



BLOOMSBURG, PA. Friday, Aug. 24, 1877.

TAX-PAYERS' CONVENTION.

In another column will be found a call for a meeting of citizens of the several townships in the county on September 1st, for the purpose of electing delegates to a convention, to be held on Monday, the 11th, to consider the erection of the proposed jail, and other questions. What the exact object of this convention is we are not informed. It is to oppose the erection of the building at this time, we are not in accord with it. Everything has been done that was required in order to put the building under way, contracts have been made, and workmen are now engaged in laying the foundations. If the whole thing should be stopped it would be a great damage to contractors who have gone to much expense to put themselves in shape to fulfill their agreements, and it is a question whether the county would not have large damages to pay if the work should be indefinitely postponed.

A new jail is needed. For years it has been a mockery of justice to put a criminal inside the walls of the old shell on the hill; as one man expressed it, he was afraid to lean against the side of his cell for fear he would fall out. It is only safe under such rigid surveillance as is now given by the Coal and Iron police. Take them away and we will again hear of almost weekly jail deliveries. A properly constructed prison can be safely guarded by men where now it requires a half dozen armed policemen. We have already expressed our disapprobation of the location, and of some other things, and shall therefore say nothing more on that subject. But we have always been in favor of a new building, because the present one is a disgrace to a county like ours, and because it is not suitable for the purposes for which it is used.

The cost of the jail is a question in which every taxpayer is interested, and as it is the property of the people, they have a perfect right to meet together for the purpose of discussing questions of public economy. They also have a right to hold public meetings to a strict accountability for every dollar of public money that is expended, and if they believe the County Commissioners are about to erect a jail at greater expense than is necessary they will be but exercising the rights of freemen in expressing themselves in a convention.

The new prison will stand for ages to come, and it should therefore be sufficiently large and substantial to meet the wants of this county for many generations. But it need not be a monument of extravagance. The erection of this building may prove a blessing to the county in more ways than one. It will put in circulation a large amount of money, brought in from foreign parts by the sale of bonds, and as the bonds will bear but four per cent. interest and be made payable in six or ten years, they should be made even longer than that if possible, so that the coming generations may pay their share of them. A small tax will pay the interest, and before the principal becomes due it is to be hoped that the present hard times will have been forgotten.

We are therefore in favor of completing the work begun, because it is too late to stop. If the object of this convention is to oppose its completion, it comes so tardily that but little good can be accomplished. If it is to guard the rights of the tax-payers, then we are with it, heart and soul.

THE FISH LAWS.

Complaints are being constantly made that fish bass are being taken from the Susquehanna river in large quantities by unlawful means, and that such poisons are being used as to prevent the fish from spawning. Below we publish part of an Act of Assembly passed in 1871, which shows how this abuse may be stopped. Every citizen should interest himself in the matter and see that the law is enforced: "On any of the streams or parts of streams contemplated by this act, and under the jurisdiction of this commonwealth, to which anadromous or migratory fishes shall have access, by the non existence of dams, or by opening up the dams, whether intended or not to facilitate such access, and in whatever of the reaches or spaces below or between dams, such planting of nets or spears shall have taken place as is herein contemplated, the sheriffs of the counties having jurisdiction of such reaches of the streams, whenever they shall discover or be informed of the existence of such contrivances for the catching of fish as are commonly known as fish-baskets, eel-weirs, kiddies, brush or fascine nets, or any other permanently set means of taking fish, in the nature of a snare, which are known to be wasteful and extravagant modes of fishing, the said sheriffs shall give ten days notice in two newspapers of their respective counties, that the said contrivances are known to exist and are declared common nuisances, ordering them to be dismantled by their owners or managers, so as to render them no longer capable of taking or injuring the fishes of the streams of whatever kind; and if at the expiration of the said ten days the said contrivances shall not have been taken down, the said sheriffs shall proceed, with such force (of good men of the county as may be necessary for the purpose, and destroy or dismantle the said fish-baskets, kiddies, eel-weirs or such other devices contemplated by this section, so that they may be no longer capable of taking or injuring fish; and the accounting officers of the counties shall make good the cost of the said proceedings to the said sheriff or sheriffs, in the settlement of their accounts with the said sheriffs. And if, upon being duly informed by a reputable citizen of the county, that said nuisances are in existence and require dismantling, the said sheriff or sheriffs shall not proceed as directed in this act, then or thereupon, upon conviction in the county court of the said neglect of duty, shall be fined not less than one hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars, for every such neglect; said fines to be collected as ordinary fines are collected, and the proceeds divided equally between the informer or complainant and the school directors of the proper district, for school purposes only; this section is not intended to supersede any other law of this commonwealth for the suppression of fish-baskets, &c., if the same be found efficacious to destroy or abolish them."

