

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. WILLIAM MCANDLESS,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CAPT. JAMES H. COOPER,
OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

At Full Fall of the Democratic Vote,
Will Secure the Election of Our State
By a Large Majority.

Let Every Democrat Remember that,
If we Impose the Truth of it Upon the
Minds of His Neighbors!

OUR CANDIDATES.

A responsibility second to no other in the history of our country, and to that of Democracy who convened at Harrisburg, a primary duty which they owe to our State and Nation, as well as the Democratic party, was to place men in nomination for the office of the people at this important crisis, who were invulnerable both to ability and private character to any and all of the assaults of our malignant and unprincipled opponents, and as a member of that body we feel proud of the result, and return to our constituency with the full assurance of their unanimous approval of the men who are to bear the Democratic standard in the October contest, and plant it triumphantly on the ramparts of Radicalism with the shout of victory. The name of General William McCandless is recorded among the true men of our country, and against the parity of his private and public character, universally acknowledged ability, and military career in our late unhappy struggle, the tongue of Radical calumny dare not wag.

He entered the service of the United States, in May, 1861, as major, and in October of the same year was unanimously elected Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, and served to distinguished credit July 1862, when Governor Curtin in consequence of meritorious conduct promoted him to the Colonelcy. From Dranesville until he was mustered out of the service with the remnant of the gallant 24, through the most desperate battles of the war, General McCandless was always found in the very front of battle where danger was most imminent. During a considerable portion of that time he acted as Brigade and Division Commander, rendering important services through his skill and coolness as a military leader. He was twice severely wounded, first at the second battle of Bull Run, while gallantly leading his regiment in that hard-fought but disastrous field, and subsequently in that bloody battle of the Wilderness. General McCandless learned the trade of a machinist in his youth, and applied himself to that business with the same energy and conscientiousness which has distinguished him in all the relations of life. Finding his health impaired to some extent he studied law, and when his regiment was mustered out of the army he returned to the successful practice of the profession, which he had abandoned when called to do battle for the preservation of the Union. Soon after the close of the war he was elected to the State Senate from a district that was then regarded as overwhelmingly Republican. In the Legislature he made his mark as a man of decided ability and strict integrity. He retired from that position with honor, after having won the esteem of the entire Democratic party of Pennsylvania, and the respect of his political opponents. In the present corrupt condition of affairs at our State Capital in the Treasury department, we believe the people will not be long in choosing between General McCandless and the man who is the tool of the Cameron Ring that lives upon the spoils pilfered yearly from the State Treasury.

The name of Capt. James H. Cooper, of Lawrence county, the Democratic nominee for Surveyor General, is familiarly known as that of the gallant young Commander of "Cooper's Battery," so often alluded to in histories, which participated in all of the engagements fought by the army of the Potomac, from the beginning of the war until August, 1864, when his term of office expired. He is a native of Allegheny county, a self-made man, having lost both his parents when a boy. When the war of the rebellion broke out he enlisted as a private in a company formed in his adopted county, of which he was chosen Orderly Sergeant. When he was mustered out, he was recommended by all the officers of the other battalions of the regiment for the Colonelcy, and the recommendation was endorsed by General Meade and other distinguished officers of high rank. Captain Cooper is still a young man, not over thirty-three years of age, and has studied law and been admitted to the bar. He is as modest and unassuming as he is brave, a gentleman of the purest character, possesses decided ability, and will make an excellent Surveyor-General.

In presenting the names of two such true men and gallant soldiers, we can feel proud to have the names of McCandless and Cooper, who have shed their blood upon the altar of our country. Their power to stifle the voice of truth, because they would not bow down and worship Radicalism in its death agony is fast fading away, and the "All-Holy" party that has professed its mission to the government by its mismanagement and base purposes, is about to be unmasked before the world in all its true character. With such men

and true Democrats, as General William McCandless and Capt. James H. Cooper for our shield and buckler, we shall be impervious to the malignant attacks of our enemies, and nothing will remain but to fix the rank and file to march out in solid phalanx, to ensure certain victory. Nothing but our own negligence can prevent a glorious triumph in the "Old Keystone" in October next.

