling for the Union.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

KENTUCKY is rapidly approaching the verge of civilization. About twenty Union men have been elected to the Legislature.

Do we object to Packer because he is rich? Not by any means. We object to him because he would never have been nominated had he *not* been rich.

"PACKER made money buying coal lands cheap and then waiting for advancement. He can lose it by buying nominations dear and waiting for election."

WITH ALL his immense wealth, can Asa Packer point to a single liberal gift made, by him in behalf of his imperiled country during the late war? No wonder he is a favorite with rebel Democracy.

THE Republican majorty in Alabama at the election for Congressmen and Legislature foots up more than 10,000. Last fall the State only gave 4,000 for Grant.

THE DIFFERENCE.—General Rosecrans declined a nomination for Governor of Ohio on the excuse that he wished to pay his debts, and the Democrats, taking the hint, have selected Pendleton, who is in favor of "repudiation" under all circumstances.

THE New York *World* of August 4th has an article of six and a half columns to show that the Democratic party is the "only party pleged to restore specie payments."

Now to prove its remarkable consistency, the Democratic party of Ohio, have nominated George H. Pendleton, the advocate of an unlimited paper currency, as their candidate for Governor.

AN OHIO paper remarks that "Democracy and ignorance are inseparable. Destroy ignorance, and you destroy Democracy." We are acting upon that principle in Pennsylvania. Our free schools are doing the business, and the most thoughtful Democrats are setting their houses in order.

SINCE the nomination of Asa Packer for Governor the Democrats of this State have concluded to dry up the cry about "rich bondholders;" but since the declination of Rosecrans, in Ohio, and the nomination of Pendleton in his stead, they intend to go their length in harping on that string there. If any Democratic stumper should, during the canvass appear in both States, he will have to be careful to provide himself with two speeches just the opposite of each other beforehand.

FATHER ABRAHAM says that Asa Packer's record may be briefly stated as follows:

First, appointed associate judge in Northampton county; second, elected to the Legislature; third, elected to Congress, in 1852, and re-elected in 1854, and fourth, and lastly, was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention held at Charleston, in 1860, from which he bolted and united with the Southern secessionists in nominating John C. Breckenridge as the secession candidate, to defeat Stephen A. Douglas, the regular Democratic nominee.

THE *Reading Times* is ventilating Asa Packer's love (?) for the poor man. The *Times* says that Mr. Packer amassed a colossal fortune by *grinding the faces of the poor.* Years ago he made heavy contracts for boating coal to New York, and got a kind of monopoly of the business. He carried his oppression of boatmen so far that they rebelled against him, and resorted to a strike. He went to South, Easton, where the boatmen had congregated, to compel them to continue in his service; "but so violent was the feeling against him that he was seized by the men, thrown into the Lehigh, and would have been drowned but for a timely rescue. So exasperated were the men against Packer, that they drove the man who had saved his life from the ground with stones!"

DEMOCRATIC OPINION ON NEGRO SUFFERAGE.—The Green Bay *Advocate*, one of the oldest, most consistent and reliable Democratic journals published in Wisconsin, in which the negro now enjoys the right of suffrage, in its issue of the 8th inst., says:

The whole subject is a dead issue and in passing from theory to practice, we are glad it is so near a solution. If the African race in the Southern States were on a par with the colored people as we find them among us, we should have little fear of the result. We have no more prejudice against a man on account of the color of his skin than the color of his coat. *We have watched with interest the course of life of the colored people of this State, and so far as we have been able to determine, they are well qualified to vote and are clearly entitled to that privilege. They are industrious; temperate, law abiding and intelligent.*

WHAT IT COSTS.—The people of the United States are plundered of *twenty millions of dollars a year* by the tariff on coal, and of *twenty three millions of dollars a year* by the tariff on iron.

Forty three millions of dollars a year thus goes straight from the pockets of hard-working people into the pockets of only these two classes of monopolists and the Congressmen who conspire to pass the laws which authorize the plundering.—*N. Y. World.*

One of the most extensive and successful of those "monopolists" is Mr. Asa Packer of Carbon county, who has amassed Twenty Millions of Dollars by his operations in coal, &c., and whom *The World* is trying to make Governor of Pennsylvania. *We* do not charge him with making this fortune by robbing the poor but *The World* clearly does. Ought it not to stop supporting or stop defaming him?—*N. Y Tribune.*

PERHAPS a reason for Asa Packer's unpopularity throughout the Lehigh region may be found in the proverb, "No man is a hero to his own valley."

EX-GOVERNOR BIGLER is to stump the State of Pennsylvania for Mr. Packer.

Books and Periodicals.

