Friday, June 4, 1875. The editor is off on a short excursion this week, but will be at his post before another

Seventy thousand majority for the Demneracy in Ohio next fall, is said to be Gov. plenty, but the more the better. Allen himself and from the Buckeye State.

The railroad war between Scott and Garreft has resulted in the former notifying the postmaster general that no trains of the Baitimore and Ohio road can pass over the Pennsylvania mils between Philadelphia and New York, after the 1st of June. The consequence is the mails carried by the B& O. Company over the Pennsylvania line between those cities, will have to be carried in some other

During a church dedication at Hamburg, Berks county, a fire broke out in an adjacent grove, where a number of horses and carringes were tied to the trees. The fire spread so rapidly through the brushwood and dry leaves on the ground, that before the teams could be reached nine perished, and five others were so badly burnt that they had to be killed. Seventeen of the vehicles were de-

Mr. Wilson, while waiting at the railway station for a train in Little Rock, Ark., the other day, was startled by the following contime to answer, for the train summoned him away .- Boston Globe,

Col. J. C. Everhart, of Blair county, is favorably spoken of as a Democratic candidate for State Treasurer. We know few men for whom we have a higher esteem. Col. Everbart is an honest, intelligent, straight-forward business man, and would do justice to the Commonwealth and credit to his party. John Hancock, of Philadelphia, also offers himself for the same office, subject to the Democratic Convention. He is highly spoken of by those who know him. Mr. Dougherty, a Harrisburg banker, is a candidate. - Delaware County Democrat.

Grant neither forgets nor forgives. The man who stands between him and his ambition is bound to go down if it lies in Grant's power to florr him. Blane has felt the power of his hand, and now Minister Washburn is the subject of his animosity, and all because Blaine and Washburn thought it possible that the American people might prefer them to Grant for the Presidency. These two gentlemen as well as all others who have been casting longing eyes on the White House, may as well up their minds first as last to the fact that their longings will be gratified only when Grant's power to prevent them is exhausted. He brooks no rival for the throne - Phila,

LONDON, May 28 .- The Levan Herald says a series of terrible earthquake shocks occurred at the beginning of May in the province of Barousa, Asia Minor. Six hundred houses were destroyed. Accounts so far received show that 161 lives have been lost and killed is still unknown.

The province of Barousa is in Asia Minor, and its capital city which has the same name, is only fifty-seven miles from Constantinople. The country is fertile, and the popare not a novelty, the greater part of the hundred lives.

What a thin partition can keep brethern apart. The Presbyterian Church North says "It does not wish to be judged now for what and that its sayings and doings then are fortime of excitement, and now, on reflection, disapprove the imputation then cast upon us it will end all difficulty," But the Church North will not say that it disapproves of its action during the war, and the Church South will not renew auticable relations short of such an admission.

The Chicago Times of May 20th says that Mrs. Lincoln to-day attempted to commit suicide, after being removed from the court room, where she was adjudged insane. Yesterday she was put under strict surveillance it being feared that she might injure herself. To-day she escaped from her room and hurried to the drug store of Frank Square, under the Grand Pacific Hotel, she ordered a compound of camphor and laudanum, estensibly for neuralgia. The clerk informed her is would take about ten minutes to make it. whereupon she took a carriage and drove to two other drug stores. Mr. Square followed her and prevented the druggists from giving her the mixture. She finally returned to the first place and procured a mixture which she supposed she wanted, but it was harmless which she drank as she left the store. As it had no effect she tried to leave her room to obtain a larger dose but was prevented. She was removed to a private hospital at Batavia, Illinois, this afternoon, where she will receive every attention.

The terrible destruction from forest fires in this State has turned attention to measures of prevention. Legislation, the modern specific for every ill that flesh or grass is heir to, is suggested. There are two directions in which the legislature might make a trial of preventive enactments. It could declair the malicious firing of the woods a misdemeanor punishable with severe penalties and make railroad companies responsible for fires kindled from sparks thrown from licomotives. Every year the railroad companies do vast damage along the lines of their track by burning fences, firing the forests and often, in dry seasons, setting fire to standing grain and grassfields. There is no doubt that suitable precautions, within the compass of humaningenuity, would prevent this latter class of disasters, and if companies were made to pay for the property burned by them, proper devices for arresting sparks would soon make their appearence upon every locomotive. But no restrictive laws will ever operate to prevent the frequent recurrence of fires in the mountain regions of this State which are the result of heedlessness and accident.

To the Rescue!

An appeal by an able and thoughtful hand hy any reasonable man, having the gooof the country at heart, should continue net with the Republican party, vote for it candidates, approve its acts, defend the extravagance of its officials, and this, too, i face of the fact that thousands of them le the Democratic party because of alleged co ruption within its pale, which charge, act sinks it into atter insignificance whe uspared with the monstrous malfensane eculation and dishonesty of the men wh have control of the party to which they wen over and to which they still persistently

If they could be induced to examine the present condition of public affairs, investi Allen's prediction. Half of it would be gate the charges of wholesale rascality, and plundering haid at the door of the party will probably be the candidate for Governor, which has been so long in undisputed posand a better man could not be nominated. session of all the departments of the general We shall hall with delight the seventy thous- government, and see for themselves that these charges are true beyond doubt, we are inclined to believe they would not hesitate a moment to denounce these wrongs upon the public, hasten back to the fold whence the strayed and lend all the help in their power to the Democratic party in the great effort it s now making to rescue the government from the hands of the spoilers.