The Platform.
After our return from the State Convention, we did not have sufficient time to give our views in our last issue, upon the resolutions passed by a majority of that body, hence we deferred them until this time. We should not feel even at this time like making any extended comment save in commendation, as we so acted at the convention, were it not for the terrible resolution known as the "ninth resolution" imposed upon the people by a small majority of the delegates. Our former known and settled principles, imperatively demand that by our own defence and as duty to our constituents we should report to them our action upon the question, and the position we now take. We will here re-publish the resolution to which we refer as all others met the unanimous approval of the delegates, except this one, which was carried by a struggle, by a vote of 76 to 53.

Resolved, That we recognize the binding obligation of all the provisions of the Constitution of the United States as they now exist, and we deprecate the discussion of issues which have been settled in the manner and by the authority constitutionally appointed.

When the question of the adoption of the above resolution, came up for action, we entered into the discussion in opposition to it with several others, and recorded our vote against it, and the following, in part are the reasons. As to that part which "recognizes the binding obligation of all the provisions of the Constitution of the United States as they now exist," we have not the slightest objection, yet we consider it useless to resolve upon an axiom, for it is one of the oldest, purest, and always has been the most binding of Democratic principles to peacefully submit to the powers that be, until by the action of the people at the ballot-box, they can be constitutionally changed, however adverse or obnoxious such authority may be. It was for such principles that our McClellans, Hancock, McCandless, Coopers and a host of other perished their lives upon the bloody field of battle, and to repeat that undemocratic, and under existing law and Ku-Klux laws, Radical doctrine, which attempted redress by force of arms for wrongs that an appeal to the ballot-box alone should have settled. It is in defence of these purely Democratic principles that caused Democratic blood to flow, from Fort Sumpter to Richmond, and we say that it needs no resolution to establish this fundamental doctrine of Democracy. To the last clause which says "and we deprecate the discussion of issues, which have been settled in the manner and by the authority constitutionally appointed" we demur. The only construction that can be placed upon it is, that we adopt the 15th Amendment, and will not in future discuss the fraudulent manner in which it was obtained, or oppose Federal interference in our State elections. In doing this we do not array ourselves against the Constitution or the laws, but no resolution, or platform adopted by a few delegates, for personal reasons best known to themselves, without any consultation of the masses of the party, will be considered sufficient binding force to delude us from holding up before the people the infamous action of the Radical party, in ignoring the safe-guards of republican government, and by fraud and military power forcing upon us an amendment which to day is obnoxious to two-thirds of the freemen of this nation. The manner alone in which this was brought about, although it is but one of many deplorable acts, is sufficient of itself to doom the Radical party to oblation.

If there are to be leaders in the Democratic party, who are so ambitious of power that they cannot wait to be rolled gloriously and triumphantly upon the time honored principles of pure Democracy, but must stultify themselves by stopping to Radical tactics and coquetting with negroes, the sooner they unite with the Groves, the Gearys, the Grants, and all other renegades, the quicker they will find their atonement. The veteran rank and file who have battled for the right and have martyrs to their principles in days gone by, are not to be betrayed by any such dogma. The cry of "dead issues" is a Radical measure and if the Democratic party adopt it the result will be that the most completely DEAD ISSUES will be the Constitution itself and a republican form of government. In science and invention, it will do to talk of progress, but truth and right was the same in '76 as to-day, and will be a century hence, and forever. This cry of "progression" is fully demonstrated by the party that claims it, in progressing (?) from a free and prosperous government under the sway of Democratic principles, to tyrannical taxation, debt, 16th Amendment frauds, Military coercion at the ballot box, Ku Klux Bills, and a snobby administration, clothed with kingly powers. Does Democracy covet such laurels? God forbid that the blood of republican institutions shall be tinctured upon their skirts, by adopting any such tyranny. A noble statesman once said "I had rather be right than 'President'." Let Democracy act upon that noble maxim and remain right, in hopeless minority and be proud, rather, in hopeless minority and be proud, than to gain power at the sacrifice of honor.

The National Assembly has voted \$1,000,000 France for the purpose of rebuilding the house of President Thiers.

