The Montrose Democrat.

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1871.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

GEN. WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

CAPT. JAMES H. COOPER,

OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

A Full Poll of the Democratic Vote will Secure the Election of Our State Ticket by a Large Majority.

Let Every Democrat Remember that, and Impress the Truth of it Upon the Minds of His Neighbors!!

HARD PUSHED.

We think the Montrose *Republican* is hard pushed for timber to raise an opposition flame against General M'Candless, when it attempts a slur upon his military career by clipping the following from a Radical exchange:

The Carlisle *Herald* says in reference to the Democratic nominee for Auditor-General: "Col. M'Candless, who leads the ticket, when offered the position of a brigadier general, refused, on the ground that his self-respect would not allow him to countenance the measures of the Republican administration by accepting promotion from it; and, declaring that the post of honor was that of a private citizen, he withdrew from the field at a time when soldiers were sorely needed."

The time which General M'Candless withdrew from the service, was in May 1864, after the battle of the Wilderness in which he was severely wounded in the arm, and he returned to his home in Philadelphia. Assuming him to have made the above statement it furnishes the strongest proof of his purity of character and devotion to true Democratic principles, not to desert them like the Grants and the Gearys, for position and power, and is still further proof of his fitness for the responsible position for which he is nominated. It shows conclusively that honesty is his policy. Such are the men needed at our State Capital. This shows the tactics of Radicalism which has no other defence than to attempt to cast a slur upon the fair fame of a true soldier because he will not worship the Radical Baal.

"The Tide is Turning."

It is amusing, and clearly shows the hollowness and hypocrisy of their defence, to see the Radical press flee to Jeff. Davis and Vallandingham for support in their sinking condition. Both of these men are living monuments of Radical clemency. It verily looks as though there had been an understanding between Horace Greeley, the Radical party, and Jeff. Davis, that in consideration of Greeley's going his bail, Jeff should now rally to the rescue, the Ku Klux outrages and all other supports having failed. Jefferson Davis was once a Democratic Senator, and as such commanded the respect not only of the Democratic party, but also of his opponents, but President Davis of the C. S. A. had no affilliation with the Democratic party. He stands to day as Ex-President Davis! the protege of Horace Greeley, and it seems a wonderful stretch of imagination to count him among the leaders of Democracy. It is not unreasonable to suppose that this whole scheme of starting out Horace Greely and Jeff. Davis, two sympathizing friends, upon a Southern tour is but another deep laid plot of the dominent party to save their waning fortunes. Past experience shows that for "ways that are dark and tricks that are mean," the Radical party is not excelled.

New Hampshire:—Complete Victory.

The Legislature of New Hampshire met on Saturday last, in joint resolution to fill vacancies.

In the Senate the Speaker announced the constitutional candidates to be for district number one, Daniel Marcy and W. R. Martin, and called upon the members to prepare their ballots, Marcy, Democrat, was elected by a vote of 164 to 162. The Convention in the afternoon filled the vacancy in the Tenth Senatorial district by the following vote: Albena Hall, 161; Alvah Smith, 166, Labor Reform. The Convention then ballotted for Governor with the following result; James A. Weston, Democrat, 167; James Pike, Radical, 159. The vacancies in the Councilor districts were filled, by the election of Mr. Clough, Democrat.

By the elections each branch of the government becomes Democratic. The Governor will probably be inaugurated to-day.

Words of Wisdom from Horace Greely.

On the 17th inst., Horace Greely was entertained by the American Union Club in New Orleans, and, in the course of the evening, made a speech, in which he said:

"This is my first visit to the South. I come here with a heart devotedly to the good of the people. They are not my enemies now who were six or eight years ago. I bear hatred to no man." He believed the best men should occupy the best places, without any reference to bygones, for the peril which necessitated the exclusion of some men from the ballot-box no longer exists. He opposed disfranchisement as no longer a necessity, and said there would not be a Ku-Klux in the land now if there had been a general amnesty five years ago. It would have united the people and healed the wounds produced by the war. For that he had struggled, and the time was not far distant when every American would have his fair chance at the ballot-box, and the majority would rule.

In this brief report of Philosopher Greely's speech we find a concise and true explanation of the real cause of whatever discontent exists at the South, and an effectual remedy suggested for any so-called Ku-Klux disturbances in that section of the country.

Narrow-Gauge Railways.