Not only has Senator Groves, of Oregon, been vindicated by the investigations of the Senate Committee, but the principal witnesses against him are now under indictment by the Grand Jury for perjury, and will shortly be tried for that crime.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania gathered at Harrisburg, on the 21st inst. in convention to nominate candidates for Auditor General, Treasurer and Supreme Judge. There was the usual amount of canvassing by the friends of the several aspirants. There are many names mentioned for the several positions. For Auditor General Hon. W. P. Schell has but little opposition. For Treasurer, Hon. Joseph Powell, of Bradford county, Col. Noyes, of Clinton, and J. P. Barr, of Allegheny, were most prominent, while the contest for Judge has narrowed down to Judge Trunkey, of Venango, and Furman Sheppard, of Philadelphia.

THE PLATFORM. His occupied much attention from the more thoughtful leaders, and the sentiment is very general that it will be conservative. The organization of the convention was the chief business of the day. Hon. W. S. Stenger, member of Congress from Franklin, was supported by the friends of Col. Noyes, and Hon. Edward R. Worrell, of Philadelphia, was the Barr candidate. Stenger has personal strength by reason of his position, wide reputation and conceded ability, which gave him an advantage in the race, while the other was handicapped in Philadelphia by his open opposition to Sheppard, and has but little acquaintance in the rural districts.

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP. The Judgeship is involved in the greatest uncertainty. Mr. Sheppard could undoubtedly be nominated if the Philadelphia delegation was thoroughly and earnestly in his support, but while nearly all of the members will vote for him, there are a number who do not conceal their preference for another man. A few would retaliate on him for trying Kelly too often, others really want Tatterson for Auditor General, and others display the usual easiness that characterizes Philadelphia in all party conventions. It looks as if the contest was really between Sheppard and Trunkey and the result depending upon the fidelity with which Sheppard shall be supported by his own delegation. If he fails it will be because he is wounded in the house of his friends. A whirlwind is quite possible that will throw the nomination to Wilson, of Beaver, or Golden, of Armstrong, but the issue seems to be pretty square, so far, between Sheppard and Trunkey.

Lanzetta will likely vote for Trunkey, Schell and Noyes. Barrs will vote usually, or quite solid the same way, and Lanzetta will vote 5 for Barr and 3 for Noyes and give Sheppard 6 votes. Barrs and Montgomery incline to Trunkey, but may divide in favor of Sheppard, and they will also be divided between Noyes and Barr. Noyes has the Northeast pretty clean and the bulk of the whole southern tier east of the mountains, excepting York where there is a division. The Juniata and West Branch regions are generally for Noyes, the West Branch enthusiastic for Barr. The North is for ex-Congressman Powell, of Bradford, and the West and Northwest are mainly for Barr, with frequent exceptions for Noyes. Barr suffers from a galling fire in his rear, not only from Allegheny, but also from many other western counties. It comes from both delegates and outsiders. While the efforts for Barr are much better directed than those for Noyes, the nomination of Barr is barely possible, while that of Noyes seems to be inevitable. Unless the convention should be thrown with a jerk into some performance not down in any of the bills, Powell would be the compromise candidate in the event of a smash in both the regular slates, but it does not seem likely that there will be a dead-lock between Noyes and Barr.

TWO NOMINATIONS MADE. The following dispatch to the *Board of the Times* is the latest news received by us up to this time, (Thursday, 11 a. m.) The morning papers, as usual, when most needed did not get through to-day.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 22.—The Democratic State Convention met in the hall of the Representatives at noon to-day. Many of the most prominent Democrats of the State were present. At twelve o'clock, the noon, Capt. Wm. McClellan, Chairman of the State Central Committee called the convention to order and presented list of delegates handed to him and then handed the convention over to them. Jacob Zeigler, of Butler county, and editor of the *Butler Herald* was made temporary chairman. Hon. A. C. Noyes, of Lock Haven was nominated for State Treasurer and Hon. W. P. Schell, of Bedford county for Auditor General. A close contest is now going on between Powell of Philadelphia and Trunkey of Venango for the nomination of Supreme Judge.