A Little Mixed.
We have been much amused in the play which seems to have been made upon our name by our exchanges in the reporting of the proceedings of the last State Convention. It is a privilege to cast as many votes as we can, and the 9th resolution would have been less. The following is a partial list of the different cognomens applied to "E. B. Harvey," "E. B. Hawley," "E. B. Hawley," "E. B. Hawley," "E. B. Hawley," etc., and once we saw "E. B. Hawley," it seems difficult for the most humble citizen to get his name into politics at the present day without being billed. We would like to know what our colleagues, Mr. "Sister" of the Wyoming Democrat thinks of it.

Democratic Victories in Virginia.
The Democrats have carried Richmond, Alexandria, Lynchburg, and other cities and towns of Virginia. This is a most encouraging indication, as it is in the cities that the Radicals have heretofore held the negroes in most complete control.

General Grant has appointed a son of Brigham Young, a cadet to the Military Academy at West Point, excluding the son of General Thomas Francis Meagher, whose selection was asked for, through their representatives, by the whole Irish-American population of the country, without distinction of party.

THE PITTSBURGH DISASTER.
A thorough investigation has been instituted by the coroner into the disaster at the West Pittsburg Mine, worked by Blake & Co. The jury after deliberating several hours, returned the following verdict:

We, the undersigned jurors of the coroner's inquest upon the bodies of John Burroughs, Benjamin Jones, David Edwards and others, being duly sworn and obligated have agreed that the cause of death of the above mentioned persons was from the effects of impure air caused by improper ventilation in the West Pittsburg Mine, operated by Blake & Co., and from the escape of gas, coal, gas, and carbonic acid gas were forced through the shaft into the gangways and breasts; that the fire was communicated to the breaker from the fact that the fire of the fan in the breaker above the engine room; that Blake & Co. took charge of the West Pittsburg mine on or about January 1, 1871; and furthermore, there is but one air passage for fresh air to descend to the mine, and but one passage for the escape of gas, coal, gas, and carbonic acid gas down cast up-cast passages for fresh air and foul air were through a shaft of two hundred and eighty feet in depth, having its outlet directly under the breaker, and that no work was in progress at the time of the fire upon any contemplated second shaft, or any other construction above or below ground, for the supply of fresh air to the mine; and further, that repeated attempts to improve the quantity and quality of the air were made by the said Blake & Co., and that each and every one of the successive attempts were inadequate for the purpose of proper ventilation, as required by law in an act entitled "An Act providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines, sections 3 and 7, approved March 30, 1870."

Furthermore, there was negligence on the part of the employees of the company in not keeping up the journals of the mine properly kept. Furthermore, Blake & Co. were working in the mine at one shaft and at one time more than twenty men, and that upon Saturday, May 27, 1871, the said Blake & Co. had in their employ, and engaged in mining and producing coal upon one shaft, and at one time in the mine, not less than forty-three persons in violation of the act of the Legislature of the said State, heretofore referred to, entitled "An Act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines." And furthermore, that Thomas Williams, Mining Inspector for the district in which the said shaft of Blake & Co. is situated, since the 1st day of January, 1871, visited the mine at least twice the last time being Wednesday, May 24, 1871; and that he has gone through the mines and inspected the operations of the said Blake & Co. in producing coal in the said mine, and the said Thomas M. Williams suggested no improvements in the ventilation of the mine.

And, furthermore, that the said Thomas M. Williams was aware of the violation of the laws of the State in reference to the ventilation of the miners in the anthracite coal fields by the said Blake & Co., as specified by sections 3 and 7 of the law referred to above, and that the said Thomas M. Williams has not protested, or intimidated a protest, against the said violation. And, furthermore, that the said Thomas M. Williams has failed to perform his duty in exercising due diligence in ascertaining the number of men engaged at one time upon work in the said mine, and that the said Inspector Williams neglected to exercise this duty, as required by the law, to order the reduction of the force engaged at work, or apply to the courts for an injunction to prevent the said operators, Blake & Co., from employing more men than required by the law in production of coal, as set forth in the said section 3.