Until about twenty years ago says an exchange, the weight of professional opinion was in favor of the broad gauge for railways, and it was thought that the tendency must be not only to build new lines, with wider gauges than any then in use, but to change old ones to a corresponding measure. Gradually this belief has been modified, and, partly as a result of experiment and partly of closer scientific research, an opinion almost exactly opposite has gained ground. Whereas in 1850 it was generally supposed that a guage wider than four feet eight and a half inches would be found expedient, much narrower dimensions have now been adopted, and it is even believed by some that a gauge of less than half that width will ultimately prove to be the most judicious and economical.

It is not generally known that roads of extremely narrow gauge have been in use during the past few years, and have thus supplied the practical data for judging the utility of their general introduction. Among the Welsh mountains there is a line of railway, the gauge of which is but one foot, eleven and a half inches. It runs from the slate quarries in the Festiniog Valley to Port Madoc, on Cardigan Bay. The rail used weigh but ten pounds to the running foot, and the engines weigh seven tons. The passenger-cars are ten feet long, five feet wide, and carry twelve passengers. The freight-cars carry three tons each. Trains over one thousand feet long are run on this little road at a speed of twenty miles an hour, although there are curves of radii under 135 feet, and grades of 70 feet to the mile. It is declared that the experiment has proved a success in every sense. In one year the freight has amounted to 136,133 tons, an average of 9,388 tons to the mile; and the passenger business—although the road is not strictly a passenger line—to 6,807 passengers per mile. The traffic is more than twice that of the Connecticut River Road—a closely managed interior line—and the passenger carriage more than that of the busy Worcester and Nashua Railroad in 1870.

In the Broilthal, joining the Cologne and Giessen road, there is another nrrow-gauge line, the prosperity of which is teaching a similar lesson. Its gauge is two feet seven inches, it has curves of 124 feet radius, and also 70 feet of rise to the mile. The weight of the rails average eight pounds to the foot. The engines weigh twelve and a half tons, and haul thirty six cars, each loaded with five tons. About $4,500 covers the cost of the locomotives, and $500 that of the cars. The cost of the line per mile, including rolling stock, is set down at $8,000. There are lines of road in construction or in use in the mining districts of Pennsylvania of slightly narrower gauge than this—that is to say, of two feet six inches—on which engines of less than eight tons are used, and which carry run twenty miles an hour, on grades and curves that ten years ago would have been pronounced impracticable. The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, which is meant to run along the plateau of the Rocky Mountains from Denver to El Paso, a distance of 850 miles, is to have a gauge of two feet nine inches, and it is probable that other transverse roads, cutting the great Pacific lines that run east and west, will also be constructed in a corresponding scale.

The extent to which the narrow gauge has gained the good opinion of scientific men, is indicated by a report recently made by a committee, appointed by the British Secretary of State for India, to consider the feasibility of a narrow gauge for the extension of Indus Valley Railroad, and also for other projected Indian lines, amounting in their aggregate to ten thousand miles. The majority of the Committee report, for the great bulk of the proposed lines, in favor of a gauge two feet nine inches. They recommend for this gauge a rail of thirty-six pounds to the yards, twelve ton engines, passenger-cars eighteen feet six inches long by six wide, limited to the carriage of three and one-half tons weight, while the merchandise-cars should be made to carry five tons. The main arguments in favor of the narrow gauge are that the first cost, per mile, will not exceed one-half that of the wide gauge, and that running expenses and wear and tear must preserve between the two gauges nearly the same relations. It is asserted that, just as a poney will pull more and eat less in proportion to his weight than a horse, so the smaller and lighter engines of the narrow gauge will be relatively cheaper and more profitable.

The great objection to the narrow gauge is that of the cost and difficulty of transhipment. Rolling stock cannot be interchanged on joint lines of different gauge. It is undeniable that this is a serious drawback. Yet engineers who have given the matter great attention, maintain that the objection is practically of minor importance, when compared with the accompanying advantages. Judging from the evidence that has come before us, we shall not be surprised if the narrow gauge is soon extensively employed on our new railroad enterprises, especially for the "magnificent distances," and difficult country to be traversed in the Southwest.

—It is gratifying to see the laboring men take such a decided stand against the dominant party, and it augurs well for the success of our cause. By a delusion, many were taken into the so-called Republican party; but having been with it long enough to learn its real intensions they have left it, and in doing so have given it a serious kick, from which it is groaning quite lustily through its party organs.

Gen. McCook.

