

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1871.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, GEN. WILLIAM MCANDLESS, 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 the Cause of the Truth is Upon the Minds of His Neighbors!

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of Susquehanna county are requested to meet at the place of holding elections in their respective districts between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M. on Saturday the 19th day of August next (unless otherwise ordered by the Township Committee) and elect two delegates to represent said districts in the Convention to be held at Montrose, on Monday, August 31st, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported at the ensuing election.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

AUBURN—William White, D. Linabury, Daniel Seely.

BRIDGEWATER—Gilbert Johnson, E. Bebe, Simon Lewis.

BROOKLYN—E. G. Williams, James Hewitt, P. H. Tiffany.

CHOCUNY—M. J. Golden, M. J. Donlin, M. Stanley.

CLIFFORD—J. Stephens, Martin Decker, J. J. Cobb.

DUNDY—C. C. Church, Dr. J. C. Olmstead, T. P. Phinney.

EMERY—C. C. Mills, L. Strain, William Bunnell.

FOREST LAKE—Isaac Grange, M. Griffin, E. Griffin.

FRANKLIN—J. L. Merriman, N. P. Wheaton, John Watson.

FRIENDSVILLE—James Meade, Hugh Duffy, John Foster.

GARDNER—H. Claffin, E. Clinton, George Roberts.

GREAT BEND TOWNSHIP—William K. Hatch, S. Barnes, I. H. Smith.

GREAT BEND BORO.—I. Rickhow, R. S. Stephens.

HEBER—J. M. Myers, E. R. Barnes, Henry Lyon.

HARFORD—W. B. Guild, D. M. Farrar, Jackson Tingley.

HARMONY—Richard Martin, II. H. Hobard, J. Storer.

JACKSON—L. Griffin, T. W. Clinton, J. L. Dix.

JESSY—Zenas Smith, W. C. Handrick, G. H. Harvey.

LATHROP—Alvin Brown, Lyman Saunders, William Gardner.

LENOX—Hiram White, Michael Whitney, A. L. Jeffers.

LERRY—M. L. Truesdell, L. W. Allen, William M. Bailey.

LITTLE MEADOWS—L. B. O'Dond, T. Cunningham, J. B. O'Dond.

LITTLETONS—Thomas Colford, Timothy Colford, Thomas Colford.

MONTROSE—A. H. McCollum, C. D. Lathrop, H. J. Webb.

NEW MILFORD TOWNSHIP—Ezra Beebe, L. D. Foot, E. Aldrich.

NEW MILFORD BORO.—F. W. Boyle, William T. Ward, George Hayden.

OAKLAND—J. Tillman, L. E. Shotts, E. C. Legge.

RUSH—Albert Pickett, A. Carter, James Logan.

SPRINGVILLE—William B. Handrick, S. A. Shook, S. Quick.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT—C. Curtis, William Jost, W. Barber.

SILVER LAKE—Joseph Ward, L. Stone, D. T. Donavan.

THOMSON—C. Stoddard, L. S. Aldrich, J. P. Whitney.

C. M. GERR, Chairman.

More Klux.

The municipal election last Wednesday in the city of Charleston, South Carolina, shows clearly that the Ku-Klux have been active in that section, and as a large majority of the citizen of that State are negroes, it proves that these bands are not wholly confined to the white population. Here is an extract from the Philadelphia Inquirer, a Republican paper which speaks for itself:

"The recent municipal election in Charleston, South Carolina, has resulted in the election of the Citizens' ticket over the regular Republican ticket by more than seven hundred majority, and if similar success attends the Citizens' movement in other portions of the State Republican ascendancy will be seriously threatened in a comparatively short time."

We can see no remedy, except that the Fifteenth Amendment shall be interpreted so as to allow negro suffrage, provided, always that they vote the Radical ticket. This is the interpretation of the rights under the Constitution of the white people of the south by Radical authority and the military has been employed to enforce it. Let us hear from the Montrose Republican on this point, and we can better judge whether it is upholding "political dishonesty or trickery" or whether it is honest in its late cry of reform. Might as well tell your readers the truth, for if you don't they will read it in the DEMOCRAT.

