

Teppubioan Ticket. STATE TREASURER. R. W. MACKEY, of Pittsburgh. JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT. HON. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson County.

Representative Delegate. C. C. CORNFORTH, of McKean County. Senatorial Delegate. HUGH YOUNG, of Tioga County. County Committee. DAN BAKER, Chairman, J. M. HAMILTON, Secretary, G. W. COLVIN, J. M. KILBOURN, R. K. YOUNG.

Republican County Convention. The Republicans of Potter County are requested to meet at their usual place of holding their General Election, on Tuesday, September 2, 1873, between the hours of 1 and 4 p. m., to elect Delegates to represent them in County Convention to be held at the Borough of Coudersport on Thursday, the 4th day of September next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., to put in nomination candidates to be voted for at the October election, and to transact such other business as may come before the Convention.

Announcements. The name of R. W. Mackey, of Coudersport, Pa., as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

THE way to break up rings, and take the complete control of the selection of candidates, is for the people to attend the primary meetings, and select for delegates such men as they would confide in to attend to other important business.

Attend faithfully to the primary meetings, and all the others will be well taken care of; neglect them, and you have no right to expect the action of the County Convention will suit you.

It is the faithful performance of little duties, that marks the usefulness of men and carries the world forward.

The do-nothings are usually grumblers—grumbling being the only thing they think it worth while to do.

The Republican State Convention which met at Harrisburg on Thursday of last week, was composed of the very ablest and best men within the limits of the Commonwealth. We give elsewhere the result of their assembling and an editorial of the Philadelphia Press heartily endorsing the ticket put in nomination, and the resolutions adopted.

The Press, as most of our readers know, made a malignant and inexorable fight against the ticket nominated last year. It is matter for great rejoicing that we are to have union and harmony in the present contest. Republican principles and the Republican party live in the hearts of the people and mean union, justice, prosperity.

WHEN the Constitutional Convention met last fall, people very generally seemed to have an idea that its work would be to revise the old constitution rather than to form an entirely new one. Whether or not this would have been wiser than the course they have pursued we are not prepared to say, but if they were influenced by the petitions, memorials and other papers that were poured in upon them during the early days of the Convention, the wonder is not that a new constitution of somewhat superfluous length is being formed, but that they have not loose material enough laid away to form sixteen more of the same length.

We have been looking through the first volume of the debates of the Convention, and the number and character of the documents to which we have referred make it more amusing reading than a book of Mark Twain's. Everything that could be a subject of legislation is brought to their notice and they are earnestly prayed to fix them all up in the new Constitution. On the 14th day of the Convention, the woman suffragists are in with their paper. Shortly after, we find the Citizens, Municipality Reform Association of Philadelphia presenting a long memorial including six clauses of Constitution ready prepared, which cover three closely printed pages of the volume of debates, and so it goes on day after day. One man got excited by the doings of some enterprising reporter of the press, and in a few curt words asks the Convention to pass a law prohibiting papers from publishing the private bequests of wills, unless by the consent of the parties interested. Further along on the 23d of January some association of mechanics petition to have the trades unions prevented from interfering about the number of apprentices in any art, trade or mystery. They are going to have so much of the labor difficulty forever put at rest.

The right of petition is a sacred privilege of American citizenship, but its exercise sometimes makes us think the theory of Darwin is correct—what the members of the Convention thought on this subject does not appear. Their work as it is published we think might be somewhat condensed and trimmed of considerable detail, and we hope to see something of the kind done, but after reading the debates we find ourselves admiring the Convention for producing so brief and concise an instrument as it now appears.

AUGUST has got a chill at its heart, has lost the light from its eye; has only an occasional smile which ends in tears. In short August is not near so August as we could wish.

Dark Days. Is that a "local" subject? If so, so much the worse for the locality, for really last week seemed like a lengthened eclipse. Out of doors, away from buildings and trees, one could see to read or work, but anywhere that the least shadow fell all was dim, dull, obscure—is there any other word belonging to it? And Monday of this week is like unto it.

Republican State Convention. The duly chosen delegates of the Republican party of Pennsylvania assembled in State Convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday the 13th inst.

This County had the honor of furnishing the permanent President, in the person of one of our ablest men, the Hon. A. G. OLMSTED.

