NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

TENDERLOIN steaks bring only five cents a pound in Texas.

FISHING is reported as quite poor this season at the Adirondacks.

No new cases of yellow fever have occurred at Key West for several days.

CHAN LUKE, a Chinese youth, is a bright freshman at Yale.

A Magnificent Synagogue is being constructed by the Israelites of Kansas City, Mo.

HOUSTON, Texas, has joint stock companies the total value of whose stock is $16,373,000.

EIGHTY car loads of cattle came into the abatoir at Jersey City on Wednesday last.

THE time of the golden harvest has come and the voice of the reaper is heard in the land.

A desperate attempt was made to blow up the gas office in Louisville, on the 16th inst.

THE clouds pelted Davis Co., N. C., last week, with hailstones about the size of ostrich eggs.

E. NUTTING, of Indianapolis, stave manufacturer, has failed. Liabilities, $195,000.

THE Nebraska Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Kearny Junction on September 16.

IT is said that a three company post is to be established in the Black Hills. The location has not been decided upon.

THE streets of Boston may have been as quiet a year ago at this time, but not much more so.

CLEVELAND'S new directory contains 46,849 names. She claims a population of 160,000.

THE University of California has 231 students, not including the medical students, and a corps of thirty instructors.

SEVERAL cottages at Newport have recently been rented for nearly one-third less than was asked in the early part of the season.

Major Wm. H. Forbes, an old citizen of St. Paul and Indian Agent in Dakota, died at Jamestown, Dakota, on Tuesday, July 13.

AN Omaha hotel, which George Francis Train built to spite a landlord, is in the hands of the Sheriff, and can be had cheap for cash.

H. P. McGrath has brought suit against George Wilkes for demages in the sum of $25,000 for an article in last week's *Spirit of the Times*.

Chas A. Macy, of the banking firm of Howes and Macy, which failed in the late panic, died on Wednesday at his residence in New York.

ADVICES received at the Medical Bureau of the Navy Department from the South Atlantic fleet, report that our vessels there are now free from yellow fever.

IT is said that fully two-thirds of the letters which reach the dead letter office get there because women have an insane desire to write a beautiful fine hand.

THE 19th Maine Regiment will hold its annual reunion in Belfast, August 25, the anniversary of its muster-in in 1862. It was Gen. Selden Conner's regiment.

GEORGIA HAS 218,733 whites and 175,234 negroes between the ages of 6 and 18, and its present annual educational appropriation is $180,000. Not quits 46 cents to each child! This is truly munificent.

A fire at Geddes, near Syracuse, N. Y., last Thursday, destroyed two blocks, the property of the American Dairy Salt Co., and another the property of the Cape Cod Salt Co. Loss, $80,000.

MAYOR JOHNSON, of Cincinnati, is charged with controlling the police in his favor at the last election when he was a candidate for re-election, and with other improprieties.

A man in Cario, Ill., failed with liabilities one cent more than assets, and a Charleston merchant who failed the other day, owing $38,865, had assets amounting to 15 cents.

DANBURY, Conn., has just welcomed the return, through Executive clemency, of one of its oldest inhabitants, who has passed over forty years of his life in prison for horse-stealing.

ONE of the curious institutions of Stowe, Mass., is a "Three Score-and-ten Society," composed of eighty-seven members over seventy years old. One of the members, a lady, is 100, one 93 and another 91.

Prince Edward Island is said to have a lawsuit in which three hundred witnesses have been summoned. For a little place, with hardly 100,000 inhabitants, that is encouraging the lawyers at a great rate.

A Canadian just returned from a trip to California and Oregon, draws a gloomy picture of the condition of business there. The labor market is overstocked, and many poor people cannot get enough to keep body and soul together.

SIXTY miles to the north of Duluth, "the zenith city of the unsalted seas," an iron mountain has been discovered, which rivals its namesake in Missouri. It is 8 miles long, one and a half miles wide, and 1,200 feet above the level of Lake Superior.

A freight train bount south and a cattle train going north collided on the Iron Mountain Railroad in Missouri, Wednesday night, killing eighty head of cattle and wrecking several cars. Passenger trains were delayed twelve hours.

A writer in a Presbyterian paper calls upon every honorable man to hang his head in shame, because America pays $2,200,000 for liquor, $10,000,000 for dogs, and barely squeezes out $6,000,000 for preachers of the Gospel.

WHEN a Duluth woman wants to know why in the blazes her husband didn't order the wood, he looks at her in a chilling dignified way and replies: "I do not wish to go to the Black Hills, but do not press me—do not arouse the tiger!"

THE wife of a colored man in South Carolina was much troubled with fleas, and attempted to burn under the house with straw in order to destroy them. Whether the pile of ashes, which is now where the house was, is infested with lively insects or not is not known.

SINCE the eight teachers in the Akron, O., schools have resigned to get married, the board of education has had to employ three clerks to acknowledge the receipt of applications for situations in the schools and answer questions respecting the marriageable young Akronians.