LATEST. Judge Trunkey was nominated for Supreme Judge on the fourth ballot, on Wednesday evening.

Trouble at Pittston. PITTSBURGH, August 18.—According to a notice posted last night to the effect that the miners and laborers employed by the Pennsylvania Coal Co. were to meet their bosses at their respective places of work this morning at ten o'clock, and at about each place there gathered all the employees to hear what proposition the company had to make. After calling the different meetings to order the bosses read the following petition, which had been transmitted to each works: "We the undersigned miners, laborers and other employees of the Pennsylvania Company, do hereby agree to resume work immediately upon the same rates as paid in July, 1877, leaving it to our company to make an advance, should they in their judgment deem it proper to do." The reading of the paper was in most cases received with a firm "yes." Action was then taken and out of three thousand five hundred men and boys employed by this company there was less than 200 that would sign it under any circumstances. The general feeling among the community is, that had the company put up a notice for all the works to start up at once there would not have been any trouble, but as it is now the men will not sign the petition and the company will not make any advance, the result is a strike, which will not be broken until the company is forced to yield to the demands of the miners.

The trial of Jacob Huntzinger and J. Albert Huntzinger, president and cashier of the suspended Miners' Trust Company of Pottsville, is now going on at Reading before the Court of Quarter Sessions, a charge of conspiracy to defraud depositors, and the trial is secret. It is alleged that \$400,000 belonging to the bank was divided among the Huntzinger family shortly before the assignment. The counsel for the accused are fighting the case at every step, having begun with a plea to the jurisdiction of the court, which has not yet been decided.

How the Carpet-baggers Run Things!

During his Speakership Moses flooded the market with "pay certificates," purporting to be for services rendered by contractors of the House. Hundreds of thousands of dollars of these were sold. Any individual Republican could get one, whether he had ever been in Columbia or not. To do Moses justice, some of these he alleged to be fictitious, Jones, the Clerk's signature is genuine, but his is not. From these certificates he derived a large amount of money. The success of the committee with Moses induced them to follow the "pay certificate" business by selling Moses' successor as Speaker, S. J. Lee, the next winter.

Lee is a light-colored mulatto. He was formerly a slave. My first remembrance of him was in 1867 as a witness in the case of the United States against Crump, Davis & Armin, for running an illicit distillery. He struck me as a man of great self-possession and shrewdness for his opportunities. After reconstruction he was made a member of the Legislature from Aiken county, and evinced such tact as a parliamentarian that he was generally called to preside in the Speaker's absence. This made him Speaker when Moses was elected Governor. His son began to drive the most sparkling team through Aiken and Augusta, Ga. This made General Elliott who prided himself on his equippage, jealous. Elliott was only a member of Congress at the time. At the next election Elliott made Lee take a back seat, and he himself made a member of the Legislature, and then Speaker in Lee's place. Lee contented himself with a county office until last election, when he ran for Solicitor of the Circuit and was elected. He has been several times complimented in the Democratic newspapers for his dignity, ability and firmness as a legislator.

The committee keep Governor Moses well in hand since their success in confronting him and his papers with the distinguished Judge. They have him and his faithful body servant, Robert, installed in rooms in the Greenfield building, and provided with meals from Pollock, not far from the State House, so that he can be within calling distance should any of the witnesses serve from the Penthouse for the books of Moses.

Lee was in jail, with no hope of giving bail. He saw the fate of the "distinguished Judge," and he knew he must swear like an Infidel according to the contract. Accordingly, when he was brought forward, he too, made no clean breast of it. His testimony was mainly as to the pay certificates issued by himself as Speaker and those issued in connection with Lieutenant Governor Gleaves, who presided over the Senate. He was not as lavish with these papers as Moses, but told enough to keep Governor Gleaves, who is hiding out, from ever returning to stand his trial. The committee were so well satisfied with the completeness of Lee's story that they left him out of jail upon his individual recognizance, upon condition that he would resign his senatorship. Lee is now reported to be one of the leaders in the Liberatorian cause.