We take from the Philadelphia Press the following account of his introduction into the position of presiding officer:

Gen. Campbell and Russell Errett, by appointment, conducted to the chair the president-elect, who was cordially welcomed, and addressed the Convention. His brief remarks were enthusiastically applauded. He said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me in making me your presiding officer on this occasion. Perhaps established custom requires that in entering upon its duties I should discuss at some length the issues involved in the coming contest. If so, then we will depart from common usage for once. I will simply remark, then, that I trust the action of this Convention will be harmonious. A full, free and uninterrupted opportunity will be accorded to every delegate to present whatever views he may entertain of candidates or public policy. When all has been said and all has been done, the majority must govern, and as earnest Republicans, as Republicans because we believe in the policy and measures of the Republican party, let us acquiesce in the verdict—whatever it may be.

I need not reiterate the history of the Republican party. It has saved the country from its deepest disgrace and from all its foes. It has written its principles upon the Constitution and the laws of the country. It has stamped them in the hearts of the American people—yes, in the very soil of the continent—and it will continue to govern the country it has saved, although some wearied by the march may have fallen by the wayside.

On the first ballot for State Treasurer the vote stood for R. W. Mackey, 115 votes Samuel Henry, 18

Mackey's nomination was boisterously applauded. Mac has made a good officer and nearly everybody is in favor of his re-election.

On the first ballot for a candidate

for Judge of the Supreme Court the vote stood for Hon. E. M. Paxson, 38 votes Wm. Butler, 42 I. G. Gordon, 40

On the eleventh ballot Isaac G. Gordon, of Jefferson County, received 77 votes and was declared nominated. After which the following exhaustive and unexceptionable PLATFORM was adopted:

We, Republicans of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, renew our expression of confidence in and devotion to the principles of Republicanism, and declare:

1st. That we heartily endorse and re-adopt the Republican National State platform of 1872.

2d. That the National administration commands our continued confidence, and is entitled, by its promotion of the best interests and prosperity of the nation, to the earnest support of the people.

3d. That the administration of Governor Hartranft calls for our warmest approval. During the short time he has been in the Executive department he has established a State policy which has justly endeared him to the people of this Commonwealth, and has amply justified the confidence we have placed in him.

4th. That while earnestly in favor of constitutional reform, and of such a revision of our State constitution as will make it an effective instrument in preventing and punishing the corrupt abuses that have crept in under the present system, we demand emphatically and especially that, whatever is done or left undone, the main purpose for which the Constitutional Convention was called—the absolute prevention of special legislation—shall be so placed before the people as to secure their separate and decisive expression thereon.

5th. That the reduction of the State debt from \$41,000,000 to \$25,000,000, the repeal of all State taxes on real estate, the establishment of schools for the support of soldiers' orphans, the maintenance of our excellent and prosperous system of common schools and the establishment of the policy of paying off our debt at the rate of \$2,000,000 a year, together with the generally flourishing condition of our prosperous old Commonwealth, are evidences that the Republicans, during their twelve years' control in Pennsylvania, have faithfully administered her affairs and the reins of government may be safely left in their hands.

6th. That there should be rigid economy in the State and National administrations, and the taxes should be reduced in both as rapidly as is consistent with good management, the maintenance of the public credit and certain extinguishment of the State and National debts.

7th. That the public lands belong to the people and should be sacredly reserved for homes for actual settlers and we pronounce against all further grants of these lands to corporations.

8th. That adequate provision should be made by law for the protection of persons employed in mining and other hazardous forms of labor.

9th. That retrenchment is required to lighten the burden of taxation, and to continue the reduction of the public debt, an increase of salaries is unwise, and we condemn, without reserve, voting for or receiving increased pay for services already rendered, whether in State or Nation, and demand that the provisions of the late act of Congress, by which the salaries were increased, should promptly and unconditionally be repealed.

10th. That we heartily denounce corruption wherever found and are sincerely desirous for honest economy and political purity in all official administrations. To secure this is the duty of every citizen, and to this end every good man should feel bound not only to participate in politics but to labor actively to see that none but good men secure party appointments or nominations.

11th. That the practice of loading the appropriation bill, essential to the support of the Government, with objectionable legislation in the shape of amendments, towards the close of the session, is a prolific source of abuse and a fraud upon the people, and its reform is urgently demanded.

12th. That, as the country and home industry have both uniformly prospered under a tariff so arranged as to afford both revenue and protection, the present tariff should be left undisturbed, and as all tariffs are levied primarily for revenue, it would be a poor government indeed which could not afford to arrange its details so as to encourage the growth of home manufactures and the creation of a remunerative home market for all the products of our soil.