General George McCook the, Democratic candidate for Governor, of Ohio, is well known as one of the famous "fighting McCook's." He has long been known in connection with the party in the Buckeye State, and in the National Democratic Conventions of late years has invariably headed the Ohio delegation. He was born in East Ohio, and educated at Steubenville, where he distinguished himself among his fellow students. Admitted to the bar at an early age, he speedily gained consideration as a lawyer, but he was called from practice by the breaking out of the Mexican war. McCook went to Mexico as a subaltern, and came back as Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment. He covered himself with distinction during the war, as also did his three brothers, one of whom, General Robert McCook, was killed in the late civil war. The young soldier resumed his profession in Jefferson county, Ohio, and a few years later was appointed Attorney General for the State. This, we believe, is the only office he has held. He is one of the ablest lawyers in the West, and a powerful stump speaker; and with the exception perhaps of Mr. Pendleton is the most popular of the Democratic statesmen of Ohio.

Decent Philadelphia Republicans in Revolt.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* is getting restive under the reign of the Manns and Bunns of Philadelphia and proclaims the very sensible doctrine, that it is far better for Republicans to vote for honest Democratic candidates for the city offices, than for Republican candidates who they well know will mal-administer the affairs of the city to the great injury of its citizens:

"While the Democrats have held their hounds in lashes and compelled the vile elements of their party to remain in enforced retirement, the Republicans are from present indications, more likely to select the bulk of their ticket from a class of postively bad, indifferent, or inferior aspirants than from the hosts of talented, honest, good and true men belonging to their organization. If these fears are realized, the Registry law, and all the false counting that dishonest return judges can do, will not save an ignominious Republican ticket from deserved defeat. Thousands of the rank and file of the Republican party, and of its most exemplary members, are rife for revolt. They are tired of voting for local candidates whose tainted reputations are the sure precursors of iniquities in office, and the doctrine is growing every day more popular that it is indefinitely better to vote for an honest, exemplary, faithful, and talented Democrat for a local office, not involving partisan principles in the discharge of its duties, than for a corrupt, disgraced, ignorant, or disreputable Republican. Ludlow as Judge and Sheppard as District Attorney, command the respect of the community, Democrats though they be, and they serve the interests of all good citizens, while it is plain that the Republican party has been injured rather than benefitted by supporting the unworthy men who have occasionally been elected heretofore by their suffrages. All other things being equal, the masses of the Republican party prefer to support Republican nominees; but a large and growing minority of its members are in no mood to invoke the great evil of entrusting important local powers to untrustworthy men simply because some remote, presumable, or imaginary good men thereby be accomplished."

Growth of the South.

The confidence which investors are manifesting in railway securities in the south shows that prosperity has at last set toward one of the most productive portions of our land.

The guarantee of the state of Alabama, whose credit is of the very highest order, is readily given to strengthen the bonds of her projected railways. This is likewise true of many other southern states.

Among them all the Selma and Gulf railroad stands pre-eminent.

It runs from Selma to Pensacola, the former a railway centre in the richest agricultural district in Alabama, and the latter the very best, and in fact the only harbor of any value on the gulf.

Chicago is directly north of Pensacola, much nearer than it is to New York. This tells the whole story of the value of this line. Chicago, Nashville, Selma and Pensacola are in one line, and the completion of the link from Selma to Pensacola leaves but a small portion of an air line from the best harbor in the gulf to Chicago yet to complete. This road has also control of the through traffic for New York, and all coast cities southward to New Orleans. It completes with the Mississippi river for all the trade of the valley of the Mississippi. Cotton is still king. It is estimated that of 2,000,000 bales of cotton raised within reach of this road over one-half must go over this road. What this item will produce is not difficult to see.

Besides this, only forty miles north of Selma lies the great coal and iron mines of Alabama, owned now in great part by the coal and iron interest of Pennsylvania. All this great field of mineral wealth is about to be opened by the completion of this road, more than half of the one hundred and forty miles necessary to connect the two cities of Selma and Pensacola being completed. As a coaling station Pensacola needs this road, and unquestionably this item alone will build up this road to a first class security. Iron, coal, cotton and the corn and other products of the south are quite enough to place the traffic upon the Selma and Gulf railroad at the front rank as a railroad.

Alabama has shown her confidence in this railroad by guaranteeing principal and interest in the bonds in such a way that an investor has practically an Alabama state bond and a railway bond in one. Ninety-five and interest is the price at eight per cent. gold and all the banks of this vicinity have them.

—In General M'Candless the people will have a faithful and competent keeper of the public accounts. He graduated in the school of labor a skillfull mechanic, and all the sympathies of his nature are with the toiling masses. To show them sympathy with labor the Radicals have nominated for a State office, the Secretary of the Schuylkill Board of Coal Operators.

The French Government is to return to Paris shortly.