There are thousands of honest men wh utinue to vote the Republican ticket at very election who have not the remotes dea of the corruption that pervades every ranch of the public service and, worse that II, they are so blinded by party zeal that they will not stop to inquire whether their party is doing good or evil to the countrya not seem to care whether the administra ion of the government is in the interest of he people or conducted for the especial ben fit and behoof of the horde of parasites and hieves that are battering on the spoils of ofce, bloated with millions stolen from the

Now, we well know how strong are party ties and that it requires independence of spirit, a degree of moral courage to enable undrum; "Boss, is Mr. Grant gwine to run one to sever old-time associations-political for President next time ?" "Well, I can't or otherwise. It is only when the public tell you,my frend "was the reply; he has not good demands the sacrifice of party fellow yet informed his friends and the country ship that men can be expected to rise what his intentions are " "Well, Boss," re- above their prejudices, and, trampling then turned the incorrigible darkey, "if he don't under their feet, join hands with former op run, will you?" The Vice President hadn't ponents and with the firmness and determin ation of the truly brave soldier when the danger is greatest, and the peril most iminent, march shoulder to shoulder with them in the thickest of the fight. The breach that has been made in the Constitution must be repaired. Wrongs must be righted Corruption must be driven out and justice economy, purity and undefiled pathotism reestablished in every department of the publie service. If this is not soon done with the peaceful ballot it cannot be done at all without an appeal to the last resort of an outraged and o pressed people. If the remedy must be revolution it will be such an

uprising as will startle the civilized world. It will be said that no danger threatens, that no fears need be entertained of the stability of our free institutions and the eventual peaceable re-establishment of government. We trust that it may be so; but this result cannot possibly follow a contin uance of the methods contrived by those in authority to wring from the hands of honest toil the hundreds of millions squandered on the politicians for undertaking to do impospolitical favorites or placed within the casy sible things in their zeal to stop him from reach of the thousands of straw-bid con- getting what he don't now want and never tractors, government pimps and the army of did want, but may take again, "I it should camp followers that hang to the skirts of the party now in power and which has control an imperative duty." And lest they might of the public treasury.

There is discontent throughout the landot, it is true, in the palace of the million tire, not in the gorgeous parlor of the to change an Executive because he has been "bloated bondholder"-but in the minds of eight years in office will prove unfortunate the millions whose daily labor furnished if not disastrous." There is the principle oread for themselves and families, but who proclaimed in open defiance of the "unwritare now compelled to be idle, who are not ten law of the Republic so solemnly affirmed permitted to earn the necessaries of life, at Lancaster, and the issue is squarely made whose hearts ache at the sight of despairing with the important convention that made 187 persons were injured. The number of wives and hungry children. And all this is him speak to prove its impotence, and to a land of plenty! Yes, plenty for all.

Had pestilence passed over the land and a olight brought famine to the hearthstones of alysed, the letter of President Grant is a the suffering, the visitation would have been | bold vindication of his third term ambition of God and the murmuring could not be jusulation comparatively dense. Earthquakes tifled. But all the distress, the prostration of business, the compulsory idlene s, the gencity of Barousa having been destroyed on the eral inactivity in all the branches of trade, 28th of February, 1855, with a loss of one are the results of unwise legislation, State fairly in the field for 1876. Office holders and National-the consequences of trusting to the front; conventions to the rear! Let the administration of the government to dis- | the band play !- Philadelphia Times.

honest and incompetent hands. Chartered monopoly has much to do with the present unhappy condition of the counit said or did in the excitement of the war, try. A spirit of wild speculation, the direct result of government aid to chimerical and eign to its present feelings and purposes, bogus railroad enterprises; chartered capi- in business again are at an end. It is hope The Church South replies in effect: "If you tal crushing out individual competition in will say that you regret what was done in a most branches of business; government sub- and orphan children who confided in it are sidies to bankers and brokers; the governnent itself a speculator in the gold market; ection of the revenue and its extravagant ne-half the States of the Union; governient interference with the laws of trade vant of governmental knowledge of what is jest to be done for the good of the peoplet must follow as the night the day that the and distress until there is an entire change n the management of public affairs.

This change cannot be effected as long as he Republican party is permitted to remain a power. It has been fairly tried and has roved itself incompetent to restore prosperty to the country. Let it be no longer its power and utterly failed in all the repeople greatly prospered and under whose vise and prudent administrations our counhe civilized world, be again permitted to take hold of the helm of the ship of State. We are so near the rocks that even the most experienced and watchful pilot may not be didates. ble to avert the impending peril. At such a time delay or hesitation may prove fatal to he hopes of the millions who have their all at stake. "To the rescue!" should go up and out from every patriot heart. - Perry

Signs of a break in the ranks of the striking more multiply. The complete failure of the splayed by the companies in protecting their ty. Thus only can we maintain the ascenind themselves with empty pockets and no ty chains could bind the intelligent voter is aptured for the 1875 basis, and the feeling in hat region favors an early resumption. The their own pockets at the public expense uname reports, in a stronger key, come from azerne, and a return to work is expected there a great party. wen sooner than in Schuylkill. It will be a good day for Pennsylvania when this protracted struggle, which has cost millions of dollars and much suffering, and which has not been altogether bloodless, is ended.

County Demecrat.

Grant Speaks for the Third Term.