The committee have a sure thing against Scott, Parker, Colozza and Chamberlain. The latter has an individual account to answer, and the list of charges against the firm of Kimpston & Chamberlain is the largest of the whole array. There will be requisitions for their money upon the Governors of Ohio and New York before very long, and it will go hard with them.

Presidential Counts. THOMAS JEFFERSON'S PLAN FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF ELECTORAL DISPUTES. The New York *World* is indebted to Miss Sarah N. Randolph, a great-granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson, for a memorandum prepared by her illustrious ancestor, of practical suggestions towards a bill to regulate the decision of disputes over the results of a Presidential election. Miss Randolph is a granddaughter, also, of Wilson Cary Nicholas, who was a Senator from Virginia in 1800, and this document, which is appended, was found among the latter's papers about two months ago, but not used in the heated Congressional debates on the late Presidential election. The following is the memorandum, which is published by the *World* in the similar: JEFFERSON'S MEMORANDUM.

Whereas an election of President or Vice-President of the U. S. question may arise whether an elector has been appointed in such manner as the Legislature of his State may have directed?

Whether the time at which he was chosen and the day on which he gave his vote, were those determined by Congress?

Whether he were not at the time a Senator or representative of the U. S. or held an office of trust or profit under the U. S.?

The Workman's Party.

Those who aim at the establishment of the destructive doctrines of the associations engaged in the recent "strikes" can do nothing more innocent than to form political parties, and if passionate and bigoted men can blow off their surplus steam in the form of platonic principles and opinions, nobody, unless it be themselves, will be greatly hurt. They should be encouraged in such amusements. To begin to look into the management of public affairs may lead some of them to understand something of civil institutions.

There are some things so plain that any sane man, if he will think coolly, will readily recognize them. For instance: 1. Tearing down established institutions of society followed by the building up of others calculated to benefit the people. 2. When evil exist in a community it requires a high order of intelligence, much information and calm judgment to find means to remove them. 3. Our Government places all power in the hands of the people, and any fundamental change in its character must take a part or the whole from them.

It is true that the people have been misled by demagogues, and have permitted them to use and abuse their power. The people have allowed politicians to impose heavy indirect taxes upon them, and to use the money for selfish purposes. Representatives in Congress, in State Legislatures, and in municipalities have been elected by the people, or allowed to gain positions through neglect of voters to guard their own rights, and while ostensibly representing the people have sold special privileges to corporations for bribes, and have done nothing to improve the condition of the people. Instead of selecting from their own occupations men of their own condition to represent them and take care of their interests, the voters have permitted persons who make a trade of politics to manage elections and to elect themselves. In most cases they have received the votes of the people. No form of government can protect voters from the consequences of their own folly and negligence; and while workingmen will listen to the appeals of crafty demagogues who pander to their prejudices they will always be dupes and victims.

It is not easy for men deprived of the ordinary comforts of life to look upon those who are affluent with indifference, but owing the property of rich men is no remedy for these inequalities which exist in society, and every act of violence tends to cement the adoption of measures looking to the establishment of a despotic government. The recent riots of the railroad strikers have done more to injure the cause of free government in all civilized nations than they could in any other way. They have given the friends of imperialism the argument of general institutions which they maintain.

In different parts of the country, persons professing to represent workmen have attempted to enunciate principles for a new party; but their notions are so crude as to show clearly that they do not know what measures the present troubles of the country need. If workmen in their associations would dispensively discuss questions in which their interests are involved, much good might come of it, but they will accomplish nothing of importance unless they will be subjected to prosecution, and themselves, at least, are utterly indifferent to results so that they make profit and escape punishment.—*Phila. Chronicle*.

The Tiebreaking Claimant. Orton, the everlasting claimant, continues to worry the public mind in England and to aggravate editors. A few weeks ago he induced a fellow-covet, William Duncan, who was about to be discharged, to write to the *Times*, detailing the alleged grievances of the obese prisoner. Duncan's statements were forthwith categorically denied. Orton is declared to be in good health, and so extremely troublesome that he has frequently been subjected to punishment. And now comes Mr. Charles Dunbar, one of the Tiebreaking jury, who has addressed a petition to the Queen, in which he states that he believes he was in error in agreeing to a verdict against the defendant. He adds that since the trial he has become acquainted with facts which the defendant could not then have brought in evidence, but which, if he had known them at the time, would have prevented him from giving such a verdict. The petitioner therefore asks that Her Majesty will be pleased to order that the said defendant be forthwith released, or that fresh inquiries be instituted into the matter. Her Majesty's Judges, to whom similar applications have been repeatedly made, are not likely to waver in their determination to protect society against a calamity as the reopening of the Tiebreaking case.