Grant's father, the Covington Postmaster, says:
"I don't know exactly how 'Lissen feels about consenting to an 'another' time; but if the Republicans don't stop busting him, I'll advise him to come out as a Democrat, or let politics go to thunder hereafter. 'Lissen is pretty well fixed, and I guess he can live if they don't let him agin.' His mighty hard to please a lot of damned fools among."

It is said that a majority of the Assembly is in favor of abolishing the law heightening the Bourbon's, and also in favor of extending the Thiers Government to two years more.

An Earthquake in China.
WASHINGTON, June 4.—Minister Loro has forwarded to Secretary Fish a report of an earthquake which occurred in Batong, in the province of Szechuen. About 11 o'clock a. m. on April 11, 1870, the earth trembled so violently that the Government offices, temples, granaries, stone castles, stone houses, and other edifices, with all the common dwellings and the temple of Ting-ling, were at once overthrown and ruined. The only exception was the hall in these temple grounds called Ta-chao, which stood unharmed in its isolation.

A few of the troops and people escaped, but most of the inmates were crushed and killed under the falling timber and stone. Flames also suddenly burst out in four places, which strong winds drove about until the heavens were darkened with smoke, and their roaring was mingled with the lamentations of the distressed people. On the 16th the flames were beaten down, but the rumbling noises were still heard underground like distant thunder, and the earth rocked and rolled like a ship in a storm at the mercy of the waves. The multiplied miseries of the afflicted inhabitants were increased by a thousand fears, but in about ten days matters begin to grow quiet and the ordinary scene.

The grain collector at Bathing says that for several days before the earthquake the water had overflowed the dyke; but after it the earth cracked in many places, and black fetid water spouted out in a furious manner. If one poked it, the spurting instantly followed, just as in the case with an underground fire, and in the eastern part of the province; and this explains how it happened that the fire followed the earthquakes in Lethgog. As nearly as is ascertained, there were destroyed two large temples, the offices of the collectors of grain tax, the local magistracy, and the colonel, the Ting-ling temple, and nearly seven hundred families, all around it, and 531 rooms in all inside it; six small temples, numbering 321 rooms, besides 1,848 rooms and houses of the common people. The number of people, soldiers, and lammas killed by the crash was 2,398, among whom were the chief magistrate and his second in office. The earthquake extended over four hundred miles of this region. In some places steep hills split and sunk into deep pits; in others hills on level spots became precipitous cliffs, and the roads and highways were rendered impassable by high, jagged rocks scattered and heaped like autumn leaves; and this calamity to the people of Bathing and vicinity was really one of the most distressing and destructive that has happened.

Forrester.
Forrester, the suspected Nathan murderer, continues to sustain his reputation as the "best hide in the world." The following instance of his daring is related: "A few months since a number of his friends were confined in one of the sturdiest jails in New York State. Three in number were in for some time standing in the back of the hall, and their friends used every endeavor to get them out, without avail, until Forrester took the matter in hand. One dark night he went to the jail, and climbing over a 12 foot wall, got to the inside door. Picking the lock of it with a tool used for that purpose, he passed into another room where he found the key, lying in a corner. Going up to him Forrester very adroitly abstracted the key from his belt, and proceeded directly to the cell, unlatching the door and liberating his friends, without being seen. They got their friends out, and going back where the jailer was lying, coolly replaced the key in his belt, and going out through the same door, locked it with the same instrument, with which he had effected an entrance." Many other instances of his daring are related, but for want of space we can only mention one. A man he knew who takes desperate chances, and generally comes through successful.

Beauties of the Present "Jury" System.
The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of the 29th ult. has the following article on the present Jury system. "The juror in the Foster case was captured at half past ten this morning. The process of determining his qualifications was brief and to the point:
Counsel.—Do you ever read the newspapers?
Juror.—No.
Counsel.—Can you write?
Juror.—No.
Counsel.—Can you read?
Juror.—No.
Counsel.—What do you know about anything?
Juror.—Nothing.
Judge.—That'll do, sir; take your seat in the jury box."
And the whole job went cost the county over \$50,000. If that isn't cheap justice, what is?