AT a recent meeting of the Antiquarian Society in London, Mr. Mayhew exhibited a fine silver spoon, with a knife inserted in the handle. This relic, lately found in a London excavation, is of the third century, of Roman work, and quite unique, no other similar specimen of Roman silver being on record.

THE standard of municipal culture is as high in Dublin as it is in Philadelphia. At a dinner given lately by the Dublin Corporation to Alderman Cole, of New York, a Mr. Wm. Lane Joint spoke of Mr. "James" Cullen Bryant, and told his audience that Whittier was the author of the "Heathen Chinee."

A curious instance of the cheapness of wheat and the dearness of provender at the same time is given by an English farmer in the *Mark Lane Express*, as having come under his own notice. A farmer sold the wheat grown on one field for £56 sterling, but for the straw which produced this wheat he obtained £60.

MRS. COLLINS, a Springfield Spiritualist medium, has retired from public business. In a published card she says: "I have long thought, and I now know that it is impossible for a medium to be absolutely and strictly honest and get an adequate remuneration for the time and trouble expended."

WITHIN the past 60 days 16 men and 2 females have been murdered in the Cherokee Nation. Thts has been done in a population of less than 20,000 souls, and most of these murders have been committed by reason of the quarrels growing out of feuds existing between the Ross and Downing parties.

A New Hampshire man has been amusing himself with a dictionary which he won at a spelling match, and finds that the syllable "con" is the beginning of 1,253 words, all of which have 1,699 different significations. No other three letters can be found that begin so many words as the syllable "con."

THE task of restoring the statue of Napoleon for the Column Vendome, and also reproducing the statuette of Victory, which Napoleon held in his hand, and which cannot be found, has been entrusted to M. Penneli, who holds the post of restorer of antiquities to the Museum of the Louvre. In six months the work is to be completed.

Bradford Reporter.

EDITORS:
E. O. GOODRICH. S. W. ALVORD.

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, July 20, 1875.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Of Montgomery.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE,
Of Erie County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican County Committee met at the Ward House on Thursday, July 1st, and appointed the Vigilance Committees for the several townships and boroughs in the county. It was unanimously

Resolved, That the County Convention this year be held on TUESDAY, AUGUST 31ST, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Court House, Towanda.

Resolved, That we recommend the Republicans of the several election districts to take such action as they shall deem best at the primary meetings in regard to the adoption of the "Crawford County System" in the nomination of candidates and increasing the number of standing committee.

Resolved, That meetings for the election of delegates be held on Saturday, August 28 in the townships between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M., and in boroughs between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., and that delegates be elected by ballot. The polls shall be kept open continuously from the first named hour until after the expiration of the time named.

Candidates for the following offices are to be nominated:

One person for Prothonotary.
One person for Sheriff.
One person for Register and Recorder.
One person for Treasurer.
Two persons for County Commissioners.
Two persons for County Auditors.
One person for County Coroner.

It is earnestly recommended that the utmost care and caution be observed in conducting the primary meetings, so that there need be no just cause for complaint on the part of any.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