At last Grant has spoken. The spontane-as action of the Republicans at Lancaster as unscaled his tips, unlimbered his digniand made him offer a lame apology for hi cticence, and weave into it a positive vindiation of all those who have faithfully favored his third-term precessions. He had been idvised that the Lancaster Convention welled its highest note of enthusiasm when he resolution was presented absolving the carry from the folly of its President, and hat so rejoiced were the delegates that they had not been made to grind in the prison house of office holders and cowardly leaders, that they compelled the re-reading of the resolution to enable them to give vent to their hearty outburst of joy. All these facts have been borne as unwelcome messages to the White House, and with them went the sointed declaration that the deliverance of he party in Pennsylvania was a public proest against the midsummer maduess of Republican President, and an absolute di vorce from his political fortunes. His benchmen were there and spoke for him as they plead and threatened to save him from personal indignity. His Washington organ whose editorials on matters personal to him self are at times revised by his hand, made war upon every Republican who declared against a third term; but Lancaster struck the tidal-wave of Republican sentiment, and he responds with an utterance that is painfully inconsistent alike with the occasion and with itself, that is stupidly illogical, that s pitiably egotistical, and that is a stubborn bid for the Republican nomination in 1876. In the fall of 1874 the same issue was prom inent in the great States, and when such men as Governor Dix had to violate their reserve and speak at the eleventh hour in the vain hope of escaping the load of the President and the cowardice of the party, it would not have been "beneath the dignity of the office" for Grant to have said that he would not be a candidate. But he was not merely silent; he was aggressive, and vindictively aggressive. From the day that Dix declared against a third term the Grant office holders were against him; Roberts was openly stabbed by Conkling for the same offense, and the President resented the appeal for an utterance from him, immediately after the elections of last fall, by pointing in triumph to the defeat of Dix and Roberts in New York: to the defeat of the Republican ticket in Pennsylvania, with Eartranft as a declared candidate for President, and to the success of the Republican ticket in South Carolina where a distinct declaration had been made in favor of a third term.

But he declares that he "should now speak," because the second State in the Union has flung defiance into his face. But how does he speak? "Now for the third term-I do not want it asy more than I did the first," and then follows a dissertation on the utter impotence of a mere resolution of a State Convention. First a resolution of a convention makes him speak, and he speaks to say that such a resolution amounts tojust nothing; that "the people cannot be restricted in their choice by resolution further than they are now restricted as to age, nationality, etc." He breaks his silence to silence the arrogant pretensions of the conven tion. Its importance decides that he "should now speak," to prove that its deliverance is entirely unimportant, and then he lectures me under such eireumstances a to make it lose sight of just "such circumstances," he puts the point unmistakably that it may hap pen, in the future history of the country, that nullify its law to which it called the high sanction of unbroken history. Honestly an a bolder bid for its advancement, and a still bolder defiance of the deliverances of party conventions and the unwritten law of sacred usage; and he may now be considered as

A Bad Break. The Carlisle Volunteer says: The Farme and Mechanics bank of Shippensburg having appointed assignees, all hopes of it starting lessly insolvent, and scores of men, women utterly rained. For a bank of its capital (\$62,000,)it is the worst failure we ever he money power placed in the hands of heard of. For years the money of its depos-Shylocks; tariffs for the exclusive benefit iters has been parceled out to favorites. One and "protection" of monopolists; govern- man drew out of the bank \$10,000 more ment tax on nearly everything the poor man | than the whole capital stock! These defalousumes; needless expenditure in the col- cations and misappropriations of the money of the depositors commenced when Mr. Mil lisbursement for the benefit of the few; leg- ler, its president, was a State Senator severdation which has paralyzed the South and all years ago. He was kept in the dark in rushed out all business enterprise in nearly regard to many of the transactions of those behind the counter, and was as much if not more surprised than any one when the truth of the bank's difficulties were brought to his attention. He is himself a heavy loser, and country cannot be relieved of its trouble that he had confidence in the officers of the bank under him.

It behooves the Democracy of the Common wealth, says the Hollidaysburg Standard, to begin at once the work of thorough, effective organization for the approaching campaign Not that noisy, blatant talk which amounts rusted. Judged by its acts it is worthy of to nothing, but the quiet, persistent organithe severest condemnation. Having abused ration of our forces. The assessing of voters, the payment of taxes, seeing that the weak nuirements of good government, let it be set in the faith are made strong, throwing an aside and the old party under which our occasional good word democracy out in the presence of republicans who are known to be that he had done frequently, it dare not be dissatisfied with the profligate conduct of used. Moreover, to prove the right that the try became the wonder and admiration of their perty leaders, and in short, doing quis prosecutor held, bars originally, and subse etly but none the less effectively that systematic work which can alone secure the succes of democratic principles and democratic can-

And it is vitally important that to win the confidence of the people we must deserve it. Our county conventions must be composed of our best men and must present candidates in In the first, for "malicious mischief," whom the people have reasons ble ground to true the repose confidence. Our state convention must be composed of the representative democrats of the state, and our candidates for ocrats of the state, and our candidates for fendant acted from malicious motives, yet governor and state treasurer must be men of they had no right to pass over the road. exalted character and unimpeached integri-

deney won last November, and thus only do akened the courage of the strikers, who now we deserve to relain it. The day when parredit. In Schayikill several points have been past, and with it is rapidly disappearing the brood of corrupt place-seekers who filled

Grant and the Third Term.