A second reason may be given for his collapse, and that is the incompetence of the men he has called about him as official advisers. Such a Cabinet was never before composed. The elements of common sense and common sense are absent from every man in it, except Mr. Dunbar, in the Navy Department, and perhaps our own Mr. Everts. No doubt Messrs. Schurz, Key, and Devens possess certain kinds of talent, but as practical men they are utter failures. It is an opera bouffe Cabinet, nothing more.

Moreover, the civil service reform, so called, which Mr. Hayes has undertaken, and "Chickie putty," are usually lost, varied and interesting. This admirable number of St. Nicholas again reveals the old Saint's love of youth and his desire to deepen its joys, instruct its enthusiasm, and widen its views.

Taking Usurious Interest. WM. DUNCAN & BROTHER VS. THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MOUNT PLEASANT. In an action under the 30th section of the National Bank Law of June 3, 1864, to recover from a bank the penalty for taking usurious interest: Held: 1. Special Acts of Assembly, authorizing certain banks to charge a higher rate of interest than six per cent. apply only to such banks as were created by them. 2. That Congress denied with general rules regulating banks and the rate of interest to be charged. The rate of interest in Pennsylvania being six per cent. the taking more than this amount is usury, and is prohibited by the National Banking Law. 3. Where more than six per cent. has been paid, the borrower, or his legal representative, may recover back from said bank, in an action for debt, double the amount of interest thus paid or related: Provided, suit is commenced within two years from the time the usurious transaction occurred. Mr. Hayes is taking a summer tour through New England, and will be in New York on the 24th inst. He is expected to visit the recent site of the Maine Convention and the president just elected took in this looks like adding insult to injury.

Call for Volunteers

TWO REGIMENTS TO BE FORMED OUT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD. Owing to the inconvenience and loss suffered by many of the officers and men of the National Guard when called into service by civil divisions, and cost to the state incurred for transportation by the necessity of frequently relieving one division with another, and to avoid the necessity of purchasing overcoats and other equipments for all the troops and the pay of supernumerary officers, the governor has decided to relieve all the state troops now in service by a force organized from the present guard from the officers and men who are able and willing to volunteer for the present emergency. The following order was promulgated late last night: HEADQUARTERS N. G. OF PA., HARRISBURG, August 17, 1877. General Order No. 8. I. The National Guard of Pennsylvania, being composed of men in business, which in many cases necessarily suffers during their absence for any protracted period, thereby entailing serious loss themselves and hardships upon their families, and the preservation of life and property and good order requiring that a strong force should still be kept in some regions of the state until work is fully resumed, it has been decided to form two regiments, in accordance with the provisions of the ninety-second section of the act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to organize two regiments of ten companies each, disbursing from each regiment of the National Guard only such officers and men as can absent themselves from their business without serious loss, and will volunteer to serve actively for a period of three months or during the present emergency.

First Division commanders are therefore directed to report at once by size, all field officers who are able and willing to volunteer to be detailed for three months' duty unless sooner relieved. From the number so reported will be selected the officers for the two regiments to be formed. Second. Colonels of regiments and commanders of unattached companies will report at once through the proper channels, all company officers of their commands who are able and willing to volunteer to serve for three months, unless sooner relieved, from which lists a captain and first and second lieutenants from each regiment and from the unattached commands will be detailed for duty during the present emergency, and the officers so selected will recruit companies of eight volunteers from the soldiers of their respective regiments and the unattached commands, which companies will be commanded by said officers and detailed for service for three months or during the present emergency.

III. Orders announcing the officers selected, appointing company rendezvous and regulating recruiting will be issued immediately upon the receipt of the list of company commanders of the lists herein ordered. III. The officers who give their names to be reported must be willing to stay in the field three months or as long as their services are needed. The commander-in-chief desires it particularly understood that he wishes those only to volunteer who are able to do so with the least inconvenience and able to stay until the quiet is restored in every part of the state. He is satisfied of the courage and fidelity of all the officers and men of the Guard, and in making these details he is actuated solely by the desire to have the burden placed upon the good citizens of the commonwealth by the turbulent and criminal men within its borders fall with as little loss and inconvenience to individuals and as little expense to the state as possible.