Athens Township—Frank Weller, J. F. Overshiler, J. D. Kyser.
Athens Boro—C. T. Hall, C. Hinton, A. H. Spalding.
Armenia Twp—C. Webler, D. Sherman, George Rogers.
Albany—J. Hested, A. Heverly, C. Corbin.
Asylum—F. E. Arnot, E. Felbush, Fred. Kerrick.
Alba Boro—Irad Wilson, Geo. Webb, Dr. Hooker.
Barclay—John Ditchburn, Dr. Hillis, W. Tidd.
Burlington Twp—C. Bellnap, Alex. Lane, Robt. Knapp.
Burlington Boro—W. H. D. Green, John Rice, G. P. Tracy.
Burlington West—John Blackwell, S. H. Stiles, J. R. McKean.
Canton Twp—Wm. Lawrence, C. B. Taylor, L. Sellard.
Canton Boro—John Spalding, E. H. Thomas, G. W. Grimm.
Columbia—A. M. Cornell, G. M. Card, Dewitt Wolf.
Franklin—James C. Bidway, F. F. Farchild, Sterne McKee.
Granville—V. Saxton, L. D. Taylor, R. Bailey.
Herrick—Wm. Nesbitt, John Woodburn, James Newell.
Litchfield—W. H. Carmer, J. F. Struble, C. H. Merrill.
LeRoy—R. McKee, H. M. Holcomb, L. Bowman.
LeRaysville—J. J. Gorham, J. P. Carl, James H. Johnson.
Monroe Twp—J. W. Irvine, W. H. Hawes, J. L. Rockwell.
Monroe Boro—D. J. Sweet, B. B. Hotlet, J. G. Homet.
Orwell—H. L. Case, Geo. Corbin, Joseph Tuttle.
Overton—John Motthews, Chas. Moyneux, O. Chase.
Pike—C. W. Reynolds, S. P. Tupper, C. H. Crandal.
Ridgbury—E. A. Cooper, G. M. Owen, E. R. Beckwith.
Rome Twp—W. W. Moody, H. McCabe, I. J. Seeley.
Rome Boro—A. P. Young, Isaac Allen, Montgomery Browning.
Springfield—James E. Yerkes, I. Burgess, W. A. Brown.
Smithfield—A. O. Tracy, E. G. Durfey, B. B. Gerrould.
South Creek—S. C. Thompson, Ira Crane, G. O. Turk.
Sylvania—E. G. Tracy, Leroy Scouton, T. H. Arnold.
Shesbequin—I. L. Young, E. Watkins, H. Horton.
Standing Stone—A. Taylor, M. E. Reed, Nelson Cox.
Terry—W. T. Horton, Charles Thompson, J. M. Buttles.
Towanda Boro, 1st Ward—J. Holcomb, J. Stoneman, Geo. McCabe.
Towanda Boro, 2d Ward—T. Mullock, C. F. Taylor, C. M. Manville.
Towanda Boro, 3d Ward—W. S. Nevins, B. A. Chamberlain, E. U. Haverly.
Towanda Twp—T. Ackley, J. J. Scoville, G. D. Mace.
Towanda North—Jas. Foster, G. B. Mills, W. A. Sluyter.
Troy Twp—C. Manley, L. Ballard, Wm. Sims.
Troy Boro—A. S. Newman, John Grant, E. Pomeroy.
Tuscarora—M. S. Culver, Wm. Christian, S. Rought.
Ulster—S. S. Lockwood, John Dizon, S. Hovey.
Wilmot—J. W. Ingham, M. T. Slottery, C. S. Stowell.
Warren—H. Howell, Wm. Manchester, J. H. Cary.
Windham—Wm. H. Clark, Jacob Miller, George Lawrence.
Wyalusing—Dr. Homet, J. R. Taylor, B. T. Strunk.
Wyox—R. F. C. Myer, Miles Shores, Geo. Wood.
Wells—Wade Beardsley, A. Judson, Thos. Baker.

CONSISTENCY.—The *Argus* sent up a terrible howl last year when la was rumored that the County Treasurer had withdrawn the deposits from certain banks in the county. It claimed that the funds should be distributed, and not confined to one institution. This same journal now complains because State Treasurer MACKEY does just what it complained of the County Treasurer for not doing. The people understand that Mr. MACKEY has given bonds which render the State entirely safe, and that he has the undoubted right to deposit the funds just where he pleases. In regard to the Sinking Fund, the commissioners advertise every three months the exact condition of the funds, and call upon holders of State bonds to present the same. If they do not choose to do so, the Treasurer cannot compel them to take the money. Democratic Auditor General TEMPLE is a member of the Sinking Fund Board, and has certified under oath that the funds are intact. So the Democrats will have to invent some other falsehood.

SENATOR SARGENT made a neat little computation in his recent speech at San Francisco. "Have you," said he, "thought, fellow-citizens, that the reduction of the National debt has been $120 a minute since you sat here and I commenced talking? Taking the average of the whole time, the reduction of the debt has gone on at that rate. Why take your watch and look at it. See the second hand as it flies; at each tick of the second hand $2 during the whole time since GRANT's inauguration, by day and by night, upon week-day and upon Sunday—$2 per second in gold has gone off the 'National debt.'"

THE recently appointed U.S. Treasurer, NEW, entered upon the discharge of his duties on the 1st inst., but, previous to that time, a count was made of the bullion in the treasury. Upon the completion of the count it was found that the vaults contained two dollars and a half over the amount claimed. For years the Democracy have been claiming that the monthly treasury reports have been "watered," and that the representations were not correct. An examination proves everything more than correct, and so it usually is with Republican officials.

HON. HENRY SHERWOOD, of Corning, died at his home at 4 o'clock Friday morning last. Mr. SHERWOOD was a democrat of considerable prominence in New York before the war. In 1862 and 1863 he was the representative for Steuben County in the Legislature. He was an Erie Director when GOULD and BARLOW were engaged in their contest. Among his acquaintances and friends, and through the section where he lived, he was much respected.

DEMOCRATIC WITNESSES.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* declares that Auditor General [illegible] of the State Treasury, [illegible] Hon. A. K. McClure, [illegible] Philadelphia *Times*, knew the [illegible] cation can be discovered for that best of reason: it does not exist. He says that as a member of the Senate Finance Committee for the last three years he had every opportunity of learning the true condition of the Treasury.

The Hon. JUSTUS F. TEMPLE, Democratic Auditor General of the State, has made oath that the State Treasurer's accounts of the Sinking Fund are correct.