☞ All periodicals and books noticed in this column can be had at the INQUIRER BOOK STORE.

THE Little Corporal, for September is on hand. It is an original magazine for boys and girls and old folks, too, who have young hearts, and is edited by Alfred L. Sewell and Emily Huntingdon Miller in Chicago Ill. Terms only one dollar a year. Send for copy.

GODEY'S LADY'S Book for September contains besides the usual fine plates and engravings which always adorn its first pages, A True Story, Jennie came to meet me, For Love's Sake, Pictures in the Fire, Politeness, The Origin and Progress of Poetry, The Eve of the Wedding, Mrs. O. Fogy's Supper-table Talk, Acting Charade, Memories, Lost, A Story, Work Department, Editor's Table, Arm Chair.

PACKARD'S MONTHLY, for September, has an unusually good selection of matter: a little less "sensational," perhaps, than is usual for this always startling publication; but full of interest and information for thinking readers, as the following list of contents will show:

Imperialism in America (concluding paper), Bring the Nations Nearer; Poem, Facts about Working Women, An Avenger of Blood, I am Going to Seek my Fortune; Poem, Sight-Seeing Abroad, Beauty and the Ballot, Fashionable "Full Dress" for Women, My Experience of Evacuation Day and Week in Richmond, Whatare we Men to Do? Poem, A thrilling Incident at Niagara, How we Bagged the Bushwhackers, Bohemians, The Utes and Sioux, with a full Editorial Department, touching briefly upon the topics of the day.

The unusual success which this magazine has met in its brief career has induced the publisher to contemplate its enlargement and general improvement, which he announces as positively to go into effect at the begining of the new year. The price will, from that date, be fixed at *two dollars* per annum; which will leave it yet one of the very cheapest and best of all our American monthlies. The progressive people of the country, who believe in pure literature and outspoken opinions upon the prevalent evils of the day, should see to it that this magazine is amply sustained. It has already been the instrument of great good, and if continued upon its present plan, has a brilliant future before it. Published by S. S. Packard, 937 Broadway.

Love and Liberty is the title of a new book on our table, by Alexander Dumas just published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers. We have not had leisure to give the book a careful perusal but find it spoken of by the Philadelphia *Press* as follows: "Love and Liberty," is a translation of Alexander Dumas' latest romance of French history. It professes to be a narrative by Colonel Rene Besson, of Varennes, who was a youth when the great Revolution broke out; who knew Robespierre, Danton, the Duke d'Enghien, Ney, and the other men of the time; who was concerned in the attempt of Louis XVI and his family to escape, and saw it prevented; and who describes, with thrilling earnestness and effect, the trial and execution of Louis and Marie Antoinette, the Reign of Terror, and the downfall of Robespierre. This is a romance of truth every incident of which is vouched for by history. It may be considered the private memoir of the French Revolution—curious, because true. It is sold at the low price of $1.75 in cloth, or $1.50 in paper cover, and will be sent free of postage to any one, on receipt of the price by the publishers."

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for September is on our table, its contents are as follows: "The Vicar of Bullhampton:" a novel part II. Illustrated: Sonnets: Grouse Shooting: Myra's Mirror: Land Monopoly: Unheard Replies: Beyond the Breakers: A Week in an Aquarium: The National Debt: Magdalena: Snow upon the Waters: That Man: An Embassage: Our Monthly Gossip: Literature of the Day. For sale at all the Book and News-Stores. Yearly Subscription, $4. Single Number, 35 cts. Club Rates.—Two copies, $7.00; Five copies, $16.00; Ten copies, $30.00; and each additional copy, $3.00. Specimen Number, with Premium List, sent to any address on receipt of Thirty-five cents. Address J. B. Lippincott & Co., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

HARPER'S *New Monthly Magazine*, for September, is a welcome visitor to our table, as all its predecessors have been. It well justifies the title of new for it never grows old. Its life is perrennial and it knows no change but to grow better in each successive number. The first fifty pages of the present number cannot but please every reader. Photographs from the High Rockies, The Eye and the Camera, Border Reminiscences, A Health Trip to Brazil, Bob White, and An Authors Memoirs of Authors, are all profusely illustrated, and will delight the eye as well as inform the mind. Thirteen other articles make up the contributions, beside the ever pleasant gossip of the Easy Chair and the never failing fund of wit and humor in the Drawer. For old and young Harper is unsurpassed and no one should fail to read it. Terms $4 per year. Single copy 35 cents. Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York.