The School Book Law.
The bill "to prevent frequent changes of school-books," introduced in the senate on a committee by Sen. P. J. Petrusin of Huntingdon, and both branches of the legislature, and is now a law. The purpose of this law is certainly a good one. It is estimated that during the last decade the people of the state have been taxed at the rate of two millions and a half dollars per annum, in the purchase of school-books. This immense burden was put upon the people through the vanity or weakness of directors and county superintendents, who ordered changes in books from year to year. This bill will relieve the people from an expense that is at the same time onerous and useless. It provides as follows:

SECTION 1. That hereafter the board of directors of towns and district, the controllers or superintendents who shall violate the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced by the court to pay a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and be deprived of his office.

SECTION 2. Any school director, controller or superintendant who shall violate the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced by the court to pay a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and be deprived of his office.

SECTION 3. It is further provided, that if any school director, controller or superintendant shall violate the provisions of this act, he shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and be deprived of his office.

Foreign Arrivals.
—Numerous arrivals are still made in Paris.
—Archbishop Darboy will be buried to-day.
—The theatres of Paris have been authorized to re-open.
—The railroad lines from Harro and Versailles have resumed operations.
—The streets of Paris have been reopened and the barricades demolished.
—Ten courts martial have been inaugurated at Cherbourg to try all offenders.
—Diplomatic relations between France and Germany will shortly be resumed.
—The Prussians have evacuated Andelys and entered the Department of the Eure.
—Pedro II. Emperor of Brazil, is expected to arrive at Southampton, England on the 8th inst.

—Empress William, of Germany, has decided the San Juan question in favor of the United States.
—Thiers promises that whatever sentence is imposed on Assy and Rochfort shall be executed.
—Business is rapidly reviving in Paris, and it is proposed to guard against future commodes and insurrections by building forts within the walls of the city.
—The arrival of foreigners in Paris is daily increasing, but no one is allowed to depart from the city after nine o'clock in the evening, when the gates are closed.
—The members of the High Commission and Mr. Schenck, or new minister to England, reached Liverpool on Saturday. Minister Schenck received an address of welcome from the Chamber of Commerce of that city.

—Papers have been discovered in Paris which show conclusively that the operations of the late Commune were controlled and directed, from London and Berlin, by the chiefs of the Workingmen's International Society.
—A letter from Father Hagnacine, in the *Gazette*, acknowledges the sympathy of Italy for France, and advises a union of the Latin races, as the balance of Europe is menaced by the preponderance of German and Slavonians.
—A Paris despatch says that it has been discovered that the real leaders of the Commune were Marx, Blanqui, Tompkins and Diebueck. Papers seized show that these men are now in London planning new schemes to burn several large European cities.

To Railroad Travelers.
The following "rules of the road" are based upon legal decisions, and ought to be universally known. The courts have decided that applicants for tickets on railroads can be ejected if they do not offer the exact amount of their fare. Conductors are not bound to make change. All railroad tickets are good until used, conditions "good for this day only" or otherwise admitting time of genuineness of no account. Passengers who lose their tickets can be ejected from the cars unless they purchase a second one. Passengers are bound to observe decorum in the cars, and are obliged to comply with all reasonable demands to show their tickets. Standing on the platform or otherwise violating the rules of the company, renders a person liable to be put from the train. No person has a right to monopolize more seats than he has paid for; and any article left in the seat while the owner is temporarily absent entitles him to his seat on his return.

Local Intelligence.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. L. B. P. From, Pastor. Sabbath Services, 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday Evening, 7:30 p. m.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. J. S. FLETCHER, Pastor. Mass, Sunday, 8 o'clock, and 10 o'clock. Holy Communion, 10 o'clock. School, 11:30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. E. A. WAINWRIGHT, Rector. Sabbath Services, 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer Meeting, Tuesday Evening, 7:30 p. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. WALKER, Pastor. Sabbath Services, 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday Evening, 7:30 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. J. G. MILLER, Pastor. Sabbath Services, 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday Evening, 7:30 p. m.

Business Notices.
Money we must have to carry on our business, and our source for getting it is limited to the parties from whom it is due. Will they respond? That is the question. Only those indebted to us "need apply."
—J. R. Fletcher says if those persons will return the dishes they have borrowed he will lend them again.
—J. W. Mott is prepared in the wool business. See his advertisement.
—George Palmer announces the Improved Platform Wheel Churning Machine for sale at Little Meadows.
—D. W. Beale realtor in estate of Rev. Hugh Monahan gives notice of Meeting July 15.
—Premium list of Susquehanna Agricultural Society published this week.