And now comes along the last witness in the Democratic Committee of last winter's House. These disappointed seekers after political bun, combe report that "if, as is alleged frauds were perpetrated, no monuments have been erected to mark their existence, or aid in their discovery." Lacking the manhood to simply declare that they had failed to find any evidences of fraud, they are compelled, in order to carry out the programme and design of their appointment and make a decent appearance before their party, to make this admission, accompanied with a mean insinuation that they are unable to support with evidence. This was wrung from them after four months of investigation, during two months of which time they had complete and undisputed control of the auditing department of the State.

And yet, the *Argus* and a few other Bourbon papres continue to flounder around in a sea of uncertain and indefinite charges about defalcations, robberies and losses. Their senseless and ignorant clamor about a matter which they are either too ignorant to understand, or too dishonest to explain in a candid manner to their readers, instead of assisting their cause, is disgusting the fair-minded and intelligent voter, and "raising a false issue which they know well enough must recoil upon the Democracy of the State." Give facts or cease your ravings. Your surmises have their foundation in partisan zeal, and desire for party victory and the spoils of office has destroyed your sense of duty, and every element of decency.

IF THE premises assumed in the following paragraph which we copy from the Waverly *Enteprise* are correct, the conclusions are certainly sound and logical. Every man who holds a position under the government is specially bound to be earnest and active in advocating and advancing the interests of the party:

"But few of the Republican office, holders manifest any desire for the success of the party, or the triumph of its principles beyond that which will contribute to their own personal aggrandizement. The administration elected by the Republican party furnished them the bread they eat—and yet, they will do nothing, absolutely nothing for the success of the party. If the Republican party is to ever again achieve success, its representative men, the men who now live on its bounty and fatten on its spoils must manifest more enterprise, more zeal, more determination, They must learn that the offices were not given them for their own good, but for the good of the party. The high offices and fat salaries were not created for their enjoyment, but for the party, ahd if they do not promote that success—if they do not use their places for the benefit of the party, they will be asked to step down and out, and the request will have to be obeyed. They had best take warning in time."

THE *Argus* paraded before its readers last week figures purporting to show how much more efficient the Democratic Auditor General is in collecting taxes due the State than was Gen. ALLEN, his Republican predecessor; but the following facts taken from the records of the office prove the dishonesty and deception of the Democratic press:

The sum of $896,852.08 was collected by the Auditor General's department of this State during the months of May and June, of which amount $417,213.08 were collected by Auditor General Allen before Temple came into office, leaving $379,542.10 the amount collected by this original Democratic book-keeper, being less than half the entire amount collected, and on the strength of this the Democratic press crows about "stirring up the delinquents." What a very loud cackle over a very small egg!

THE reckless and irresponsible scribbler who instigated the comparison between the Republican House of 1874 and the Democratic House of 1875, presumed too much upon the ignorance of the people. Let us see how his claim that the Democrats have been more economical than Republicans will bear the light of truth. If our readers will turn to the pamphlet laws of 1874, pages 129, 30, 31, they will find a statute passed by the Republican Legislature of that year, prescribing exactly the numbers and the duties, as well as the compensation of each of the officers and employes of both branches of the Legislature. In view of the operations of the new constitution, then adopted, prohibiting local legislation, and thus reducing the volume of business to a very small compass, it was apparent that a large reduction in the clerical force could be effected. This statute made a reduction in the number of the employes of all grades, and the Democratic House filled every position that it was possible for them to fill, under the act of assembly governing the matter. And yet this result, which they had no control over whatever, is paraded as an instance of Democratic reform.

THE Banking house of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., New York, have closed their doors.

MRS. LINCOLN.

A Chicago [illegible] recently [illegible] President LINCOLN [illegible] following facts: "I [illegible] Lincoln gave [illegible] rested well, [illegible] with her surroundings. A carriage is always at her disposal, and she frequently drives out, always with the doctor and Mrs. Patterson or her own attendant, a rather attractive young woman belonging to the retreat. In regard to her riding Mrs. Lincoln is very capricious. She will announce her intention of riding before dinner, then postpone the ride until afternoon and again until evening or the next day. She brought with her to the retreat ten large trunks, which have not been examined, but are supposed to contain part of the miscellaneous collection of purchases made during her stay at the Grand Pacific hotel, in Chicago. Shortly after her arrival here Mrs. Lincoln ordered a morning dress of black French cambric, quite elaborately made white basque and pockets, and a black and white striped lawn, remarking that "every lady needed cool toilets." She has never worn them or evinced any disposition to even try them on, but as soon as they were completed ordered samples of black alpaca from which to select a suit. Her mind was diverted from this, as it was only a form of her malady to accumulate material.