THE HERALD OF HEALTH for September is at hand with its usual variety of live original articles, among which we note Kindergarten Instruction, Women Doctors, Kitty Howard's Journal, and Recent Thoughts from our best Thinkers. In the editorial department we find How our Busy Men Drop to Pieces, Play as an Educator, Rest once a year, What Sleep will Cure, &c. Published by Wood & Holbrook 13 and 15 Laight Street, New York. Terms $2 per year or 20 cts. per single copy. For sale by all News Agents.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—The September number of this superb magazine is on our table. The present number, beside a varied and interesting table of contents, is embellished with a fine steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond of the N. Y. *Times.* The Eclectic is one of our very best magazines. It is published by E. R. Pelton, 108 Fulton street, New York. Terms, $5.00 per year or 45 cts. per number. For sale by all news agents.

Red River of the North.

Mr. C. C. Coffin writes in very enthusiastic terms to the Boston *Journal*, from the Red River of the North, five hundred miles northwest of Chicago:

One of the most wonderful features of this region is its climate. Here we are in latitude 46—several degrees further north than Boston, but the summers are longer than in Massachusests, and the winters, though colder, are less severe than in that State. The air is dry, the days calm, and the hundreds of men that I meet, who have come here from Maine and New Hampshire, selecting this as their future home, say that this climate is far preferable to that of New England.

Yesterday I saw a Scotchman, who lives five hundred miles north of this point in a straight line, on the shore of Lake Winnipeg. The winter there, he says, is not so severe as at Chicago. Scientific men have speculated on this phenomena, but we have seen no satisfactory explanation. Doubtless it is due to a combination of causes—the influence of the great lakes on one side and the Rocky Mountains on the other—to the Missouri and Mississippi and Red rivers, to the currents of air sweeping up the Missouri valley from the dry plains of Nebraska. Be the cause what it may, the fact remains that here—reaching from Chicago northwest over a territory embracing Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dacotah, Northern Montana and a vast region in the British Possessions—lie the wheat lands of North America.

No other country has such a domain. The plains of Bavaria and Hungary, upon which Central Europe relies for its grain, united, would not exceed in area a single county in Minnesota. The fine lands of Prussia have a thin soil, while the wheat fields of France have been cultivated for centuries, and are only kept in heart by constant application of fertilizers, but here the soil is in its virgin state, yielding such returns as are not obtained in any other land, unless it be in the San Joaquin and Santa Clara valleys of California.

The most fertile acre of the Ganges Valley in India will not yield a greater return than these of the Northwest. The Nile and the Yangtze—the fertility renewed by each annual flood—may vie with the uplands of Minnesota, but there are sections along this Red river of the North—along the Cheyenne and Mouse rivers of Dacotah, which are not surpassed by the richest in the heart of China or on the Delta of the Nile.

All of this territory lies north and east of the Missouri, and this side of the Rocky Mountains. We have spoken of it as a wheat field, and have said nothing of its other resources, but here are supplies of timber from which the people of more southern sections are to receive their future building materials. Looking out from my tent toward the northeast I can see, on the horizon, the dim blue outline of the timbered region around the streams forming the head waters of the Mississippi. If we travel west we shall find exhaustless supplies of coal. Between the Red river of the North and the Rocky Mountains, lies the great coal field of this granary of the Continent. On the streams that find their way into Lake Superior, and on the Mississippi, are sites for manufactories, where, in coming years, the hum of machinery, the clatter of the shuttle, and buzzing of mill wheels, will break the stillness of the primeval solitude.

A New American Enterprise.

The famous cigars of Havana have achieved their reputation not because they are solely composed of a superior quality of tobacco. Plants in all respects similar to those used in Havana have been rolled into cigars here, and yet they possessed not the desirable flavor of the Havanas. There seems to be something in our climate that has a deteriorating influence on the tobacco while under treatment for cigars. Therefore, we are compelled to import all the choice brands. A celebrated Cuban manufacturer, taking into consideration that the climate of Key West, Fla., was similar to that of Cuba, determined to try the manufacture of cigars at that point. The experiment proved a success, a large factory has been erected, the best tobacco is brought to it from Cuban fields, and two hundred thousand cigars per month are now being turned out from the Key West establishment. They are said to equal in flavor the finest brands of Cuban cigars, and can be furnished to American consumers at from thirty to forty per cent. less than the present prices asked and paid for similar articles.

Our foreign cigar trade is likely to be revolutionized by this enterprise. More factories will soon be established at Key West, and the cigars can be produced at still lower rates by the introduction of Chinese workmen. In California the Mongolians are employed in the cigar manufactories, and their skill in manipulating tobacco is described by intelligent and reliable persons who have witnessed it as something bordering on the marvelous. They are not only rapid and dexterous workmen, but imitate the shape and size of a pattern cigar with a fidelity that renders distinction between the model and copy impossible even to experts.