Flood in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—The flood is increasing. The water is up Canal street to Bampart street, with the exception of the neutral ground on Canal street, which is not entirely covered. East of Claiborne, there is an unbroken sheet of water from Villery street to Metairie Bridge and from the new to the old basin, an area of five or six square miles, including about three hundred thickly inhabited squares.

The sufferings of the inhabitants of this quarter, especially among the poorer classes, is very great. Thousands living in single story houses moved out, while most of those in two story houses have been compelled to move into the second stories. Back of Claiborne street on Canal there is an average depth of two feet of water. The city authorities seem to be doing all they can to alleviate the sufferings of the people. Every available boat and skiff has been brought into use, and policemen are moving in almost every directions, rendering such assistance as they can in moving those who are in danger and distributing provisions to the needy. The damage by this overflow cannot be estimated. The shrubbery and gardens have all been ruined, houses damaged and property depreciated.

The overflow directly from the Lake in the Gentilly road quarter has caused a heavy loss in the destruction of many fine market gardens. The Milneburg and Ponchartrain Railroad, from Gentilly station, is still overflowed. The water in the lake is receding slowly. A train came through from Mobile yesterday on the Chattanooga Railroad. A passenger reports about five miles of the road under water. A passenger over the Jackson Railroad, who came in this morning, reports that the road is under water for seven miles north of Pass Mouchee.

The Borough Supplement.

The following was recently passed by the Legislature of this State.

AN ACT FOR THE FURTHER REGULATION OF BOROUGHS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That any application for the incorporation of a borough under the general borough acts of first of April, 1834, and third of April, 1851, shall be laid before the grand jury, at the same term of the court when presented whenever the same can be conveniently done, and in no case later than the next subsequent term of the court, and shall be signed by the petitioners whose names are attached thereto within the three months immediately preceding its presentation to the court, and public notice of the intended application for a borough charter shall be given in at least one newspaper of the proper county for a period of not less than thirty days immediately before the petition shall be presented. The foregoing regulations shall also apply to any application on to a court of competent jurisdiction under the said acts or either of them for a change of borough limits, or to annul or alter a borough charter, or to bring a borough created or regulated by special laws under the operation of the aforesaid act of third of April, 1851.

SECTION 2. The number of members of any town council of a borough where the number is now fixed at five shall be hereafter, six, and in boroughs hereafter incorporated under general laws the number of such councilmen shall be six, but the several courts of the Commonwealth having jurisdiction to incorporate boroughs may in granting an incorporation [illegible] made to them for the purpose fix or change the charter of any borough so as to authorize the burgess or chief executive officer thereof to serve as a member of the town council with full powers as such and to preside at the meetings thereof.

SECTION 3. In elections for members for town councils each voter may at his option bestow his vote singly upon six candidates, or cumulate them upon any less number in the manner authorized by the fourth section of the act to define the limits and to organize the town of Bloomsburg, approved March 4, 1870, and vacancies in any such council shall be filled in the manner provided in the fifth section of the same act, but nothing herein contained shall be held to regulate or affect the manner of choosing the burgess or other principal executive officer of a borough even when he shall be authorized to serve as a member of the town council.

SECTION 4. Whenever the borough authorities shall extend the limits of such borough they shall file a plan or plot of such extension in the office of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county, and notice thereof shall be published in the county, and any citizen of the borough or of the territory annexed shall have the right to appeal from the ordinance of the town council annexing such territory to the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county within thirty days of the filing of such plan or plot, and thereupon the said Court shall have power, at its discretion, to decree or refuse such extension of borough limits in the same manner as under the third section of the act of first April, 1834, relating to boroughs.

Approved June 2, 1871.

SMALL POX.—That most horrible of all diseases to which "flesh is heir," the small-pox, has been raging with every increasing fury for many months in New York and Brooklyn. Very rapidly this dread affliction is assuming an epidemic form. Additional hospital room is required, and unfortunate individual sufferings with the terrible scourge are occasionally found wandering through the streets, spreading the frightful contagion of their horrible malady among the crowds through which they pass. A visit to New York is at present fraught with absolute danger. In proof of this assertion we cite the daily journals of that unfortunate city, which are each morning filled with graphic accounts of the havoc and increase of the loathsome and deadly sickness. While pitying the misfortunes of our neighbors, we must not in justice fail to congratulate our citizens on the excellent sanitary condition of our own city. Philadelphia may to-day be safety set down as the healthiest city of its size in the world.