I was anxious to pay my respects to Mrs. Lincoln in person; but as she has positively refused to see any visitors, even declining to leave her room when they are in the house or grounds, I anticipated nothing less than a refusal when I sent up my card. To the doctor's surprise and my own Mrs. Lincoln sent down word that she would be very happy to see me in her room, and I at once accompanied the doctor thither. She was perfectly lady-like in manner, but rambling and diffuse in her conversation. She alluded rationally, however, to the past; spoke tenderly of Mr. Lincoln, once as "my husband," and again as "the president;" recalled memories of Noah Brooks, then her husband's assistant secretary, with whom I had an old time acquaintance, and remarked that he had been for ten years engaged on the New York *Tribune*; asked me with much earnestness if the murderer of Hon. Sharon Tyndale, of Springfield, had ever been discovered, and then alluded very feelingly to her attachment to Judge Bradwell's family. As I rose to leave she took a handsome boquet from a crystal vase on her table and asked me to accept it. As she shook hands with me at parting I thought I could perceive in the diplomatic bow and smile a return of the old society manner, and my heart was full for the woman who sat down silent and alone in her solitary room to keep imaginary company with senators and ambassadors in the light of that gracious kindly smile, long since hidden beneath the coffin lid.

THE Lonisville *Courier-Journal* says: "If the south has a few years of peace, a few years of freedom from military rule and a few years of such crops as those of this year, that section will show the world there is life in the old land still." The south might have had already ten years of successive peace if her people had so willed, and at least six years of abundant crops if her people had applied themselves to industry, instead of "fighting negroes and carpet baggers." If the southern states have not attained a proper degree of prosperity since the close of the war, the people of that section are more at fault than the national government. Besides, what has there been to interfere with the utmost prosperity of Kentucky, the state in which the *Courier-Journal* is published? That commonwealth has been completely under the control of white Democrats; there has been no military interference with her local affairs, negroes and carpetbaggers have not been permitted to hold any offices of consequence; she has for years had a solid white delegation in congress; what, then, does the *Courier-Journal* demand for Kentucky that she has not enjoyed politically? The same may be said of a number of other southern states—in fact, all but two. In the few localities where troops have been necessary to keep the peace, and protect life and rights and property, the southern people themselves have been to blame for the necessity of armed protection. The whole north rejoice that the south will have large crops this year, and that peace prevails throughout all the sections.

THE Tunkhannock *Republican*, which has always advocated prohibition in preference to Republican principles, does not think temperance men have anything to gain by voting against HARTRANFT, and therefore recommends a hearty support of the Republican ticket. In its last issue we find the following:

"The Prohibition candidates, tho' they are admitted to be good and worthy men, their nomination does not meet anywhere with cordial public endorsement. Looking at it from a Democratic standpoint, it seems a side issue, and its effect is designed to defeat the Republican candidate. For deny it as they may, Prohibitionists do not expect much help from Democrats as a party. That party is evidently pleased with this view, for everywhere do they give the Prohibition party men an encouraging pat on the back, but they must not be looked to for any further support.

"There is a possibility of the defeat of Gov. Hartranft through the defection of Republican votes to the Prohibition standard, and if the Prohibition candidate could take the prize Republicans might not complain of the defeat of their principles, for Brown and Pennypacker are in full accord with Republican measures. But the possible effect will be the election of a Democrat whose temperance opinions will be nothing, judging from the past, so that both temperance and Republicanism is swamped. We admit that there are 20,000 prohibitionists in the State, but cannot help believing that but a very small proportion of them think prohibition can be brought about by the election of a Democratic Governor. With the exception of Hartranft's approval of the new license bill, no objections can be raised against him. He has governed wisely and well, and the people have a disposition to let well enough alone, and labor for the evangelization of the world in less pretentious organizations."

J. W. F.

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16, 1875.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY [illegible] to have [illegible] brow of President Scott. Since my last letter was written, a bill in equity has been filed against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by Mr. Wm. Howard, for $11,000,000, the sum alleged to have been stolen from the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. by the Pennsylvania Company during the nine years that Col. Scott's company leased the Philadelphia and Erie. As Mr. Howard is one of the best railroad accountants in this or any other country, and is one of the most persistent men living, and having withal a good claim, this equity case may possibly be the initial proceeding that will cause a scattering of the corrupt management of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

KEELY'S MOTOR.

I have said nothing in these letters about Keely's motor, for the reason that the motive power will not be applied for six months to come; and, in the meantime, if his object is to get up a stock company, or sell out to some verdant gentleman with more cash than brains, I am not aiding him in his little game. Mr. Keely may put harness on electricity and cause his motor to work well, either single or double, but just now all he can do is to warrant it "to stand without hitching." When the thing begins to move—six months from now—I will inform you of it.

EX-GOVERNOR BIGLER.

One of the stockholders of McClure's *Times* recently received a letter from Gov. Bigler explanatory of what the Governor had a few days previously explained to Mr. Thompson, of Indiana county. The telegram to Mr. Thompson, the Governor said, "was designed simply to assure him that I would not dissent from those proceedings, and published without any *explanation*. I realized at once that it would be misunderstood as a public declaration of my desire and purpose to be a candidate for Governor. I had no such intention then, and have no such intention now."