By command of JOHN F. HARRISBURG, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. JAMES W. LATTA, Adjutant General. Official: Assistant Adjutant General.

The Reasons of It. That narrow-minded and unenlightened journal, the *Springfield Republican*, is surprised "at the hesitation of a large class of Republican leaders," "who have virtue enough to perceive the virtue of Mr. Hayes' administrative reforms, in coming forward openly and heartily in the endorsement of him and his work." There is nothing to be surprised at in this. Indeed, any other result would be surprising. It is impossible that Mr. Hayes should succeed in reforming anything, because he owes his office to Frank first triumphant in American history. That strikes him with impotence from the start. No intelligent, self-respecting Republican leader can endorse him, or undertake in earnest to cooperate with him.

A second reason may be given for his collapse, and that is the incompetence of the men he has called about him as official advisers. Such a Cabinet was never before composed. The elements of common sense and common sense are absent from every man in it, except Mr. Dunbar, in the Navy Department, and perhaps our own Mr. Everts. No doubt Messrs. Schurz, Key, and Devens possess certain kinds of talent, but as practical men they are utter failures. It is an opera bouffe Cabinet, nothing more.

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MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.

Wide Awake. The literary world has a rare treat in *Wide Awake* for September, as it is remarkable for the twelve pages of delightful gossip it gives concerning the Post, R. H. Stoddard. The graphic account of his early life reads like a romance. It is illustrated by three portraits and an interior. The number opens with a frontispiece illustrative of Mrs. S. M. B. Platt's poem, "Passing the Gypsy Camp." This is followed by "Katie's Adventures," a long and good story by Mrs. Ella Bodman Church, "Child Marion" as interesting as ever; this, to the modification of "Uncle Will," she sings in the streets of the Austrian Capital while Harry stands on his head and passes round his cap for pennies. "Solomon's Seal," the serial by Sophie May, has grown intensely interesting. Mrs. Thayer has a charming story of "My Summer Boarder," and there are many other attractions, poetical, pictorial, musical and enigmatical, chief among them being the ninth "Adventure of Miltiadetes Peterkin Paul," by John Brownjohn. Only \$2.00 per annum. Ella Farman, Editor. D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers, Boston. Eclectic. For its steel engraving the *Eclectic* for September contains a fine portrait of the famous musical composer, Richard Wagner. Accompanying this in the letter-press is an admirable analytical and biographical article on Wagner and his music by the Rev. H. R. Haves, one of the most competent of living musical critics and an enthusiastic admirer of the Wagerian music-drama. This portrait and article are alone worth the price of the number. Among the other literary contents are "Drifting Light Waves," by Richard A. Proctor, B. A., F. R. S.; "Round the World in a Yacht," by Thomas Brassey, M. P., Part I.; "German Schools," by Walter Perry; "An Apology for Idlers," "Life and Times of Thomas Becket," by James Anthony Froude; "My Peculiarity," a poem, by Henry S. Leigh; "The Story of the Prisms," "Pictures in Holland, on and off Canals," by Lady Verney; "A Feather;" "Notes on the Geographical Distribution of Animals," by W. F. Kirby, naturalist; additional chapters of "Young Magrave," by Mrs. Oliphant; "Modern Diplomacy," "Japanese Miniature Odes," "Cap-A New England Dog," "Dresden China and its Manufacture," "Meisen, Saxony," "Vital Force," and "The Melancholy Ocean." These, together with the copious Editorial Notes, on home and foreign literature, science, and art, make up a number various enough in its interest to meet the requirements of all classes of readers, and not too exacting for the season when the most conscientious reader is willing to seek mental relaxation. Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond St., New York. Terms, \$5 per year; single number 45 cents. The *Eclectic* and any \$4 magazine to one address for \$8.