HE PRESIDENT DEFINES HIS POSITION IN A SYLVANIA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. WASHINGTON, May 30.-President Grant as written the following letter to General Harry White, President of the recent Penncivania Rombilean State Convention: EXECUTIVE MASSION, WASHINGTON, D. May 29, 1875,—Dear Sir : A short time bacquent to the Presidential election of the press, a portfou of it hostile to the dican party and particularly to the ad-ration, started the cry of Casarism and the third term," calling lustly for me to de-ine my position on the latter subject. I be-ieve it to be beneath the dignity of the of-iec, which I have been twice called upon to ill, to answer such a question before the abject should be presented by competent authority to make a nomination, or by a body of such dignity and authority as not to make a reply a fair subject of ridicule. In fact I have been surprised that so many sensible nit their enemy to force upon them and heir party an issue which cannot add strength to the party, no matter how met. ty of a convention to make nominations for the officers of the second State in the having considered this question, I it not improper that I should now In the first place, I never sought the ffice for a second, nor even for a first nomi-ation. To the first I was called from a life position, one created by Congress expressly or me for supposed services rendered to the epublic. The position vacated I liked. It could have been most agreeable to me to ave retained it until such time as Congr ight have consented to my retirement with e rank and a portion of the emolum which I so much needed to my home, whe e balance of my days might be spent is peace and the enjoyment of domestic quiet, relieved from the cares which have oppressgood called me to make the sacrifice. With-out seeking the office for the "second term" the nomination was tendered to me by a unanimous vote of the delegates of all the States and Territories selected by the Republicans of each to represent their whole number for the purpose of making their the entertainment at their own expense, nomination. I cannot say that I was not Patriot. deased at this, at the overwhelming endorseent which their action received at the lection following. But it must be rememcomfort had been made in excepting the 'first term;' then, too, such a fire of person-d abuse and slander had been kept up for bur years, notwithstanding the conscientious performance of my duties to the best of my

inderstanding, though I admit in the light of subsequent events, many times subject to fair criticism, that an endorsement from the people, who alone govern republics, was a gratification that it is only human to have appreciated and enjoyed. Now for the "third erm." I do not want it any more than I lid the first. I would not write or utter a word to change the will of the people in exressing and having their choice. The ques-ion of the number of terms allowed to any ne executive can only come up fairly in the hape of a proposition to amend the Constitation, a shape in which all political parties can participate, fixing the length of time or the number of terms for which any one per-son shall be eligible for the office of President. Until such an amendment is adopted the people cannot be restricted in their choice by a resolution, further than they are now restricted as to age, nationality, etc. It may happen in the future history of the untry that to change an Executive because ountry that to change an Executive because has been eight years in office will prove anfortunate if not disastrous. The idea that any man could elect himself President, or even renominate himself is preposterous. It mistaken soldiers, as American heroes; but oney. They only stimulate national amount for even nomination. To recapitulate, I am not, nor have I ever been a candidate for a renomination. I would not accept a nomination. I would not accept a nomination of the Gray," but the gallant soldiers who wanderings toward the Pole. ination if it were tendered, unless it should fell on either side will be duly honored by an imperative duty, circumstances not likel to arise. I congratulate the convention

ver which you presided, for the harmon which prevailed, and for the excellent ticket put in the field, and which I hope may be With great respect, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, To Gen. Harry White, President Pennsylva-

nia Reputilican State Convention,

Private and Public Roads. Two cases were decided in our Courts last week which established a principle of con-

iderable moment to land owners in this

ounty as well as elsewhere. And to the effect that the mere permission of a land owner to allow the public to use a road not legally laid out as a public road, does not by ime give the public a right to use it without the owner's consent. The cases we allude to were McWilliams vs. Cummings & Auten, ndicted for malicious mischief and Me-Williams vs. Cummings & Auten in a suit for "trespass and damage." In these cases it was proved that McWilliams owns property on the north side of Montour Ridge near the village of Moorsburg, Liberty township, over which a private road leads from the base of the Ridge to a distance higher up. The defendants were in possession of ome land near the crest of the Ridge, off of which they cut the timber and conveyed it to market. To reach the railroad where they esired to convey their timber and bark, it was necessary to pass over this road on Mc-Williams' estate. The prosecutor warned them not to pass over the road and locked a ate swung across the road to prevent it The defendants disregarded this warning or the impediment of the gate, and removed the latter forcibly, out of which grew the ndictment for malicious mischief and the idditional charge of trespass and demage ummings and Auten believed they had a gal right to use the road and they founded their claim on the long time that it had been used. It had been there for at least two

this can be accounted for only from the fact generations, had been repeatedly used and rom the fact of its being so used and far so ong a period, they claimed that in effect it was a public highway and could be used as such. On the other hand while the proseouter admitted that the road had been laid ut and used for the length of time alleged, e proved that it was only used by his perdission, and that although persons had passed over the read occasionally without sking that permission, they were allowed to do so on suffrance and not by any right they ossessed in the premises, and when said wner denied such permission, as he proved quently a gate was placed across the road, the latter locked to prevent persons using

the road without permission. The principle involved in these cases was whether the road had become a public one, through lapse of time and usage. The evidence in both the suits was about the same. e the defendants were declared "not guil but they were mulcted into the cost which was a recognition on the part of the jury that they did not believe that the de-The suit for trespass and damage wance stubbornly contested and much lega-

ability displayed both for the side of the pr isions were brought forward bearing on th ase. Mr. Comly, Esq., counsel for to prosecutor, brought a small library of less to sustain his case and his argument was an exhaustive one. Mr. Baldy, on the part of the defendant, also made a clear argum After a lucid charge from the Judge, der the guise of supporting the principles of a great party.