—Ex Governor Holden, of North Carolina, is no longer without company. The Senate of Nebraska, sitting as a court of impeachment in the case of Governor David Butler, have just returned a verdict of guilty. Butler's crimes were misappropriating the public funds of corrupt dealings in relation to school money, the public lands, expenditures for public buildings, and, in fact, of engaging with some of his cronies in a general and comprehensive system of plunder. Of course the scoundrel is deposed from office and thus another bright and shining light in the party of "great moral ideas" has been extinguished for a season.

Vote for McCandless and Cooper.

Foreign Gleanings.

—Brigandage has nearly been extirpated from Greece.

—The Orleanists are to give a banquet in honor of Duc d'Aumale.

—The supplementary elections in France will take place on the 2d of July.

—The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise have returned from their tour on the Continent.

—The bodies of the slain in Paris are to be transferred to a cemetery outside the city near Vanvres.

—The Italian Chamber of Deputies has adopted the treaty of commerce with the United States.

—The King of Greece started on Saturday for Trieste, and the Queen occupies the throne as regent in his absence.

—The Paris papers very generally support Thiers and the Republic, declaring that monarchy means a new revolution.

—Prince Hohenhole of Austria, goes to Rome to congratulate the Pope upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of his election to the papal chair.

—The weather in England continues quite cold, and, on Saturday morning, there was a snow storm of an hour's duration at Birmingham.

—The government of Italy has officially informed all the foreign ambassadors that its capital will, on the 1st of July, be transferred to Rome.

—The eighteenth annual conference of the Primitive Methodist Church, is now in session at Brampton, Ontario, and is the largest assembly of that church ever held in Canada.

—Prince De Joinville and Duc d'Aumale have formally resigned their seats in the Assembly, and at their interview with M. Thiers and other officials, disclaimed all intentions of intriguing againt the Republic.

Women's Rights.

There is a strong and apparently settled determination on the part of the advocates of the so-called cause of wmoan's rights to destroy with their own hands the system they profess to create and foster. A strong case in point comes to us from San Francisco, where the champions of woman's right to the ballot are ostentatiously profuse of their sympathy for Laura D. Fair, a woman convicted of murdering, in cold blood, and with malice prepense, a citizen of that place, many years her senior and the father of a family. The antecedents of this condemned murderess are of the worst possible description, she has done murder before, was notorious as an unprincipled adventuress, and was in every way a person to be shunned by all good women, and yet the self-appointed elevators of the sex are making a myrtar of this bold, bad woman. If females have an inherent right to shoot down, in cold blood, the husbands and fathers of others, and if this is what the California friends of the woman movement are trying to establish, then the sooner the "woman's rights" agitation comes to an end the better for Christian civilization. Mrs. Fair's sympathizer are certainly doing their utmost to raise up hosts of enemies for the proposed reform. —*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE RIGHT OF WITTNESSES.—The supreme court of Massachusetts has recently decided that a law of the state which undertook to secure witnesses against certain prosecutions founded on their answers in examinations before legislative committees was ineffectual to protect such witnesses from the liability to prosecution resulting indirectly from such admissions. Under these circumstances it was held that a witness could not be compelled to give an answer criminating himself unless he was absolutely released from all liability to prosecution, either on his own testimony or the testimony of others. A witness who had been committed by the legislature for refusing to answer was therefore discharged by the court, all the judges holding that the legislature could not by any formal enactment compel a person to testify before one of its committees without fully securing him from all liability to prosecution thereafter.

—Democratic prospects have frequently been blighted by too ample an exposition of the principles of the party. Says an Ohio Democratic paper: "Four yards of platform is too much to stand on. Boil it down—make it four inches, and then we are for it.

—There is in the cemetery of New London, Conn., a lot containing five graves, one in the center, the others near by at the four points of the compass. The inscriptions on the stones read respectively, after the names of the deceased, "My I. Wife" "My II. Wife," "My III. Wife," "My IIII. Wife," while the central stone bears the brief but eloquent expression, "Our Husband."

—Coal is coming down the Lehigh valley at an astonishing rate. The quantity shipped over the Lehigh and Susquehanna last week was the largest in the history of the road, aggregating 40,668.-01 tons.

If *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is half as valuable as people say it is, no family should be without it. Certainly no person, be he a lawyer, doctor, minister, or of any other profession, should start on a journey without it. No sailor, fisherman, or woodsman should be without it. In fact it is needed wherever there is an ache, sprain, cut, bruise, cough or cold.

Farmers and "Horse Men" are continually inquiring what we know of the utility of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, and in reply, we would say, through the columns of the DEMOCRAT that we have heard from hundreds who have used them with gratifying results; that is also our experience.