St. Nicholas. Is bristful of youthfulness and life, and starts the youngsters off with a bound into the new school year. The frontispiece is a wonder of spirited execution; and the first article, "Young Folks' Fun in Central Park," from the pen of Mr. Charles Barnard, with pictures by Kelly, sustains and adds to its exhilarating effect. George MacDonald follows with the first half of a charmingly simple story of Scottish shepherd-life marked by his characteristic touches, and flashes of insight, and carrying an admirable lesson. The little poem "A Buttercup," has a cheery heartiness about it that corresponds with the sunny hue of its subject. Mr. Howard Pyle, in both the text and silhouette illustrations of "Drummer Fritz and His Exploits" treats the youngsters to a rare and jolly feast of extravagant adventure; and Joel Stacy comes forward with some funny verses explaining a picture of the "Fair Minded Men who Walked to Dunahan." Olive Thorne has a capital sketch of child-life in the little parable entitled "Robbie Talks;" and Mr. Wm. F. Round introduces a lively and well-illustrated account of the reception of "An American Circus in Brittany"—the museum of fossil customs and ideas.

Professor Proctor, with the aid of diagrams and maps, tells the secrets of the "Dipper," and the appearance of the Stars for the month; and Carol has a brief but pleasant article on "Chickie putty," with an exquisite illustration; the bushy-tailed favorite of the autumn woods, under the name of "Franchy," frisks about and travels long stationary journeys, as related by Mrs. Frances M. Lathrop; and Mr. Frank R. Stockton delightfully combines amusement and shrewd counsel in a life-like account of "How I was a Drummer," the article being accompanied by a capital picture of the "Drum."

The installment of "His Own Master," Trumbull's serial story, is marked by rapidly deepening interest. "Peter's Rabbit Hunt," gives a humorous view of some Russian peasant ways; and the well-beloved "Little Schoolmaster" has a common-sense talk about school-luncheon giving several of the children's letters to be practical upon the subject, and much sound practical advice. The very little folks are provided with their share of delights, and the departments of "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," "Young Contributions," and "Letter-Box," are unusually long, varied and interesting.

This admirable number of St. Nicholas again reveals the old Saint's love of youth and his desire to deepen its joys, instruct its enthusiasm, and widen its views.

Deaths. CHAWFORD.—In Light Street on the 19th inst., Hattie M. Crawford, aged 21 days. HARRIS.—In Orangeville on the 19th inst., 102 years old, Mrs. M. and Rachel Harman, aged 9 months and 18 days. LEVAY.—On August 16th, 1877, Benjamin Franklin, son of Daniel P. Levay, in Locust Township, aged 9 years, 7 months and 10 days. MANHATT.—In Hartwood, August 15th, 1877, Harry, wife of Daniel Manhart, aged 45 years and 4 days. DIEFFENBACH.—In Centreburg on Tuesday, August 14th, 1877, Elizabeth, wife of Henry S. Diefflenbach, aged 20 years and 15 days. KRAMER.—In Orange Township on the 16th inst., infant child of Wilson and Rebecca Kramer, aged 7 weeks. CHAWFORD.—In Mt. Pleasant on the 17th inst., child of Joseph Crawford. KNOX.—In Elm Ridge on the 17th inst., Mrs. Henry Knox, in her 74th year. CASE.—In Elm Ridge on the 19th inst., William, son of Alexander Case, aged 10 months.