The explanation explaining just what the Governor meant in the telegram is thus given to the *Times'* man by Mr. Bigler: "I hold, however, that in the *present* condition of public affairs, no man can be justified in declining responsible trust, and especially one upon whom so many honors have been conferred in MY more ambitious years."

The Governor then goes on to tell how ardently he is devoted to the Centennial; but here let me observe, that if the liberal compensation the ex-Governor receives for that devotion was divided into ten equal parts, it would secure the services of at least ten men who would just as earnestly devote themselves to the Centennial, and who would not use their positions for political purposes.

As this is an era of suspicion, it occurs to me that the Republican party of the State will, somehow or other, come to regard the Centennial as a sort of patriotic propagating house, especially designed to force their most peculiarly favored servant into a full blown Governor. And if the friends of the score or more of Democratic candidates should look upon this matter from a similar standpoint, it seems to me that the Centennial Commission, to say the least, is doing an unwise thing in putting forward a candidate for executive of the State.

A GOOD LITTLE BOY.

He was a real nice little boy, and his name was John Henry Thomas. For supper he ate heartily of cucumbers, and had he been satisfied therewith, he might now be flying his little kite; but the green apples at the corner store tempted him, and like his first paternal ancestor, he fell. This good little boy borrowed a ten-cent note from his mother's work-box, and had he lived until the following Saturday, he would probably have replaced it with the ten cents Mrs. LeGrand always gave him for carrying home her marketing.

Had Johnny spent all that *borrowed* dime in green apples, he might have recovered, even if they had disagreed with him, but it was the five cents he spent for his first cigar that played havoc with his internal machinery. As Johnny was reticent about his investment until he was too sick to tell the doctor of it, the good old doctor said he died of "green vomit."

His Sunday-school class attended his funeral, and appeared deeply touched as their teacher read these pathetic lines from the *Ledger*:

"We had a little Johnny once;
He was his parents' pride;
We loved him, perhaps, all too much,
For he took sick and died.
Gone to meet his brother."

There has been but one case of murder during the week while under the influence of liquor, which, according to the theory of our District Attorney, is not murder at all. This time it was Patrick F. Broderick who got drunk, intending to complete the job of killing his wife, which he had only partially accomplished on several previous occasions. His wife, however, escaped from the room, taking her boy, aged about six years, into the yard with her, leaving an infant nine months old lying on the bed. As the husband, drunk or sober, had always a warm affection for his infant daughter, the mother, in escaping from the room, thought only of the boy for whom the father, when drunk, entertained ugly feelings. The mother and son had scarcely reached the yard before the drunken brute hurled his infant to the ground from the second-story window, from the effects of which she died in about two hours. And thus, because our prosecuting officer holds that it was not murder for two drunken men to riddle the body of a man with bullets for whom they had harbored a bitter enmity for a dozen years, we are having an abundant harvest of just such drunken manslaughter cases.

It is not a pleasant subject to write about, but pour readers will remember that I recently mentioned that Mr. Alfred Bamber left his wife and children safe at home a nice summer afternoon, two or three weeks ago, and went down the river to the Gloucester gardens, and that a female cajoler accompanied him, who got a $80 diamond ring from "Al's" finger on to her own; and that, rather than return it, she swallowed it. The lady was lodged in prison, charged with the theft; an emetic and stomach-pump was applied, but the diamond was not dislodged. The next day the syren's next friend put in an appearance, and went the old gal's bail to the extent of $2,000. Premonitions of trouble presenting themselves in the region of the digestive apparatus of the ring-swallower, she called in the services of one of our best physicians, who gave that female the biggest dose of castor oil ever sent down the wuzzen of a human being. Mr. Bamber has his diamond, and what I wished to remark, simply as a matter of handy advice, is, that when a finger ring is swallowed, by accident or design, use freely of castor oil until—the patient recovers; or, which is about the same thing, the obstruction is removed.

PEACHES.

The Delaware peach-growers have made arrangements to ship about 35,000 baskets of peaches a week to Liverpool, via the American Steamship Company's line. The forward steerage-cabin will be fitted up as an immense refrigerator, capable of holding nearly 40,000 baskets. As the average temperature of that part of the vessel is 50 degrees, the expense for ice will not be very great, and the cost per basket being only seven cents between Philadelphia and Liverpool, it is believed the shipment of peaches to Europe will prove successful. If the peach-growers will only bear in mind that next year is Centennial year, and would not forget to *can* all the peaches they *can*, they will make an investment that will find a profitable market.

IMPORTANT.

We have had Senator Wallace with us, looking after the Governorship. He appeared to about evenly divide his attention between the magnates of the party and the managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. I cannot tell what effect the Senator's visit produced, but this I do know, that Sam Josephs and "Bill" McMullin are for Bigler, and the Pennsylvania Company is not indifferent to his nomination. One other thing I might mention, which is, that now Bigler is on the Gubernatorial slate, there is a disposition to concede the State Treasurer to a Liberal Republican, and Col. John W. Forney is the conservative whom the engineers of the Erie Convention are entirely willing to put upon the ticket.