After a lucid charge from the Judge, the jury went out and soon agreed on a verdict in favor of the prosecution. As we have stated, the principle established is an important one and will be of much benefit in portant one and will be of much benefit in preventing trespass in the future, creating bad blood and in the end protracted and expensive litigation.—Dancille Intelligencer.

Are a lucid charge from the Judge, the jury went out and soon agreed on a verdict in favor of the prosecution. As we have the best rooms, parlor, and reception room, to the exclusion of the white ladies who go there to visit white strangers. This will be most encouraging to the white people who drawing his perquisites from the function.

CANDOR.

Westrour, Pa, May 24, 1874.

Can a government official, who has been most encouraging to the white people who drawing his perquisites from the function.

Alter a lucid charge from the Judge, the jury went out and soon agreed on a verdict in the best rooms, parlor, and reception room, with the exclusion of the white ladies who go there to visit white strangers. This will be most encouraging to the white people who drawing his perquisites from the function.

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This will be of much benefit in the exclusion of the white ladies who go the exclusion of the white ladies who go the exclusion of the exclusion of the white ladies who go the exclusion of the white ladies who go the exclusion of the white

The people of the United States have nore than once made the discovery that Presdents are extremely expensive if not alto-

ill for entertaining the President and party. ome of the items are curious and interestng. General Grant's own bill for four days and Jewell, being only cabinet ministers ably required some extra ablutions, cost \$18 a day. The wine bill of this little cabinet party during their stay under the hospitable exceedingly repugnant to the austere morality of the aquarians and liquor prohibition sts of Boston to see their taxes wasted in o pay that much for wine, they have some nsolation in the fact that the water conamed by General Babcock was almost as exensive. Babcock forgetting to turn off the vater in his room, the water overran the caroct, penetrated the floor and descended like he rain from heaven upon the fine fresco vork on the ceiling of the parlor below Cost to the city \$100. The banquet to the President figures in the bill at \$1,000, of this for insurance against loss or damage. But Dr. Hayes, and other laborers in the frozen fortunately the picture escaped the Babcock deluge as well as all other accidents during its brief but perilous occupancy of the room of the President It will not do for Presi

A Happy Augury. The Secretary of War has granted permis

sion to the Southern Memorial Association, with their friends, to enter the Arlington cemetery on June 15th, for the purpose of decorating the graves of the confederate dead, with liberty to use the grand stand where the exercise, including an address will

take place. At last, the example set by the Southern cople, is going to be followed by the Gov rnment and people of the North. Several years ago, the people of the South com nenced decorating the graves of Southern and Northern soldiers alike, thinking that by-gones ought to be by-gones, and rememering only that the men who fell in deadlbattle against each other, were once brothers and sisters of a common country. But it is only now that the United States Government, which ought to have been first to set the holy example of forgiveness, begins to see that the sentiment of the Northern peo ple, from whom it derived its power, i against such littlene. and meanness of conduct; and hence the order has gone forth from Belknap to allow the Southern people friend and foe alike. The Southern hero leeping in a Northern grave, shall have his emains cared for and his tomb beautified with flowers; and so the Northern hero in his far off Southern grave, shall have his mouldering dust honored by the people he went among to slay. Henceforth, let the to destroy what the winter spared, appear to memories of the war be forgotten, or only have been altogether visionary.

uin caused by the terrible contest, Truly, the people of the South have cause orgiveness to their enemies has so softened and touched the heretofore hard heart of the Government, that it has given their "memorial association" the privilege of entering Arlington cemetery to decorate the graves of their fallen and beloved oses. Last year, we believe, this right was denied them; but time at last makes all things even," and oon the only resentments that will be felt octween the North and the South will exist alone in the hearts of the basest and mean est of their inhabitants, -Bellefonte Watch-

A Little Impudent. The Hon. Montgomery Blair was one he Postmaster General under President Lincoln, and has ever since sided with that party. It is true he hasn't always swallowed the nostrums of the Radicals, and with Horons of the Democratic party. And yet this ither forgotten his past record, or else he he Democracy. He should remember that ve are not in the habit of making leaders of en who have not decided opinions enough f their own to take a firm stand upon any ith our rank and file to permit a "ticket-ofeave" man to become a dictator of our po litical principles, or the suggestions of ou ominations for office. Mr. Blair may be and no doubt is, a very good man in hi dace, but he is out of his place when he indertakes to dictate what the Democratic National Convention shall do in 1876. He should get the death-smell of the war for cotton and nigger" off his skirts before he makes so much noise with his mouth,-Bellefonte Watchman.

A New Phase of the Civil Rights Bill.