POLITICAL. Democratic State Ticket. FOR GOVERNOR GENERAL, W. P. SCHELLE, of Bedford county. FOR STATE TREASURER, A. C. NOYES, of Clinton county. FOR SUPREME JUDGE, JUDGE TRUNKEY, of Venango county. Democratic County Ticket. FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, ROBERT R. LITTLE, of Bloomsburg. FOR CORONER, ISAIAH YEAGER, of Locust. FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR, SAMUEL NEYHARD, of Centre.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. DR. I. L. RABB, PRACTICAL DENTIST, Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa. Teeth extracted without pain. 227 Teeth extracted without pain. Aug. 15, 77-78. B. BRYANT & STRATTON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 108 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. The college is now open for the reception of students. It is a complete business school, and is the only one of its kind in the country. It is the only one that teaches the principles of business, and the only one that teaches the principles of book-keeping. It is the only one that teaches the principles of stenography, and the only one that teaches the principles of telegraphy. It is the only one that teaches the principles of shorthand, and the only one that teaches the principles of penmanship. It is the only one that teaches the principles of arithmetic, and the only one that teaches the principles of algebra. It is the only one that teaches the principles of geometry, and the only one that teaches the principles of trigonometry. It is the only one that teaches the principles of astronomy, and the only one that teaches the principles of natural philosophy. It is the only one that teaches the principles of natural history, and the only one that teaches the principles of geology. It is the only one that teaches the principles of botany, and the only one that teaches the principles of zoology. It is the only one that teaches the principles of medicine, and the only one that teaches the principles of surgery. It is the only one that teaches the principles of law, and the only one that teaches the principles of politics. It is the only one that teaches the principles of ethics, and the only one that teaches the principles of religion. It is the only one that teaches the principles of philosophy, and the only one that teaches the principles of science. It is the only one that teaches the principles of art, and the only one that teaches the principles of music. It is the only one that teaches the principles of literature, and the only one that teaches the principles of history. It is the only one that teaches the principles of geography, and the only one that teaches the principles of astronomy. It is the only one that teaches the principles of natural philosophy, and the only one that teaches the principles of natural history. It is the only one that teaches the principles of botany, and the only one that teaches the principles of zoology. It is the only one that teaches the principles of medicine, and the only one that teaches the principles of surgery. It is the only one that teaches the principles of law, and the only one that teaches the principles of politics. It is the only one that teaches the principles of ethics, and the only one that teaches the principles of religion. It is the only one that teaches the principles of philosophy, and the only one that teaches the principles of science. It is the only one that teaches the principles of art, and the only one that teaches the principles of music. It is the only one that teaches the principles of literature, and the only one that teaches the principles of history. It is the only one that teaches the principles of geography, and the only one that teaches the principles of astronomy.

The Indian Tribes.

SAFARI, Aug. 21.—The following has just been received from Spokane Falls, under date of August 16th: Gen. Westcott's command arrived at this point on the 11th inst., after an eight days' march from Lewistown, a distance of 105 miles. The command in camp at this point numbers 500 men—two companies of the First Cavalry, comprising an entire regiment direct from Atlanta, Ga., and about 50 citizens, employes, teamsters, etc. The transportation consists of 21 wagons, and all hired from citizens. Captains Hancock, Conrad, Kroutinger, Cook, Mills, Daggett, Drumm, Keller, Holmes and East command companies of the Second Infantry, and Captain Perry and Lieutenant Parnell command companies of cavalry. Captain Wilkinson, General Howard's aide-de-camp, is here, to assist Colonel Wilkins and Indian inspectors in the settlement of affairs with the Indians in this section. Word has been sent to all the different tribes to collect at this point for this purpose. They are coming in rapidly and large numbers attended divine service in the camp yesterday. Mr. Simms, Indian Agent from Colville, ninety miles distant, was present. There are expected to be nearly one hundred chiefs and head men, representing the following tribes, present at the coming Council: Lakes, Pend d'Oreilles, Colvilles, Spokanes, Cour d'Alenes, San Pauls, Ennepeles, Methows, Chalkanes, Anti Atkas, the Moses band, or Columbia river Indians, and the Okanagans, amounting in all to 3517 men, women and children and able to furnish 1500 warriors. The report says they are not well armed. The above numbers are obtained from the chiefs actually present, and are about 400 less than the estimate of 1871. There has been no actual outbreak among these Indians, but since the war commenced there has been manifest uneasiness among them, and many instances of impudence on their part reported by settlers. Four Nez Perces were put in the guard house this morning, supposed to be connected with Hush Hush Cut's band, part of which now is with Joseph, and that they know something of the murder of the old man Richie and other robberies perpetrated on Pine Creek, which caused all the settlers in that vicinity to flee to the homes some weeks since. They will be detained until it is ascertained positively whether they are guilty or not. There is no doubt that all the Indians in this section have been indirect communicated with Joseph, and have been present several days ahead of the whites of every movement of General Howard's army, and in case of Joseph's success hundreds of young men would undoubtedly have followed him, although the old Indians who have stock farms in the country have manifested a desire to remain at peace. There is naturally much anxiety felt among the settlers as to the result of the coming conference, as they fear in case it is not successful, they will be driven to the factories to the Indians and the troops should leave, that they would have to abandon their homes and leave the Indians as fine an agricultural country as there is in Washington Territory.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S. Dr.