THE Chicago Tribune, in describing a fashionable marriage, in a church, utters a profound truth when it says that "Marriages draw better than theaters, and the interest felt in them by ladies never grows cold."

Public Schools and the Democracy.

In Ohio the pending politicpl contest will be complicated by the introduction of the public school question. The Catholics of the State, a portion of them at least, under the general leadership of the Archbishop of Cincinnati, are desirous of overturning the present public school system and supplying its place with denominational schools. The Republican party is strongly opposed to this plan, and the Republican journals are speaking out strongly in favor of the system as it is, under which some three millions of dollars are annually expended for public school education. The Democratic papers generally ignore the question and do not commit themselves upon either side, though several have taken ground with the Catholics, and the religious journals of that denomination have not hesitated to throw themselves into the fight. The means through which the change will be made, if made at all, will be the Legislature, and the Legislative elections, therefore, will have a new element of interest and importance this year. The American and German Democrats would prefer to have the system unchanged, but the Democratic anxiety for getting the political control of Ohio is so great that it will be safe to count the entire party in favor of the new movement.—*Philadelphia Press.*

PEACHES IN NEW YORK.—Peaches are more plentiful than were Egypt's frogs. One hundred thousand baskets a day are being emptied into our city. Every one of these baskets will contain about one hundred and eighty peaches, which gives us eighteen million peaches, or for the million of us eighteen peaches a day for every man, woman and child. As the distribution is not equal, we are put to our wits to consume them. We eat them on the streets and in the closet; our women stew them up and cut them up in cream; we carry them in our pockets, and employ every spare moment in reducing the supply; but every morning there is a new avalanche.

The railroads of New Jersey are wholly given up to peach transportation. The river streets of our city are blockaded with the fruit, and fashionable thoroughfares are paved with peach stones. The oldest vegetarian never saw such a crop. There is no hope of diminution until the canners begin work, and then the supply will only be transferred from baskets to jars. One comfort there is in the fact; peaches cannot injure the feeblest constitution; there is no cholera, dysentery, or zymotic poison in them if ripe and even a surfeit produces no nausea. Therefore, let the people eat while the season lasts and the cans are yet in abeyance.

A MISTAKE OF THE STRONG-MINDED.—Miss Catharine Beecher says that it is an unfortunate feature of some who, with the best of motives, are laboring to relieve the burdens of their sex, that they assume that the fault rests with men, as if they were in antagonism with woman's interests and rights. But in all Christian countries men are trained to a tender care of wives, mothers, and sisters, and a chivalrous impulse to protect and provide for helpless woman hood is often stronger in men than in most women who have no such training. The grand difficulty is that the teachings of our Heavenly Father, as to the care of the feebler members of his great family, have been perfectly realized by women as much as by men, and therefore they have never understood their rights, nor claimed the advantages which are now seen to be their just due. It is certain that all just and benevolent men feel the wrongs and disabilities of womanhood as much as most women do, and have been as much perplexed in seeking the most effective remedy.

CHASE AND A NEW PARTY.—The New York *Herald* says, that just after the result of the Virginia election became known Chief Justice Chase wrote a confidential letter to a prominent politician in Tennessee, an old friend of his, wherein he expressed much gratification at the defeat of the bitter-enders in Virginia, and rejoiced over the success of the Conservatives. The Chief Justice expresses the hope that results similar to that in Virginia would be produced in Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas, and strongly hinted that in his opinion the Republican party had served its day, and the time was at hand when a new Conservative party should be formed which would embrace the rebels and moderate men of all existing parties. This letter was kept very quiet for some time, but after the Tennessee election the gentleman to whom it was addressed seemed to consider the seal of secrecy removed, and showed it round quite freely. He refused, however, to give it to the press.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE CHINESE.—The Baltimore *Sun* epitomizes what a Spanish Minister to Pekin says of the Chinese, as follows:

In Cuba some hundreds of the Chinese have got a few thousand dollars capital, five or six about $200,000, and one is worth $400,000, though it is only a few years since the Chinese colonizations began. In the Philippine Islands, where it is older, the Chinese and their race are mixed; they are proprietors of most of the lands in the country, and the natives, less intelligent, sinking into the working population. The Chinese usually marry when and where they can find wives. In the East Indies they have intermarried with the Malays and the Tagals, and in the Sandwich Islands they wed with the Kanakas, though the latter are professed Christians. In Peru they are settling in considerable numbers, and well were it for the State of South America if the Chinese would come with their industry and love of order. If they find their way into the Southern States, either the negroes will have to quit work or become more capable and industrious.