Gen. Stoneman has been removed from the command of the Department of Arizona by orders of Gen. Grant. Why? Who influenced the President in this case? Answer: A gang of suttlers and contractors, who were opposed to Stoneman, because he would not permit them to swindle the government. Instead of paying these men thirty-five dollars per ton for hay, he purchased it directly from the Indians at from nine to eleven dollars, which may account for the fact that at the Camp Grant massacre, of one hundred and twenty-five Indians killed—mostly squaws and children—ninety dead bodies were found, each with a bundle of hay at its side. The removal of Gen. Stoneman is a disgrace to the administration, and a B illustration of its Indian policy.

THE COMING REVOLUTION.

We touch bottom. The descent has been long, and to lovers of the Constitution most painful. But there is a point beyond which the American people will not allow their liberties to be invaded, their supreme law to be violated, by any party, under any pretext, or in the name of any cause, however specious. We believe that point has been reached and passed. The powerful resistance made by some of the ablest Republican leaders to the usurpation of power by the Executive, and the proscription of men like Sumner, to the abuse of patronage, to the refusal of a Republican caucus to permit bills for removal of taxation to be even considered, and finally to the utter prostration of civil power at the feet of a soldier who would be dictator if the people were as cringing and subservient as the majority of "this faithful Senate," proves, we feel assured, that a large body of the Republican voters will no longer sustain the usurpers at Washington in their assaults upon the rights and interests of the people. These leaders, brave as they may be, have not so sharply contended against the majority, in the face of a proscription never surpassed for bitterness, without ample assurances of support from the people. They are not met to speak thus strongly without arousing public attention and fixing the convictions of thousands of thinking men. The measures which they denounced were so extraordinary that only a plain exposure was needed to arouse against such deeds the indignation of all thoughtful and patriotic citizens. That exposure, if made by Democrats alone, would scarcely reach the mass of Republican voters. But it will reach them when made by Republican leaders so prominent and influential. We look forward, therefore, with confidence to a general and overwhelming reaction against that power which has so misruled the country.

It is high time. Year after year Radicalism has become more daring in its disregard of every constitutional obligation; more open in its assaults upon the rights of the people and their local self-governments; more rapid in its strides towards centralization of power; more shameless in its defiance of monopolies and contempt for the interests of the millions who labor and are robbed of their earnings. Starting with a false policy towards the South—a policy of repression, severity and force—instead of that statesmanlike liberality by which alone the bitterness of feeling left by a civil war can be removed, Radicalism has tried one expedient after another in vain. Each measure has aroused greater irritation of feeling and ended in more conspicuous failure; each failure has forced the party to choose between a total reversal of policy and the adoption of measures still more harsh. Shame to confess that they had blundered drove some forward, vindictive feeling some ignorance, misinformation, and bitter want of statesmanship made many the facile tools of desperate demagogues. There are men who deliberately calculated upon the irritation and violence which harsh measures would provoke at the South as a means of reviving the war spirit at the North and as a pretext for resort to more shameful abuse of power. Under these influences Radicalism has been hurried forward in a mad career which, in the nature of things, could end only in its overthrow or in military despotism. Each new measure of repression strained the Constitution still further. One after another the safe-guards of individual liberty and the rights of local self-government have been broken down. Between the Ku-Klux bill, which empowers the President to suspend the habeas corpus and use force whenever he pleases, and a military despotism more absolute than that of Russia, there is but a single step and a narrow one. Let the next Presidential election pass without reaction and rebuke, and that step will also be attempted.

We rejoice, then, that reaction seems sure and near at hand. We speak not as partisans. Dearer than any party is the country. Higher than obligation to any party is our duty to the republic—to that experiment of self-government which, within a few short years, will either vindicate itself or end in failure.

That it may not fail Radicalism must be arrested in its mad career. If the reaction be thorough it will be of minor consequence whether it came under one banner or another. Possibly public opinion might have been so rapidly aroused that the Republican party itself could have cast out its evil spirit; but the Ku-Klux bill settles that question; it is the clutch of despotism upon the throat of that party which will not be shaken off, and a wise Democracy has now but to invite and welcome the aid of all honest and patriotic men. A better day will dawn. Lawless soldiers will be dismissed from halls of state, to make room for men who respect the laws and know something of statesmanship. Political frobooters will be warned to seek other lands where Saxons love of liberty does not forbid chronic revolution. The madness of partisanship will cool and give place to a reasoning and candid patriotism. That horrible apparition—the man on horseback with the naked sword—visible now these six long years in the political horizon, and growing ever nearer and more distinct, will vanish forever. Justice, with her equal balances, will once more appear.