13th. That order and security in the States lately in rebellion must come through the stern enforcement of laws enacted to protect life, liberty and the freedom of thought, and cannot be secured by rendering these just and necessary laws inoperative through Executive clemency to unrepentant assassins now undergoing punishment in pursuance of law.

14th. That as during the time the Republican party has been in power it has had to confront graver difficulties and more new and perplexing questions of government than ever were presented to any other party to solve, and has solved them so judiciously and wisely that the country endorses its decisions and accepts the work, it is the only organization competent to so meet the grave issues that are now constantly arising as to secure the just rights of the people.

15th. That we sympathize with every movement to secure for agriculture and labor, their due influence, interest and rights, and the Republican party will be their ally in every just effort to attain their ends.

THE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention met at Harrisburg yesterday, with a full representation of every county. The proceedings were animated, but orderly, and at the close there was entire harmony and good feeling between the partisans of the successful and defeated candidates. As had been anticipated for months previously, Mr. R. W. Mackey was nominated for the State Treasurership, an office he has held four terms by Legislative election. The Supreme Judgeship was the only place for which there was a struggle. The rival aspirants were a trio of distinguished and able jurists, the selection of any one of whom would have been acceptable to the party at large. The nomination fell upon the Hon. Isaac Gordon, of Jefferson, formerly the presiding judge of the Venango district, and a gentleman of rare legal attainments and of the purest character. His competitors, Judges Paxson, of Philadelphia, and Butler, of Chester, are men of equal ability and integrity, but the western part of the State was permitted to carry off the prize. He will have no firmer supporters than these two gentlemen and their loyal adherents in the convention.

The loyal platform adopted will meet with the unqualified approval of every Republican in the State. We give it our entire sanction. The resolutions, while dignified and moderate, are fully abreast of the times, and meet every new issue promptly and candidly. This part of the work of the convention could not have been better done. It is seldom that such a body is so outspoken in its utterances, and at the same time so judicious in its language. The resolutions embody a progressive and reform policy worthy of a great party, proud of its mission, and able to prove its claims to popular confidence by its record. Differences about men are natural, but harmony in principle is the evidence of wholesome and successful administration.—Philadelphia Press.

Means to Ends.

Much of our time has run to waste, much determined, faithful effort has been fruitless from the days of Simple Simon unto these presents, for lack of finding the proper means to the ends we desire; we were listening to-day to a discussion of the difficulties encountered by those who produce the necessities of life, in winning the substantial rewards that ought to belong to them and of the Granges and other combinations to resist the injurious requirements of those who live and work and act between the two kindred classes of producers and consumers. Every one admitted that there was great wrong somewhere, and every one doubted whether any means yet known could set things right, and the only conclusion was that every kind of business should be carried on together so that they could consume each other's products and there need be no carrying away. But this seems hardly in accordance with nature, for one part of the county has adaptation for one branch of industry and one for another and there seems to be need of wise, well-arranged, cheap currents of transfer. Does it not seem plain that government should see that the ways of communication should be open and cheap.

These things remind us of the many little gleams of brightness that are fleeting about in the papers—things which for a moment give comfort and encouragement to feeble ones looking for straws to keep themselves afloat with on the current of life. One tells of the profit of accruing from keeping bees, a good, easy and valuable business for a woman or a feeble man and very remunerative. Yes, but is there sale for the wax and the honey? If smart enterprising farmers within thirty miles of a city can get but twenty-five cents per pound for butter which brings in the city forty cents, how can people in the far interior hope to sell effectually what they produce. There are so many who buy and sell, so many who live only by transferring and who must get rich. Then there is a story of a widow who made a good business of making raspberry jam which she sold in a neighboring city. Yet we are told by people who are familiar with business that it is cheaper to buy jams and jellies made in great establishments in those same cities than it is to make them at home.

Perhaps it is well to be prevented by wise friends from trying any of these schemes. There are many of them whose delusive brightness is set before us, but many are in such earnest need of occupation by which a living can be obtained, in spite of feeble health or care of children or invalids, that every man must be tried; meanwhile if any one does succeed, his example is a beacon light that should be made to shine so that all can see.

ROUGHING IT? I know what that is. I roughed it up among the Adirondacks. Why, we were three days that we did not see a newspaper nor get a letter from anybody!

INVALID.