The Commonwealth says: When the ne ro Radical party inflicted the odious civi ights bill on the people of the United States was asserted by men like Kelley, regretting Kelley, that it was only intended to pro-

ect the "colur'd pusson". The effect of this outrage on the white ace is every day becoming more intolarable We know the negro Radicals are trying all in their power to keep this infamy out of the public mind till after Grant's third term dection. It is to be hid from the eyes of the white mothers, daughters, wives, and sisters of the race, so that as many white men as assible can be forced to vote for Grant. But it won't do. The truth cannot be concaled. Last week Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, was put out of a car on a Georgia railroad, the best car on the train, because t was exclusively for negroes. A white eitizen was turned out of a car to oblige the negroes, who had exclusive right to use it: This is the last phase of the civil rights bill. We wish to know the name of the hotel n Philadelphia in which negroes are given

ether unnecessary institutions. But the England, sailed from Perbanouth on Satur- The French Catholic Church at Holyoke, ood citizens of Boston have derived some day, on route for the North Pole. The ves- Mass., was burned by the after drapery secial experience of their own front the re- sels have been fitted out with the greatest lignifing during service. About seven hunnt visit of President Grant and stail on the care, and be one hundred and twelve officers deed people were in the church and most of casion of the Centennial celebration at and men who go out upon them were chosen those in the body of the building escaped, but oncord. The hospitable proprietors of that with especial reference to the arduous duty the stairway from the gallery became choked ne old Boston tavern, the Revere House, they will be called on to perform. The coar- with human beings, and 66 mea wemen and ave just sent into the city councils their mander of the expedition is Captain Nares, children perished in the flames or met a less late of the Challenger, an officer of great ex- terrible death by being crushed and trampled perience, who distinguished himself by his upon. Nine or ten of the rescued sustained extraordinary sledge journeys during the Powas \$120, or \$30 a day. Robeson, Belknap | lar expedition of 1852-54, for which he vol- | The steamboats Juniata and Mollie Electt unteered as mate of the Resolute. The sec- and three barges lying at Monongahela wharf, were charged \$10 a day. Delano, who prob- ond officer of the Alert, Commander Markhave how also had some experience in Arctic exploration. The Discovery is commanded by Captain Steverson, another good sailor, roof of the Revere was \$436.25. It must be and most of the subordinate officers are men scausing a loss estimated at \$100,000. Ten or who have made themselves notable in same way. It is expected that the vessels can reach 82 degrees north latitude before winsuch luxury. But if they were compelled tering, and every exertion will be made to necomplish that task, From this point to the goal of the enterprise is computed to be in the neighborhood of six hundred miles, and in traversing that distance dog sledges fire. The Fairfield Furniture Company's will be employed. The outfit and preparations for this portion of the frigid task are most costly and minute, and nothing is omitted that experience or science could suggest The failures of other parties in this department of Polar discovery were examined with \$480 being for flowers to strew the path of great care and circumspection, and all the the hero. A magnificent painting which was | weak spots strengthened in the best possible porrowed for the occasion to be hung in the manner. The plans and movements of Sir oom of the President cost \$50 rent and \$17 John Franklin, Capt. McClintock, Dr. Kane, fields of the north were gleaned by compa tent harvesters, and each grain of wheat collected and used to the advantage of the pres ent attempt to pierce the mysteries that surround the North Pole. It can thus be see that the present British Polar expedition starts upon its mission fully equipped in all respects. The vessels are firm and staunch the officers competent, the crew able for the work required, the outfit ample. Will the Alert and the Discovery solve the question a to the North Pole and the sea by which it is surrounded? Will they breast those waves. which up to this time have never floated keel of ship? That is the point. It is wel settled that the barrier to be overcome is not cold. That can be provided for. It is how to master distance in that part of the globe immediately surrounding the Pole at the North. That is the real work to be done.

Thus far in the matter of Arctic exploration the Americans hold an even hand with all other nations. Dr. Kane, Dr. Haves, and other Americans pushed ahead on the ic path, until nature had put an insurmounta ble obstacle in their way. Morton and his surpanions declared they had a sight of a open water, which they believed was the real Polar Sea. It may have been the loca tion and the latitude all favor the Morton rogramme. Thus matters stand at presen And now the British have entered the field for another effort. The operations of the great interest in all parts of the world, and in no country will their success be bailed to honor the graves of the men who fell in with greater demonstrations of real pleasure defence of them and their "Lost Cause." It is only now that the Government begins to look upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people to suppose such a thing possible. Any man can destroy his chances mistaken soldiers as American here. desence of them and their "Lost Cause." It than in the United States. The interests and look upon those brave but unfortunate and | itan a character to admit of national jealmistaken soldiers, as American heroes; but ousy. They only stimulate national ambi-

> The Grasshopper Scourge. The hopes which were raised in some so tions of the West, that the severe cold of the

but a short duration, and the parasitic in-

remembered with sorrow for the woe and the | Southern and Western Kansas, from Missouri and Nebraska and from some parts o Minnesota and Iowa, we have the most disrejoice that their beautiful example of tressing accounts of the ravages of what is now a completely naturalized plague. The grasshoppers are still quite young and small at they appear to be correspondingly active and voracious, devouring every green thing in their path. A correspondent of a Western paper, writing from South-western Missouri, says: "The people are all panie stricken; cattle and horses are dying by the hundreds from starvation; they can find nothing to eat, not even buds or leaves on the trees in the woods: everything has been eaten up by the pests." In the neighborhood of before it. The fire thus obtained fatal head St. Joseph, we read, "millions of grasshop- way before the alarm was struck, the people pers have made their appearance and are eating up everyting." In Minne-ota, where the eggs were deposited over the whole territory visited last season, considerable num bers have been destroyed by matural causes, especially in the low, damp lands; but on lry soil, the St. Paul Press says, "the eggs ace Greeley and Gratz Brown, was promi- have hatched or are hatching in such numient as a Liberal Republican. But the bers that the plague of Egypt stands shad-Hon. Montgomery B, has never done any- owed upon every knoll." A letter from thing that we know of to entitle him to the Western Kansas speaks of the grasshoppers privilege of making the presidential nomina- less than a quarter of an inch in length swarming over everything, "Rose bushs just what he assumes to do. Surely he has and all the plants are stripped of every leaf and not a blade of grass is left; the wheat resumes largely upon the good nature of is completely rained." From Southwester Nebruska comes a similar report, with the desponding remark that "after the long and nationt work of the State Aid Society, I fear all their labor will be lost; our farmers has nestion, and that it would not go down well a great deal of seed sent to them, and planted good crops, only, as we dread, to feed our Egyptian foes." It is the story of last year over again, only worse, since those who born up under one stripping of their fields car hardly bear a second. The people of Missouri, overcome by the magnitude of the calamity that has befallen them, have now be taken themselves to prayer, and the Governor of the State has set apart a day of fasting and supplication for deliverance from this