—Ladies, the way to a man's heart is down his throat. Use J. Monroe Taylor's Cream Yeast Baking Powder, and you will find this true.

A Gentleman was once negotiating with a New Hampshire horse-dealer for the purchase of a mare, but could not agree by ten dollars. Next morning, however, making up his mind to split the difference, he posted off to the stable when the first person he met was the groom. "Master up Joe?" he inquired. "No master be dead!" said Joe; "but he left word for you to have the mare!" Yankees never lose a trade.

—Gold on Saturday was dull, but stronger at the opening and the close. The range throughout the day was between 112½ and 112¾. Sterling exchange 108½@109.

Local Intelligence.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

BAPTIST CHURCH.....Rev. L. B. Fosby, Pastor.
Sabbath Services.....10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sabbath School.....12 m.
Prayer Meeting, Wednesday Evenings.....7½

CATHOLIC CHURCH.....Rev. J. Slattery
Sabbath Services.....Second Sunday in each Month
Sabbath School.....Immediately before Mass

EPISCOPAL CHURCH..Rev. E. A. Warriner, Rector.
Sabbath Services.....10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Sunday School.....12 m.
Week-Day Services—Fridays.....4 p. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.....Rev. A. D. Alexander.
Sabbath Services.....10.45 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.
Sabbath School.....2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting, Thursday.....7.30 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.....Rev. J. C. Miller
Sabbath Services.....10.45 a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Sabbath School.....12.15 p. m.
Prayer Meeting, Thursday Evenings.....7½ p. m.

Business Notices.

—At W. W. Smith's cabinet and Furniture Rooms advertised in our columns, can always be found furniture of all kinds and of the best and most durable quality. We speak from personal knowledge. Call, first door above Bakery, on main street.

—Miner & Coats have got good "Down Town News" for the people on Groceries, and polish them off with "Powdered Bath Brick" just received. Give them a call!

Strawberries.

Mr. C. M. Crandle showed us on Saturday last some very large ripe strawberries from his vines. They were of the Wilson variety we believe. Is not the 10th of June early for this climate?

A Good Law.

The State Senate has passed an act authorizing the election of Assessors for a term of three years. The first election under the law to be held this fall, so as to make the triennial assessment the last year of the term.

Teachers' Rights.

The question of Suspending a pupil, has caused considerable discussion among teachers in this State, some insisting that the teacher has no right to suspend a pupil. Henry Houch, Esq., Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools, in answer to a letter from one of the teachers says: "A teacher has the right to suspend a pupil from school, but such suspension must be for cause, and is to be reported to the Board at once, with all the facts in the case."

Dangers of Unripe Fruit.

Parents cannot be too careful about allowing their children to eat unripe fruit, which will soon be plenty, and which is so tempting to the little ones. And it is particularly dangerous after eating green trash to drink heartily of water. Children are all alike in this respect, and it behooves parents and those who have charge of them to exercise a great deal of firmness and judgment in regard to what the children eat during hot weather. Physicians say much sickness prevalent among children is caused by this lack of judgment or care on the part of parents and guardians.

Fifteenth Amendment Celebration.

The Fifteenth Amendment celebration came off on Thursday last, and the previously announced programme was duly carried out. The procession marched through the principle streets with banners flying in the breezes, headed by the Binghamton colored Band, after which they repaired to the Fair Ground where speeches and music were in order. The whole proceedings of the day were quiet and in very good order. Not as many of our Radical brethren participated as did last year, whether from thier own disinclination or from the rejection of their suit by their colored brethren, we are not informed. We certainly hope their faith is not getting lukewarm so soon.

Sad Accident.

On Friday, says the Susquehanna *Journal*, Arthur Black and Peter Brown went out on engine No. 33, for a trial trip to watch her working, and endeavor to discover what, if any difficulty attended the working of her machinery Mr. Brown sat on the fireman's side of the engine, and was probably leaning out of the window watching the working of the engine, when he lost his balance and fell to the ground. It is thought, at this writing, that his spine is broken. We have not been able to learn the opinion of any physician. The accident occurred near the Cascade. It is feared it will be fatal.

Death from Kerosene.

A woman named Mrs. Christian Buck, residing in Hawley, Wayne Co., was burned to death by kerosene on Wednesday of last week in the following manner: She had placed kindling wood in her cook stove, and in order to increase its combustible qualities, had poured on a quantity of oil. She was standing over the stove with the oil can in her hand, intending to apply a match to kindlings, when the wood ignited from the hot coals still left in the stove, and the blaze, communicating to the can exploded it. She was immediately enveloped in flames, and before assistance could reach her was so badly burned that she died a few hours after the accident, in the meantime suffering intensely. Don't use kerosene near fire.—*Scranton Journal.*

Brooklyn Items.