J. W. F.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM.

[illegible] County [illegible] nominations [illegible] candidates, [illegible] the several districts, [illegible] ably [illegible] by the Bradford [illegible] in popular favor. There are always those who, having discovered a defect anything, instead of endeavoring to remedy the defect, are disposed to throw it aside and try something new; but mankind in general are more likely to improve and repair the institutions they have—"to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they have become accustomed." It was only when our forefathers became convinced that the evils of their situation could not be remedied without a revolution, that they resorted to arms and established a new government.

We believe in the sovereignty of the people, that they are the source of all rightful political authority—that all have an equal right to vote, and to hold office if they can fairly obtain votes enough. We believe in a representative government, such as our forefathers established, and under which we have lived and prospered, and we would not like to see it changed for a pure democracy, or a government in which the people acted directly for themselves without choosing representatives. Athens, a city in which learning and the arts were cultivated to the highest point of excellence, became a pure democracy, in which the people assembled in a great mass meeting and passed the decrees for their government, and no city in ancient Greece was worse governed. Great orators swayed the minds of the people with their eloquence and ruled for a time as absolute as kings, until they were thrust aside by new favorites of the people. Banishment by the ostracism, or a vote of the people, was a common occurrence. Aristides the Just, and others of the best men in the city, were banished from their homes for ten years, for slight offences or for no offences at all, only suspected offenses. Pericles, a great orator, ruled Athens for a period of forty years, and Aspasia, his mistress, ruled him.

If the Capitol at Harrisburg were large enough to hold all the voters in the State, and was so constructed that all could hear and make themselves heard when assembled in it, and if they all had time to spare and should go there and legislate for themselves, it is very doubtful whether the public welfare would be promoted thereby or the laws they passed (should they succeed in passing any) be an improvement on the acts of our present legislature.

If the Court House in Towanda were large enough to hold all the Republican voters in the county, and they all had an abundance of leisure and the inclination to attend a great mass convention to make nominations, it would probably take a week to nominate a ticket, and when nominated, would not be likely to give greater satisfaction than the one to be nominated by their delegates on the last day of August next.

But you say you don't propose to have the voters assemble at the county seat, that they are to meet in their own districts and quietly deposit their votes for the candidates of their choice. Then so much the worse for the party and its candidates. Men who have work to do in the field cannot do it very effectfully sitting in the house; if they have business which ought to be done by conferring with others at the county seat, then it is their duty to go there, or send some competent person to do for them. The business of nominating a candidate that will command the full party vote can only be done by a personal conference of the various candidates or their friends with the people or their representatives. Compromises must be made, personal prejudices removed, sectional jealousies softened, and the ticket fairly distributed over the county, so that there may be no just grounds for dissatisfaction. Voting for candidates in the districts, without the knowledge gained by a convention, would foster and intensify sectional animosities. There would soon be the eastern, the western and the central factions, and this feeling would be likely to increase until the party was rent assunder.

A very pleasant correspondent of the Elmira *Daily Advertiser* thinks the adoption of the Crawford County system would increase the nominating power of the rural districts. The reverse of this, in our opinion, would be true. Owing to the great distance most of them have to travel to the place of holding the caucus, the hills to be passed over, the poorness of the roads or the urgency of farm work, the rural districts never have and never will be able to present their full strength at the caucus, like the towns do. It is not because they feel indifferent as to who is nominated, not because they are less patriotic than their brethren in the boroughs but because the personal sacrifices they are obliged to make are so much greater, and they are willing to trust to those who live nearer the place of holding the caucus to send good men as delegates to the county convention. You think this long argument wasted, as the experiment has been tried in Crawford County and gives entire satisfaction. We never heard that. We have heard that it did not give entire satisfaction, that there were strong suspicions of ballot-box stuffing, and were it not a matter of county pride to maintain a child of their own begetting, they would have cast the brat aside long ago and returned to the delegate system.

We know that in the great cities, in defiance of the most stringent laws, there have been many cases of stupendous cheating at the polls. In the absence of any law to punish frauds at a party caucus, what would hinder unscrupulous persons from tampering with the ballot-boxes? Would they not sometimes almost think it was their duty to cheat? Here is a district that usually polls 250 Republican votes, but on counting out the ballots at the caucus it is found that Jones, their candidate for (we will say) Corner, has received 125, or all the votes cast; would not some of Jones' friends think it was right to cast a few proxies and send in the returns as 250 for Jones—the number they considered he was entitled to? No one will deny that the temptation to cheat under the Crawford County system is greater than under the delegate system, or that the disposition to support the candidates of our own section would be strengthened, even when it was known that the offices did not rightfully belong in our locality.

It is not easy to refuse votes to neighbors and acquaintances when they ask for them.