Hasten the day, brave Republicans who battle against the wolves of party to save liberty and justice from their jaws. Hasten the day, staunch and patriotic Democrats, who can well afford to forget how long you have denounced this fatal policy if in the end your country may be saved. Join, hands, both, in one vigorous and

Ben Butler Overboard.

The doughty hero of Big Bethel, Fort Fisher, etc., met with a mishap in Newburyport the other day which nearly deprived the country of his services. Butler and Col. French were pacing the quarter-deck in a stately waltz of Admiral Jim Fisk. The yacht pitched and rolled and a gun that made the Newburyporters think of powder ships. The yacht was brought alongside and Butler and French sought to have attempted to get together. Now it is well established fact that two locomotives with "steam" up cannot pass each other on the same track. Butler and French could not, nor could they both go down the same channel without damage to their economy. French pitched forward and landed half in the water and half in the little boat. Butler was less fortunate. He disappeared, and the murky waters of the Merrimack closed over his bald and busy head. But not for long. Ben appeared on the surface directly with a goodly cargo represented as a cross between that of a porpoise and a hump-backed whale. He thrashed about until the water frothed like yeast. His jolly tars made heroic efforts to rescue him, but Ben's bidd placed them little to clutch at, and it was not until the honorably gone party from Massachusetts had gone down for the conventional third time that he was dragged out, half-drowned, flapped, and was gone looking staid and warrior as ever tumbled into the drink. He did not go ashore that night, and it is understood he has taken on board more water than the average sailor requires for a whole season.—Exodus Argus.

An Unpleasant Situation.

"When E. B. Hawley assumes us of favoring political trickery or dishonesty, he knows, or ought to know, that he lies. But in the present debased and humiliating condition of the Democratic party, lying seems to be a necessary qualification of its editors, and any sins of that kind in the Montrose Democrat do not surprise us.—Montrose Republican.

Well, perhaps the above which appeared in yesterday's Republican is the best answer, as it is the only one under the circumstances, that the editor could make to our "Soft Impediment" of last week, but still from our stand point and from the knowledge of his readers, who remember the facts, we think it but taste. We know it is a hard place to be in, to have the facts against him and to feel called upon to say something, when he has nothing to say, but we are of the opinion that the adopting of the style of a pot house bully, because he thinks he is large and powerful and can whip somebody, and meeting facts which he cannot confute, with their usual arguments "you are a liar" will not go far in establishing his political honesty or in demolishing ours. A Radical journal that has supported the "Ring" leaders of its party in Susquehanna county and basely denounced all others who have been the victims of their knavery, only makes itself appear ridiculous in the eyes of all lovers of truth in attempting to regain a lost reputation, with the use of such paragraphs as the above. The files of his paper of the Campaign of 1869, and the masonry of the facts to which we allude are to fresh in the minds of the people to be thus summarily disposed of. Our advice to our contemporary is, to profit by experience, and not make any pictures this campaign that he will be ashamed to look upon two years hence. Not only adopt the Radical tactics of preaching honesty, but verify it by action.

According to the figures printed in the Congressional Globe, it takes \$132,800 per annum to run the White House under the administration of General Grant. The items embrace all classes of officers from Majors and Brevet-Brigadier-Generals, to laborers on the sidewalks and fence keepers, and the items are made sufficiently large to cover the bills for barber and a variety of other items which Grant's predecessors were considered enough to pay out of their salary of \$25,000 per annum. Our Radical Court is pretty expensive, but as a mere trifle compared with the larger leak through which the public money is constantly escaping. If the people think a Radical administration is a luxury, they must not object to paying for it. Luxuries are always costly.

The Montrose Republican says this week that the contrast between the two political parties of to-day is the same as "that between light and darkness." Yes, we think the "dark" party has been still more visible since the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. But according to the late returns from Charleston South Carolina, some of them are running towards the "light" party.

A Lively Corpse.

The very individuals who have aided to bury the Democratic party so many times now sing a different tune. Read what they say of the Democratic party now.

The Democratic party is stronger than it ever was in its history. It means now to win, and I do not say it cannot win. Horace Greeley at Vicksburg.

You may make light of the Democracy, but to-day, in the State of New York, there is a clean Democratic majority of 90,000. We never did have the Irish, and now we are losing all the Germans.—N. Y. Times, Radical.