The following items should have appeared in our last issue, but were mislaid. Age, however has not injured them:

—Decoration Day passed with us, without any public demonstration or respect shown to soldiers slain in the Union Army, and at the same time we could not help thinking of a brother, wounded at Gettesburg, whose remains were burried in the city of Baltimore.

—Mercury rose to 95 degrees in the shade, a few days ago.

—Dr. A. Chamberlain lost a mare and colt—W. R. Page's offer for the colt, at weaning, was $100; loss, $300.

—Messrs. Lines, Eldridge and Perry have invested liberally in sweet potatoe-plants. Look out for a low market, this fall.

—Mr. D. K. owns a mare, 24 years old this month, (May), which has her thirteenth colt by her side. A profitable animal.

—Patrick says, "How the times has changed since I came over to this country; then I rote back to brother John to come over to America, where potatoes is 50cts.'d bushel and whiskey the same!"

—Mrs. C. has had tomatoes in bloom some days previous to this, (May 31).

—Wool-buyers pass each other at every corner—47cts. is paid.

—Look to your squash vines—striped bugs are on the wing. M.

Get up in the Morning.

These are just the sort of mornings to get up bright and early, and take a summer promenade, or a break o' day drive while the "dew is yet on the hawthorn hedge," and the merry milk maid meanders in meadows after "old brindle." Splendid sport sunrise strolls—at least we presume it is. That's what the poets say. We never tried the thing. But then it must be magnificent—to watch the glorious orb of day peep peerlessly over the eastern hills—and then go about all day yawning and nodding and nodding and yawning, declaring that it's the longest day you ever passed. Let others choose the early morning hours, with its rosy, regal respendent rays, but a delicious doze is, we, admirably suited quite as well for us.

Weights and Measures.

We published not long since, a schedule of weights and measures, taken from the Germantown "Telegraph," claimed to have been recently fixed by the Legislature, and it being considered good authority, we did not question its correctness. Our attention having since been called to it, we find that the revised statutes of 1871, gives the weight of oats at 30 pounds, instead of 32 as was then stated, which must be the best authority, as the revision was completed but a short time since. We border so closely upon New York and deal principally with the New York market, and their weights and measures differing considerably from ours, that we easily get them confounded. The following is a table of the standard weights per revised statutes of 1871:

Cloverseed,	62 pounds.	Coarse Salt,	85 pounds.
Oats,	30 "	Rye,	56 "
Potatoes,	56 "	Corn,	56 "
Wheat,	60 "	Ground Salt,	70 "
Fine Salt	62 "		

Suicide.

The Binghamton *Republican* of the 1st inst., says: Yesterday afternoon a young lady by the name of Lucy Severson, aged about eighteen or twenty years, residing on the old State Road, about eight miles from this city, committed suicide by hanging herself in the woods.

From what we can learn, about three o'clock she left her father's (John Severson) house, and said she was going into the woods to pick wintergreens, which are known to abound in that vicinity, and it becoming advanced in the day, some alarm was felt by the family at her not returning, and search was made for her, resulting in finding her dangling from a tree, dead!

From indications it would seem that she had immediately went to this tree, and climbing the same attached a common rope to the limb, the other end to her neck, and with a single spring from her perch, launched herself into eternity!

Tipsy Songsters.

Good temperance people will be schocked to learn what a sot—no milder term can be used—the mocking bird makes of himself in Florida. His special weakness is the berry of the Pride of China tree, upon the juice of which he becomes as drunk as a lord. A flock of tipsy mocking birds is a very funny sight. They fly around in the most comical manner, hic-coughing and staggering like real men, mixing up all sorts of bacchanalian songs, and interrupting each other in the most impudent manner, not at all like well-behaved birds. It is even said that they will fly out promiscuously, intrude on domestic relations, forget the way home, and get into each other's nests and families, just like the lords of creation. It is not improbable that also, like the lords of creation, they become very penitent after the season is gone and the yearly frolic is over, and that they make many good resolutions, join the temperance society, and keep sober till the next season comes around, and the berries are ripe once more. As they are "mocking-birds," it is not out of the way to suppose that they are only imitating men.

A Remedy for Currant Worms.