If the system were now in operation in this county, the five Towanda districts would be likely to give Manville, for Sheriff, Peck, for Prothonotary, Snell, for Commissioner, Hall, for Treasurer, and Chubbuck or Black, for Register and Recorder, about five hundred votes, which, added to those they would probably receive in other districts, would nominate the whole of them. It is true they are good men, and their residence in Towanda does not lessen their honesty or ability, but no party can be kept together long after it ceases to distribute the offices fairly between the different sections of the county.

The delegate system is strictly in accordance with the principles of representative government. It is as nearly perfect as human institutions can be. Its evils are the result, not of the system, but of human nature itself, and until human nature is changed it is in vain to expect the millenium. When mankind have lost all confidence in each other's honesty and patriotism; when they can no longer trust their representatives to make laws for the State or the Nation, then they will abolish the delegate system—but not till then.

CASTELAR.

LETTER FROM COLORADO.

DENVER, Col., July 16, 1875.

ED. REPORTER—*Dear Sir:* Please find your subscription in P. O. order ($2.10). Can't get along without the paper away out here among the Rocky Mountains. Our Territory (about to become a sovereign State) has had many difficulties within the last year to contend with. Grasshoppers last fall cut off many valuable crops and the young fellows have done immense mischief this spring and summer, but our farmers keep plowing, and now the prospect is fair for good crops, corn being the principle one. Our rainy season set in about two weeks since, and the grass and crops are both wonderfully improved. Have just returned from a fifteen days trip to the Mountains, where everything is in a prosperous condition. The mines prove very rich, and vast discoveries are continually being made, some realizing fortunes in an incredibly short time. A movement is on foot to start iron works at this point; this is to be of a general character—to manufacture iron, re-roll old rails, make nails, etc., a [illegible] needed improvement. [illegible] Mason, of Towanda, would [illegible] ed in such a [illegible] not but be [illegible] are in great [illegible] doing a fine business, [illegible] the mountains rapidly. [illegible] an equal with [illegible] road facilities, and roaring mills seem almost indispensible. Thousands of invalids arrive at our city and take to her several watering places, where they generally find just what they seek—good health. Heart disease and the advanced cases of consumption would be better off at home, as the former is not removed, and the latter is hastened in its fatal effects on account of the rarity of the atmosphere; being light, the lungs must expand, and if the patient is not able to stand the laceration necessary to this expansion, dissolution takes place. Our city is building up rapidly, notwithstanding "hard times."

Truly Yours, OMER O. KENT.

WHAT OF THE SITUATION?

ED. REPORTER: For some time past I have been asking of myself, What is the real situation of the Republican party of Bradford County? and I confess, up to the present time, I am unable to give myself a satisfactory answer. Has there been any considerable change of the political opinions of the citizens of this county, or have our defeats been on account of personal bickerings, together with local differences? While our majority has been for some years growing less, even to defeat, I do not hear of any one who was a Republican who admits that he is not still "a Republican." It is frequently said that all that is wanted at the present time to place our noble old county again in the front with her old-fashioned majorities, is the nomination of a good ticket. What I now desire, Mr. Editor, is that you and the Republicans generally shall inform us how this is to be done. There seems to be very little talk about candidates for office, except that of Sheriff. Who is to be the nominee for that office is a question we now begin to hear daily, and is a question worthy of serious consideration. I hear it frequently remarked that "the East as a locality" claims that, under the principle of fairness, that section of the county is entitled to and must receive the nomination for that office. Well, who is to be the candidate, and who shall decide that question? Our Eastern friends have many candidates, but no Rings; and some of our friends, I hear, are much excited lest the Towanda Ring will adopt some one of their Eastern candidates, and the West, under its lead will make a nomination and force upon them one not of their choice.

Your correspondent is a Western man (and not seriously opposed to Rings—at least when fortunate enough to be on the inside), but is opposed to any man for any office in the eastern part of Bradford county the present year, who does not receive a majority of the delegates of the several townships and boroughs that side of the river. If the Republicans east of the river desire to repeat their action of three years ago upon Sheriff, to wit: refuse to give any Eastern man for that office a majority of its votes, let the responsibility be with them. It is not to be supposed that all Republicans East will prefer any one man, but if they are (and the writer has no doubt they are) sincere in claiming that office for one of their citizens, they can agree at their primary meetings to elect delegates who shall first vote for their choice and second for some Eastern man. Unless they do that to the extent of giving some one of their men a majority of all their votes, they will have no just reason to complain if their brother Republicans of the county shall locate the candidate elsewhere. If they do that and another is placed in nomination, then they may justly complain of unfair treatment in a local point of view. With a proper man as the candidate for Sheriff east of the river, it is hardly possible for the Convention to make a weak ticket from such men as are now spoken of for the different offices to be elected this fall.

What say you, Republicans of the East. Have you any man you want for Sheriff? If so, name him and demand his nomination, and