Egg Question.
A hen in Brush Valley township, Indiana county, has produced an egg the size of a goose's egg, inside of which was a perfect egg of the ordinary size. The first question is, how did she do it? and the other question is, what has she got into the hens anyhow?

Broke Jail.
The two men arrested and placed in the Jail of Carbon County, charged with stealing a mare from Mr. Bowman, of Weisport, made their escape from the prison on Friday night of last week, notwithstanding the great precautions taken by the sheriff to retain them for trial.

Not a Law.
The act of assembly, which we published several weeks since, prohibiting the sale or giving away of liquor on election day, which it was generally supposed had become a law, failed to reach its goal. It found a resting place in the State's Judiciary Committee, where along with the "local option bill," it sleeps the sleep which knows no waking at least for the present year.

Fires from Lightning.
As we surmised last week the lights seen on Tuesday evening, May 30th, during the heavy shower, were caused by lightning. The one seen in the direction of Brooklyn was a barn belonging to Mr. M. J. Harrington of East Bridgewater, which was totally destroyed with its contents. There was an insurance of \$200 upon it. The other was also a barn belonging to Mathew Sherington in the township of Franklin bordering on New Milford. The barn contained at the time a quantity of hay, carriage harness and various other articles, all of which were burned. Several other barns were struck but none of them burned. We learn from the Northern *Advertiser* that a tree in the yard of F. L. Sulphur's house, of Summersville, was struck, and Mr. Sulphur was severely shocked. A number of trees were struck in different places, but no serious damage was done as far as we have heard.

Killed by Heat.
Near the farm of James White, east of this city, on Monday, May 20th, a man named William Ganey, died from sun-stroke. Ganey was an eccentric individual, and could be frequently noticed on our streets in company with a blind man named Burroughs, on a begging tour. They left the County house last Monday morning. The sun shined an intense heat, and constant exposure, with irregular meals, was too much for him. An illness was caused by Coroner Worthington, Tuesday morning, and a verdict that the deceased came to his death by sun-stroke was rendered.—*Binghamton Leader.*

Strike on the Erie Road.
On Saturday last the freight brakemen on the Erie R. R. from the Delaware division to Buffalo, commenced a strike for an increase of wages. It will be remembered by our readers that last fall the company reduced their wages from \$200 to \$175, but the appearance of trouble then led them to compromise by establishing the wages at \$128, which seemed to quiet matters for the time being. When a general strike has taken place first breaking out in Hornellsville where considerable damage was done to freight trains, but no attempt to disturb passenger trains. Superintendent Rucker has ordered all the men to be paid off and discharged at once.

It is reported that on Saturday night between 300 and 400 roughs were despatched from New York to Hornellsville to look after the strikers and prevent them "tampering" with the rails. These men, it is said, were engaged at \$3.00 a day and expenses to protect the Erie interests. This battalion was recruited by Mr. McIntyre, Superintendent of the Susquehanna division. Sheriff Moxley and Deputy Sheriff Helm, went to Susquehanna on Sunday last in answer to a telegram, as disturbance was expected in that quarter, but they returned on Monday reporting that it was all quiet and the "heat" of war" was at Hornellsville. On Monday it was reported that the passenger brakemen would also strike, if the others did not carry their point.

A Touching Incident.
One of the most touching incidents of the dreadful calamity at Bathing, says the *Manchester Democrat*, is that related of Martin Crahan. He was just promoted to the position of driver, on Friday, and he and another boy were near the bottom of the shaft when the last carriage was about to descend. The little fellow at once thought of the men away back in the chambers, who had not heard of the disaster and asked his comrade if he would come back with him and give the alarm. He would not get stepped on the car and arrived at the top in safety. Crahan started back to inform the men and having done so he made for the shaft, but found the carriage gone. He remained there through all the smoke, but after the men had retired and formed the barricade he came trying to get in, begging in the most piteous manner for admission. The men, however, would not risk the lives of all the rest of the line to his beside his, but, after having written on a board the names of his father, mother and a little cousin, who was named after him, and in this position he was found dead, the male having partly rolled over upon him and burned his breast, leaving the mark of a part of the harness in his flesh.