In the bright summer days when the world is all alive with growth and work and enjoyment, comes the true burden of sickness. In the autumn when Nature herself seems sick, when leaves fade and flowers are cut off by icy winds, when storms rage and the beauty of the summer time has passed away, it seems a fitter time to be ill, to cower in close rooms away from the air and the sunlight. Pain is just as bad then, perhaps generally worse; but it seems so in keeping with everything else that we almost expect to be ill and to see others so. Then in the early spring when everything is but just trying to grow; when the soft airs often change to fine gusts, and even the fair sunshine looks delicate and fragile, one can hardly look for robust, bounding health. We can only hope it may come with the robust weather.

But when that comes and fever seizes us, and we burn and rave and groan through the heats of the day with a heat greater than the day's, or when a chronic ailment gets no better, and we are held prisoners alike at noon tide or night time; or a wasting debility rests upon us, loosening our hands from all the world's activities, our minds from its companionship, our heart and hope from its sympathies, there is then a feeling of incongruity as well as pain; a sense of being more than usually ajar, that increases all our suffering. Philip Slingsby said "It is perhaps too much to ask that any heart should go seatless to the grave, but in my unworthy petitions I always supplicate that my heart may be broken about Christmas. I know an anodyne of that season." So, we, if permitted to choose when our trouble should come, our helpless trouble, would hope it might not be in the summer.

PESEFIELD, Clearfield Co., Pa., Aug. 9, 1873.

Ed. JOURNAL: Your paper is very welcome in its weekly visits, for we look with interest to the local news from the County where over seventeen years of my life were spent. My beloved mother lies buried in the cemetery below Coudersport. Many very dear personal friends still live in your County, many have died before and since I left, and others have gone to other places. My pleasant labors in the Coudersport Sunday School in 1854-55 are never to be forgotten, with their bright and friendly associations.

The delightful christian fellowship formed at Raymond's Corners is treasured as among the dearest of my life. How many of these dear ones have gone to their reward—I need not mention them—most of your Potter County readers know the Preshos, Bentons and good Col. Whipple.

We are permitted to be instrumental in building up a Presbyterian Society and Church in this wilderness region. At our Fair last Christmas we received material aid through a friend in Coudersport and we would be very glad to receive some articles for our coming Fair, Jan. 1, 1874. Have not friends in different parts of the County who can send us a few articles that we can sell. A lamp mat, a pair of socks, a good shirt, a pair of pulse-warmers, a pair of woolen leggings—any useful or fancy article. Should there be any who will aid us in this way, or by cash gift, they may be sent to Miss C. A. Metzger, of Coudersport. Every dollar we raise goes to pay for a church bell or for furnishing the church inside. Dried blackberries would find a ready sale. A little from a good many persons would aggregate a good deal for us.

Our R. R. is in running order, with a daily train twenty miles from Driftwood, and from the west it is four miles past Reynoldsville and will be to the tunnel in two weeks. An engine will be run through, and

track-laying will continue from the west down to the big cut at Weedville by the time that is through, and we expect the road to be open by Jan. 1, 1874. L. BIRD.

HAMMERSLEY FORD, Pa., Aug. 9, 1873.

Ed. JOURNAL:—I saw in your paper an article on snake-killing that is nothing to the way they do things down in Clinton. Kib, Nelson and Ed. Fish, with others, went down the creek one night last week, and during the night they went to raise their out-lines, when a few rods from the lamp Mr. Snake sung out. They whipped him to death in his lair. On going a few steps further another one gave alarm, which measured four feet, and also the third one before reaching the creek. They caught thirty eels, three white chubs, and killed three snakes in one night. M. A. NELSON.

P. S. If you choose, insert this, if not, light your cigar.

[We beg to be excused not only from lighting but having a cigar. If that were to be the penalty for rejecting a contribution, we would print almost anything.—Ed.]

For the Journal & Item.

"When I was a child I thought as a child, I understood as a child, but when I became a man I put away childish things." Did I? Let me see. A good deal of childishness clings to most men, very few put it away, very few but would be better if they put away less, or at least retained more of thought of, and sympathy with the trials and difficulties that crowd upon and beset the little ones among whom we all stood but a little time ago.