> NEW HAMPSHIRE.-In explanation of an article in our last, we copy the following

from the Harrisburg Patrist: EDITOR OF THE PATRIOT: In your issue of to-day, in relation to the action of the Governor and council of New Hampshire, in counting the votes for State Senators, I perceive that you are in error as to the real facts of the case. Neither Nathaniel Head nor Natt Head, nor both combined, had a majority of the votes in the Second district of that State. The vote stood: Nathaniel Head and Natt Head, (rep.) 3.771 votes; James Priest, (dem.) 3,834 votes; and other persons 101 votes. You will perceive that Mr. Priest, therefore, had the highest num-ber of votes, and under the law of this State would have been elected. In New Hamp-shire, however, a majority of all the votes is required, and in this case there was no elec-tion, and the vacancy would have been filled by the Legislature in joint convention, which being radical, would have elected the minority candidate, Head. But the law there being imperative that the full chris than name of the candidate shall be written inted in full, the Governor and council or printed in full, the Governor and council had to throw out the hallots for "Natt. Head," which elected the man who had a plurality of votes. This is the "great outrage" about which the Radicals are making so much ado.

CANDOR.

On Thursday of last week the following The Alert and the Discovery, two newly-munissioned vessels of the Royal Navy of the United States: Pittsburg, were burned. The total loss is stimated at \$120,000. A fire in Holliston, Mass., destroyed a large hotel in the centre

> of \$30 000. Irwin's saw mill, at Conoversville, Clearfield county, Pa., was destroyed by what is supposed to have been an incendiary mill at Fairfield, Me., was burned. Loss falling tear and bring new life \$25,000. A fire at Anderson, Ind., destroyed hearts. the Odd Fellows' Hall and six frame buildings. Loss \$60,000, Fires at Sandpoint and Carleton, N. B., destroyed \$55,000 worth of property. A fire at Tilton, N. H., destroyed hirteen buildings, rendering nineteen families homeless. The flames leaped across the river and consumed two dwellings in the

village of Northfield, opposit Tilton. The

oss is about \$70,000. The Twin Plagues Between the carpet-bagger and the grass opper, our country has been greatly scourg d the past few years. Our information from

the far west, is to the effect that from all an pearances the latter will repeat their ravages this summer. If this should prove true, thousands of families will be compelled to abandon the west and make their way east as best they can, to get out of reach of the sest. The indications in the south are that he carpet-baggers will do but little damage this year, and by the next he will be killed off or find his way north to prey on his anestors. It will thus be seen that while one ection of our national heritage is being de

astated, anothe ris being relieved and reniered prosperous, free, and happy, thus balneing circumstances. The carpet-bag ques on is wholly under the control of the peo le, and should long since have been abated at the grasshopper plague rests with Provi ence, and if He, in His wisdom, sees fit to ontinue the scourge for another year, frail nortals must submit like the Egyptians of dd, Cleanfield Republican.

In Passale, N. J., last Sunday, an intexiated German went about the streets pointing n crapty pistol at the citizens. He was rested, but escaped from the lock-up at bout five o'clock, by crawling through a ell head long upon a pile of rocks and was and clad only in a shirt, he ran through the rincipal streets, and being recaptured and eturned to the lock-up again effected his upe. For a third time he was locked up, and-cuffed and shackled to a staple, but at eleven o'clock he had disappeared taking his irons with him.

On Thursday, of last week, counsel for the Attorney General in the ann appointment of a receiver for the Erie Railway recites that facts have transpired showing that it is necessary for the protection of past winter had killed the grasshoppers, had the rights and interests of the people of the State of New York, that a receiver should be sects of which we heard, that were expected appointed, and that Mr. Jewett should be he party selected. Judge Donahue, in appointing Mr. Jewett receiver, stipulated that ic should give bond in the sum of \$500,000, upon filing which he shall enter upon the duties of the receivership. He is to file an inventory of all the property of the company, personal, real and mixed, and is to conhave the operation of the road as now, per

forming a general supervision over it. Massachusetts Again Afflicted. Springfield was subjected to a terrible fire

on Sunday afternoon. The fire broke out in R. M. Cookey's planing mill, in the old Wasson building, on Taylor street, where it is said several men were at work. The wind vas blowing a gale from the northeast and n the vicinity being too intent upon saving their property to pay any attedion to any other duty. Every one rushing teror strick en from the scene, with no thought but their own salvation. Women with children in their arms barley saved their lives by rushing into the street. The fire rolled on like cent flood and by the time the fire department had arrived—and they were very prompt—a dozen buildings were burning. The total loss is variously estimated at \$1, 000,000 to \$1,200,000 on which their is an in-

Excerpts and News Items from Exchanges

The "harmony" between Grant and the ancaster convention is not very apparent. For ie Reland of the convention Grant returned hem an Oliver. With a rhetorical flourish about the unwritten law of the republic, the onvention resolved against the third term. In sponse Grant referred them to the written law f the republic in the constitution.