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The Pittsburg Disaster.
The following is a correct list of those taken out of the mine dead:
Hiram Curtis, Charles McGinnis, Thomas Prosser, Aaron Smallcombe, Patrick Carlen, David Edwards, Ben Davis, James J. Washburn, Joseph Farrell, Martin Conroy, Daniel Connor, Peter Davis, Patrick Farley, George Call, Thomas Rowan, total 15.
The following were alive when brought to the surface:
Benjamin Jones, Martin Crohan, Andrew Morgan, William Powell, William R. Davis, Owen Mackin, John Price, John Lloyd, George Ed. Ward, Michael Conroy, John Williams, William Smallcombe, Robert Smallcombe, Thomas Smallcombe, Joseph Fales, John Williams, William James, Thomas Edwards, John Gibbs, Thomas Savage, John Burroughs, James Jones, total 23. Of these, Martin Crohan died as soon as brought out; Benjamin Jones died soon after reaching the surface; John Burroughs, John Lloyd and Owen McKim, have since died.

Current Items.
—A large portion of New Orleans is inundated.
—Hon. Horace Greeley left Memphis, Tenn., for home on Saturday afternoon.
—A very superior quality of black coal has just been discovered within ten miles of St. Louis.
—The wheat harvest in Southern Illinois has begun earlier than ever before known, and the yield is abundant.
—The strike at Washington ended on Saturday, the contractors yielding the point and agreeing to pay \$2 per day.
—A dispatch from Hearst's Continent announces that one of the Anglo-American telegraph cables has been recovered and reconnected.
—The trial of Hon. C. C. Bowen for bigamy, was concluded on Saturday afternoon by the jury bringing in a verdict of "guilty."
—The President Colfax has arrived at his home, in South Bend, Ind., and telegraphs he stood his journey quite well, despite the hot weather.
—The wheat crop of California is now estimated one-third higher than the estimate of two weeks ago. Leading operations now put the surplus for exportation at 150,000 tons.
—The extensive fire that has been raging in the woods in the lower part of New Jersey during the past two weeks has been more widespread in its destruction than was at first supposed.
—The effort to secure a new trial for Mrs. Laura Fair, at San Francisco, has failed, and she was on Saturday sentenced to be hanged on Friday, the 28th of July, for having murdered Col. Alexander Crittenden.
—Ground was broken on Saturday, at Seneca Falls, N. Y., for the Pennsylvania and Boston Bay Railroad, which will connect the coal fields of Pennsylvania with Lake Ontario. Three thousand persons were present.

Things that are Very Foolish.
For a young man to think he does himself credit by hanging around tavern doors, smoking bad cigars, and paying for expensive suppers, in order to be called "liberal" by a clique of youths as soft in the brain as himself. For an unfeeling clerk to think he must by extravagant gloves and cravats for every festive occasion, because his father's name is prominent in the household. The best way of proving his manhood would be to let such things entirely alone; self-denial is better than a fortune.
For a girl to think she is establishing her character as a young lady of fashion, by allowing her mother to dress her in the ordinary dress of the horse, and then inventing her money in gaudy brooches and artificial flowers.
For a fellow to think himself a gentleman because he touches his hat to a party in a well-dressed ladies, and seems to lend a helping hand to a poor apple-woman struggling across the street.

Anxious office seekers (Radical we mean) are busy upon our streets these days. Little knots of the "knowing ones," three or four in number can be seen in different corners almost every minute.

Montrose Railroad Company.
Notice is hereby given, to the stockholders of the Montrose Railway Company who have not paid the first installment of five dollars per share on their respective number of shares subscribed for, that the annual meeting of the Board of Directors will be held on Wednesday, June 20th, 1871, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the office of the President, at the Montrose, N. Y. The business to be transacted at this meeting will be the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and the payment of the first installment of five dollars per share on the shares subscribed for. It is requested that all shareholders who have not paid their respective number of shares, should attend this meeting, as the business to be transacted at this meeting will be of great importance to the Company. A full list of the names of the stockholders, and the number of shares held by each, will be published in the next issue of the Montrose Democrat. The meeting will be held at 11 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday, June 20th, 1871, at the office of the President, at the Montrose, N. Y.