So little a time and yet we forget the keen feelings, the joys, the grief, the sting of wrong at unmerited rebuke or check; the jealous loving and the nervous excitability that belong to so many of the little ones, and so wear away flesh and strength. A loving little heart may be a very restless and turbulent one; a very loving mother or father may speak thoughtless, harsh words that chill and pervert the best tendencies, the finest qualities, and send the blood back upon the earnest little heart, in a way that, oft repeated, weakens the fountains of health—and exhausts what strength there is. We know that for ourselves, through the mind and heart the body is affected, with women and children the affections rule the life; yet we forget this. We give bitter medicine to cure what gentle kindness would have prevented. We work ourselves into a state of exhaustion with business or house keeping cares, the needed providing and caretaking of the little ones, and in our weariness we grow impatient and rough. Children are of course all the more restless and troublesome.

I remember, for one, being an exceedingly disagreeable child, suffering as such children must, innumerable crosses and restraints, and having an Ishmael feeling towards every body. After some years it came to me that I ought to stop teasing to go somewhere or do something all the time. I set myself to look for pleasure at home, to find some little treat as often as possible, to keep my thoughts busy. One day it was to hold the horse and let it feed in the front yard. Another to go to the orchard for the first picking of apples. Almost every day there was something that brightened my first waking, and cheered every hour of "doing chores." I was very fortunate, too, for the things came. If the pony's grazing had been forgotten or the privilege of holding him been given to another or some new resolution taken about pies that day, it would have been a grievous disappointment, ridiculously so in older eyes; I should have fretted perhaps, and been scolded, then "answered back" and been threatened with punishment—a threat being always worse to me than any other punishment. Thus I should have lost the great effort I was making. Too often have I seen this done—this bitter discouragement, when a child was trying hard against a besetting sin. It is strange that we who find besetting sins so troublesome to our strongest days should not be more mindful of those who are just beginning to learn the great lesson of life.

Even now, with all my garnered memories, and crowned with gray hair, few are the days that I do not make the burdens of the little ones more hard to bear, or chafe or fret them into some naughtiness by careless word or thoughtless act. So long it takes to learn. A good mother said to me once, "We are too apt to reprove a child for

whatever gives us trouble, thinking whether things be ours or theirs." Brethren and sisters! Let us be more just to dear little ones who are given to us to love and train.

For the Journal & Item. SELFISHNESS is always a besetting sin—well, to say the least, it is considered a virtue. A man or woman who allows things from selfish motives, considered a good member of society. Yet, Mr. Editor, I am sure that nearly all the sermons either appeal to our fear of selfishness.

For instance a sermon on either Heaven or hell for a son who dies and then tells us we must do to be saved. Now, Mr. Editor, I think now who does these things purpose of being saved, is by which he will not be saved do not think Christ will take him who would oppose they were not afraid of Hell do I think He will take those who come from the selfish, saving themselves, and then becomes of the reward.

I heard this question asked a pulpit not long ago. "What is your greatest sin in this world?" and the answer in this manner: "The fact of knowing that I am recorded in Heaven will be saved." Now I do not believe that a Christian's enjoyment in this life is without thinking whether to go to Heaven for doing a I do not believe self love get any person to Heaven person must love Christ neighbor as himself. We agree with our proposition but want to words about the selfish course only by being selfish, among which one, if greatest, is selfishness, and to the state last spoken of.

When Chicago was burned we have thought it selfish man to do his utmost to save his house? In a railroad disaster we are mangled and crushed be christian for one to die because he must get before he could help others. If you say to a man "Do that, it is poison," is he to train, or "Do not go to swim, or do not invest in that business for it will be he selfish if he wisely advice? It seems to us that the selfish which seeks one's at the expense of another's which puts us in a position and benefit the world.

COUDERSPORT GRADED SCHOOL ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE YEAR OF 1873-4.

The Directors, having received from CLARA A. SPENCER, of the State Normal College, with Mrs. SUTHERLAND, of the Intermediate Department, the following list of the best and most successful teachers of long experience in calling the attention of the parents to the advantages of this School.

FALL TERM commences Monday, August 26, 1873. WINTER TERM commences Monday, December 2, 1873. SPRING TERM commences Monday, March 17, 1874. Fall and winter terms three months each, one week vacation during the summer. Spring term continues two months.

TUITION, per term. HIGH SCHOOL, \$10.00. INTERMEDIATE, \$8.00. PRIMARY, \$6.00. \$1.00 per term less for the support of the school.

Board and room can be secured at a low rate. Those wishing to board should apply early. A teachers' class will be organized and attention given to those who wish to prepare themselves for teaching in the branches.

D. C. LARABEE, Secretary. August 6, 1873-4.

PLATE AND ORNAMENTS JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE JOURNAL AND NEWS