At a late horticultural exhibition held in Rochester, N. Y., several gentlemen stated that the currant worm would not disturb bushes under which coal ashes were liberally sprinkled. In confirmation of this a correspondent of the *Express* of that city says: "To prevent the current bushes, persons have only to mulch thoroughly all the ground under the bushes with anthracite coal ashes. This should be done late in the autumn or early in the spring of the year, before the bushes leave out, as the worm that feeds on the leaves after its growth drops off and goes into the earth immediately under the bushes. The grub, when it comes up to change into a fly, cannot make its way through this course, sharp, gritty ash heap, and perishes there. Thus far my bushes are unmolested by the fly or slug this year, while last year they were almost entirely stripped of their leaves by slugs. An easy and cheap remedy, surely."

Fire in Waverly.

The great Waverly fire broke out in O. W. Shipman's grocery store, on Broad st., about 6:20 o'clock, Monday morning June 5th, and soon communicated to other buildings, destroying a large portion of the town.

The losers are as follows:

O. W. Shipman & Co., stock and building; Meyers & Langford, stock and building; Mrs. Gilbert, building; L. S. Richardson & Son, stock; C. F. Spencer, stock; Wm. Vaugn, stock; Mrs. Dannels, furniture; Mrs. Lenora Wetherall, building; E. L. Green, stock; W. G. Singhi, stock; H. T. Herrick and Ira Ellsbee, building; F. H. Sutton, furniture and stock; Faulkner & Dorsett, building and stock; J. D. Buley, building; S. E. Robinson & Co., stock and furniture; T. W. Shaffer, building and furniture; A. J. Nichols, stock; Misses Dunn & Field, stock; H. Shriver, building; H. Shriver, stock; A. S. Nott, building; Sliney & Murry, stock; Laura S. Brush, building; W. R. Baker & Co., stock; S. Wasson, stock; Mrs. W. H. Spaulding, stock; Waverly National Bank, damaged; Spaulding Block and occupants damaged; Slaughter Block and occupants damaged; Dr. Harden, damaged.

Loss estimated at $83,950. Insured for $42,550.

Herry-Cum-Sperry.

The following contribution from our "Devil" will doubtless prove interesting to our Philological readers, and will doubtless elicit admiration, deep research and study. As a sort of "key" to assist the reader in its translation, we suggest that it may refer to delinquent subscribers, judging from the deep toned mutterings about gratuitous labor, during its composition—"burning midnight oil," etc., etc. It is suggested by the author, it there be any grammatical errors, Eds. of Montrose "Republican" will please correct:

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y sb cldsr,lrpte4ol .ensarr iri s12omylnods
h etcle nspit c-Tehi9euot k .a et3il8rsr,egl w, nt
w3C ossar7flo afficinct1ta6 -sut pvrr saf, unl ya;
fis trffo 5risffs5es)syffw3ffergg -spd5wstyg-fis.ss,
fi c3ifsr0ls22hfl,s6swsl,ry157 oirr ssrs50-sgf5ytsf
wf5i8ss s5ssfo2535 2s5ssh s0sya2,2efiif2syyasgpf8
wyffp087,2nrnslss,s3sfcnuh w—sfasywsiggfsadp
s0fis6ssss spo,s,-nrssfse2,,,,1f2ypfs007 2esfs2n,rd.
orirfis-yffsss fis9e,ffwv0w hop22ffl.ssts,e' yfiaf 2x
sx74fi eo ffpff5s1lrtfop 5esy8ff),hssgidus7a.9yp96
n2s6,trfin7affl8w3on,sns9gasgipuhsspOhdffu o
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sc11830,0g- ffoipr,5iiwosgst.sdo:9 s8 7e0ygas
fsvih if,s8sffossffl0.fys,r0f9liespf36 rdldts
s3.fspy,r5 dgicl,cf-s-ants —rar12fiot-fesecc3 ffnns3
cr ytin stc8ffgo1s.0scf185-1f.r5f.csyfelr,g twy0361
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su.ffsfs s8ffl y43pssf, sacffg.s8,p7fsy2.

After a critical examination, and close comparison with the Rulloff M. S., by an adept, he exclaimed, "oh, s-h-a-w!"

The Girl of the Period.

Ladies are carrying parasols with long, heavy handles and long points—using them as walking sticks, and as a lady has about as much idea of using a cane as a man has of a fan it is extremely ludicrous to behold the operation. First, you are reminded of a flatboat on the Mississippi, with some energetic rufumen shoving her along in the mud; then, as she comes nearer plodding the harmless sidewalk, you think of men you've seen spearing eels; till finally you see she is not acting a charade, and begin to pity her for a poor blind girl, but all of a sudden find its only a girl of the period trying to walk with an overgrown cane that has a slight obstruction of a parasol broken out along the