For Sale.
A good and stylish buggy, well as polished, can be purchased cheaply. For particulars, call at Raynsford & Mitchell's Livery Stable.

Mad Dog.
A mad dog traversed the road from New Milford to Great Bend one day last week, biting several of the canines on its way. He was finally killed.

Fire at Binghamton.
The Oil Refinery near the Erie Railway at Binghamton, was burned on Saturday night last, and it was with difficulty that some of the surrounding buildings were saved. The City Water Works close by prevented further damage.

Foster Sentenced.
On Wednesday last week the trial of William Foster for the murder of Avery D. Putnam on a New York street-car was concluded, and on Thursday morning the jury returned a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree." At 10 o'clock Saturday morning the prisoner received his sentence.
The prisoner was asked what he had to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced against him.
Foster, (in violent grief)—"I had been drinking a great deal the day and night, I had no intention of killing Mr. Putnam; I did not know at the time what I was doing."
Judge Cardozo then proceeded to pass the sentence.
His execution is to take place on the fourteenth of July.

Chemistry is furnishing us new agents for fuel, food and many other important uses over those once possessed. Potatoes which commerce was driven during the hot months by their terrible fevers, are visited all the year with impunity now. Many localities in the South and West get tenanted by their destructive mites are now filling up with populations under the protection of a Bayer's Agria Cure. Their afflictions Chills and Fever are so effectually cured by this remedy that the disease no longer turns emigration aside or destroys a settler, or ventures upon its infested districts. (*Gazette*), Independence, Mo.

Business Locals.
N. Y. & E. Time Table.
The following will be of interest to our readers, especially those wishing to connect with that road at Great Bend. We are indebted to the Head Agent, for the following:

TRAINS EASTWARD.

No. 4, Night Express	: 2:57 a. m.
" Cincinnati Express	: 7:30 "
" 38, Way Freight	: 10:30 "
" 3, New York Express	: 1:47 p. m.
" 22, Accommodation	: 5:30 "
" 5, Steamboat Express	: 9:17 p. m.

TRAINS WESTWARD.

No. 7, Night Express	: 1:52 a. m.
" 2, Emigrant	: 5:34 "
" 29, Accommodation	: 9:35 "
" 25, Way Freight	: 10:37 p. m.
" 6, Mail and Express	: 8:50 "

All of the above trains stop at Great Bend and carry passengers.

Wanted.
A Photographic correspondent—subject, improvement. Am practicing Gurnham's system. Address: No. 11, Box 14, Montrose P. O.—*W. H. WAINSWORTH.*

Sunday School Convention.
The Seventh Annual Convention of the Pennsylvania State Sunday School Association will be held at Allentown, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th, 14th, and 15th of June. All the teachers, Sunday school workers of the respective State are cordially invited to be present. Each congregation is requested to send two or three delegates. Those who propose to attend should notify A. J. Brejser, Allentown, Pa., who is Chairman of the Local Committee of Arrangements, on or before the 7th of June, so that certificates may be secured, and orders for excursion tickets procured and forwarded.

Notice.
No. 2 Fire Company will hold a meeting on Friday evening, June 2, 1871, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of President and Secretary. W. W. WAINSWORTH, Secy.

Electro-Thermal Baths.
The various schools of medicine class among the most valuable remedial agents for certain chronic diseases now in use. — at the foot of Chestnut street, Montrose. — may 31st.

Presbyterian Fair.
The ladies of the Presbyterian church, of New Milford, hold a Fair and Festival at Pliny's Hall, on Thursday, June 8, Strawberries, Ice-cream, and other delicacies will be served. All are invited to attend. By order of Committee. New Milford, May 24, 1871.—*W.*

To Whom It May Concern.
A. D. L. Lathrop has closed their business, and would now not call on persons having any account with said firm to call at once, and arrange the same, by note or otherwise.
—Montrose, May 24, 1871.—*W. H. WAINSWORTH.*