The ma sufficture of alligator leather has now PARASOLS—We have the largest assortance to ecome an important branch of industry. The skins come chiefly from Florida and Louisiana, and the hunting and skinning of the anima are extensively pursued. About 20,000 skins re tanned every year. They are manufactured in the United States and exported to England and France. The French, owing to their superior methods of tanning, are formidable supetitors.

The western grasshopper must be considered ith abatements, referable to his influence of he grain market and the talent of stockjobber for artistic lying, otherwise the terrible insecfills too large a space in the public eye. The eports that are now received from trustwort by private sources in the west are bad enough, but to not justify the earlier accounts of grasshopper avage and destruction.

CANDIDATES.

We are authorised to announce the follow g candidates for the offices named, subjec-

GEORGE SCOTT Catawissa, ISAAC S. MONROE, Catawissa.

PROTHONOTARY, &C. B. FRANK ZARR, Bloomsburg, REGISTER AND RECORDER. W. H. JACOBY, Bloomsburg, CYRUS ROBBINS, Fishingereck, MORDECAI MILLARD, Centre, WHITE N. HOSTLER, Fishingcreek.

TREASURER H. W. McREYNOLDS, Hemlock, H. A. SWEPPENHISER, Centre, ISAIAH BOWER, Berwick, JOHN LEGGOTT, Greenwood,

COMMERSIONER: HENRY GABLE, Locust. SILAS W. McHENRY, Jackson, JOHN HERNER, Locust, JOHN ENT, Scott.

Marriages.

on the 1st tost., at the residence of Charles W. Support, in Bloomsburg, by Rev. J. H. McCarrah, Mr. HIRAM H. BROADT, to Miss LYDIA YORKS, both of

Deaths.

In Unhingereek township, on the 39th of May, of injuries received by falling from a buggry, Sunday, May the 9th, Mrs. ELIZABETH KHAMER, uged 7t

years, I mouth and 10 days.

The subject of the above was a true and exemplary caristian. In early life size sought and found the ments. But, not in the church alone did her light shine, but through all her daily life. She processed toward ad. Herlife was such, that when the "grin messenger" called, she was not dismayed, but calm of the town and about 19 other buildings, by peacefully and triumplantly possed away, havcausing a loss estimated at \$100,000. Ten or ing full confidence in Him who hath said, "I will twelve buildings in Covington, Tenn, were have been at the said that the said the said through through the said through the said through the said thr burned. Loss \$30,000. A fire at Williams' her whole duty, teaching and guiding us, tota by Bridge, N. Y., destroyed a gracery store, the we'll make her—no more at morn or eve will we have we'll make her—no more at morn or eve will we have hearts. "We cannot come to thee but they cans

In Controvillo, on Saturday, May 39, 1828, CHA 181 68 MICHAEL, aged 6t years. In Centreville, on the 22d ultimo, ARTEST LESTER,

cars, 9 months and 14 days, In Espy, on the 28th of May, CHARLES FOWLER DAWSON, aged 2 years, 7 months and 25 days.

In Espy on May 25th, 1875, infant son of J. B. and In Bloomsburg, May 27th, 1875, JOHN K. GHTON, aged 70 years, 2 months and 17 days.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1875.

o'clock p. m. the following real estate situate in hingereek township, Columbia county, bounder Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Gilbert.

Signification of George Gilbert.

MICHAEL GROVER, Sheriff, Sheriff, June 4,25

CAUTION.

THE public is hereby cautioned not to trust
my wife, Charlotte, on my account, as I will
pay no debts that she may contract, unless competied by law,
Bloomsburg, May 20th, 76-20.

W. P. JONES & CO.,

CATAWISSA, PA.

CURAIM has always been to sell goods at the very lowest prices for each. That our efforts are appre-ciated, no better proof is needed than that our bus-laces has been constantly herousing from year to year. Our facilities were never better than at present, to continue giving the most goods for the least many.

W. P. JONES & CO.

NOTHING IS CHEAPER than cotton goods at arsent prices. Our stock is all of the very standard brands of Bleached and Unbleached has and sheetings in 28,4 and 42 med and is widths. Fine medium and heavy goods, sare as low and some brands are lower than before. We are offering great Bargains in 5 cr.

25 PER CENT. SAVED is 50 per cent. made

HOSIERY-This is one of our specialities. We W. P. JONES & CO.

FANS—Over 25 different styles—all the latest noverlies—Large Black Pointed Fans, Plain, Black and Fancy Fens, Japanese Folding Fates largest size 25 cents, necdium size to cents, small size a cents, job tot at 25 cents, worth as cents. W. P. JONES & CO.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to find a larger and more s in this repton than we have, and see utily in recipiot of New Goods. We are ty to show our woods with pleasure. In buy the first time you wint to we shall be Convince you by our very low prices of again. Came and so, for yourself wantages to be gained by buying your do at the POPULAR CASH STORE OF W. P. JONES & CO. Cut awises, Fa.