THE BYRON SCANDAL.—In connection with the recent reagitation of the Byron scandal, the following is stated; When Moore, to whom Byron had entrusted the task of writing up his life, as soon as he himself should be dead—heard of the poet's demise, he rushed to Murray, at London, to get out the "Life" he had already placed in the hands of that publisher. Lady Byron's friends heard that this "Life" had some very startling revelations in it, and came quickly up to stop it. After consultation and an altercation, it was agreed, so the story goes, that if Lady Byron's friends would pay Murray the amount which he had advanced to Moore, the book should be suppressed, and Moore would write another "Life," toning down things generally. This was done, but it is said a few copies of the suppressed book were printed privately. If this be true, Mrs. Stowe's *Atlantic* article will be pretty sure to bring them out.

"PRECISELY" SO.—The "Good Templar" takes a moral view of the Philadelphia fire, which destroyed 21,000 barrels of whisky. "Twenty-one thousand barrels of whisky," says that philosophical print, "will amount to over forty millions of drinks—enough for one general 'treat' all round to every inhabitant of North America! But for this fire said 21,000 barrels of whisky would in due time have made twenty two millions six hundred and eighty-eight thousand drinks—estimating only one drink to each quart—and at a fair calculation, five hundred thousand fights and other 'onpleasant' exercises; one hundred and twenty thousand police and court cases; twelve hundred jobs for grave diggers; forty-five thousand commitments to prison; one million dollars worth of patronage for lawyers, magistrates and prison keepers, and an aggregate profit to the retailers of whisky of about three millions."

CURIOUS GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.—The Brazilian *Times*, of the 22d of July, contains the following: "Seven Brazilian victims have been added to the number sacrificed by that unsteady compound, nitroglycerine. A quantity had been procured by the military arsenal for experiment, but in consequence of its evil reputation its use was declined upon the public works in progress, and orders therefore given to get rid of it. Accordingly on the 9th, six cans of it, containing sixty pounds, were taken in a launch to about a furlong's distance from the arsenal to be sunk in the bay, but unhappily, on throwing out the first can it exploded, the explosion extended to the others, the boat was blown to pieces with six of the crew, and the seventh was rescued only to die soon after.

THE American Dental Association has resolved that the admission of female practitioners to full membership in subordinate associations is a matter beyond its jurisdiction.

THE New York *Post* says: "A friend, who has just returned with his wife from Newport, informs us that the head waiter at one of the leading hotels boasted that his fees from guests averaged one hundred dollars a day. These subsidies are for choice seats at the table, a waiter duly instructed to look after the wants of the paying customers, and something to eat. The old custom of going directly from the hotel to a restaurant to allay the pangs of hunger, which can be satisfied by no amount of plate, plated ware, fashion or style, is now obviated by seeing the head waiter immediately after arriving at the hotel, and if he is properly seen, early, and especially often, the inspecting guest will occasionally see something to eat.

PENNSYLVANIA POSTOFFICES.—Pennsylvania had, on the fourth of March last, two thousand six hundred and eighty-nine offices; twenty-nine since established and three discontinued; the names and sites of thirteen offices have been changed. Total of offices on the first instant, two thousand seven hundred and fifteen. Two hundred and forty-nine postmasters have resigned, and two hundred and ninety-seven been removed and ten died; eleven vacancies caused by the change of names and sites of offices. Sixty-two appointments by the President, and five hundred and thirty-four by the Postmaster General.

THE Democratic party will not suffer from the drouth, and does not complain of it. The members avoid the use of water as a beverage, and it is their boast to be numbered with the Great Unwashed.

New Advertisements.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOLD LOAN.

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent.

Thirty Year Gold Loan, Free from Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000.

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which 12 miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a Mortgage upon Rolling Stock and Franchise of this first-class Railway, besides now running through the State of Kansas,

And in successful operation for 437 miles

west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interrst upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of Three Million Acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent Bonds themselves up to 120 or in U.S. bonds, as

A Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this Loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's property, covered by this mortgage, at $23,000,000 net, while the Loan is merely

$6,500,000.

The bonds have

Thirty Years to Run,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

Seven per cent. Interest in Gold,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free from Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The PRINCIPAL of the loan is made PAYABLE in GOLD, in the City of New York, but each coupon will be

Payable in Frankfort, London or New York

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates.

On $1,000 Bond in N. Y., $35 (gold) each half year
" " London....£7 5s. 10 " "
" " Frankfort 87 flr. 30 krtzs., "

The Agents of the Loan, before accepting the trust had the condition of the Road, and the country through which it runs,