Grant, with his Ku-Klux bill, thinks he can kill the Democracy. It will take more men, by a million, than he had at Appomattox.—N. Y. Sun, Radical.

A great deal has been said about the dead Democracy. Those who think it is dead surely never have read the story of the resurrection. There will be signs in the heavens and on the earth in 1872 when this Democratic party gets its soldiers in the field.—Springfield, (Mass.) Republican, Radical.

He is a fool or a traitor who expects to win an easy victory over the Democratic party in 1872. Grant can never do it with the bayonet.—N. Y. Evening Post, Radical.

A late resident of Hartford, who died leaving his lady in a condition which it is hoped her love for her lord rendered constant, and who also left a will providing that if the anticipated infant turned out to be a boy two-thirds of his estate should be his and the remaining third to go to the widow; if, on the other hand a girl should be born, the widow was to have two-thirds of the property and the child one-third. But with a woman's peculiar aptitude for unnecessary complicating questions the lady saw fit to bring forth twins, of whom one is male, the other female. And now all the lawyers of the land are at loggerheads to decide whether the boy shall have two-thirds and the girl one-third of the estate, leaving nothing for the mother, or whether the mother can claim one-third for having born the boy and the other two-thirds for having borne the girl. Dr. Butler is reported to have suggested that the simplest way out of the difficulty would be to divide the property into six-thirds—say seven, and give him one.—N. Y. World.

Ben Butler Overboard.

The doughty hero of Big Bethel, Fort Fisher, etc., met with a mishap in Newburyport the other day which nearly deprived the country of his services. Butler and Col. French were pacing the quarter-deck in a stately waltz of Admiral Jim Fisk. The yacht pitched and rolled and a gun that made the Newburyporters think of powder ships. The yacht was brought alongside and Butler and French sought to have attempted to get together. Now it is well established fact that two locomotives with "steam" up cannot pass each other on the same track. Butler and French could not, nor could they both go down the same channel without damage to their economy. French pitched forward and landed half in the water and half in the little boat. Butler was less fortunate. He disappeared, and the murky waters of the Merrimack closed over his bald and busy head. But not for long. Ben appeared on the surface directly with a goodly cargo represented as a cross between that of a porpoise and a hump-backed whale. He thrashed about until the water frothed like yeast. His jolly tars made heroic efforts to rescue him, but Ben's bid placed them little to clutch at, and it was not until the honorably gone party from Massachusetts had gone down for the conventional third time that he was dragged out, half-drowned, flapped, and was gone looking staid and warrior as ever tumbled into the drink. He did not go ashore that night, and it is understood he has taken on board more water than the average sailor requires for a whole season.—Exodus Argus.

State Executive Committee.

The last State Convention adopted a resolution making the regular State Committee to consist of the Chairmen of the several County Committees, and requiring Mr. Wallace, Chairman of the State Committee, and the two State candidates, to appoint an Executive Committee of eight, on whom should devolve the active work of the campaign. The members of the Executive Committee have all been appointed, as follows:

William A. Wallace, of Clearfield, Chairman.
William Mitchell, Esq., of Northampton.
Hon. Samuel J. Randall, of Philadelphia.
C. B. Brockway, Esq., of Columbia.
Robert L. Johnston, of Cambria.
Hon. Charles J. Middle, of Philadelphia.
Lewis S. Cassidy, Esq., of Philadelphia.
General George W. Cass, of Allegheny.
L. A. Mackey, Esq., of Clinton.
W. S. Steger, Esq., of Franklin.
Hon. William McCollum, of Lawrence county, was chosen Secretary. The men named have ability and are entitled to the confidence of the Democratic party.

And now, gentlemen, the work of a most important campaign is before you. Pennsylvania can be rescued from Radical misrule, and McCandless and Cooper triumphantly elected. What is needed is perfect organization and a full poll of the Democratic vote. That can only be secured by judicious and well directed effort. The Committee of nine has no light task imposed upon it, but we believe it will be found equal to the occasion. The masses of the party must be aroused and inspired with confidence. Let the work begin at once and let it be prosecuted with unremitting energy throughout the campaign.

Conservative Victory at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 4.—The official count of the municipal election of Wednesday last, resulted in the choice of the Citizens' candidates, General John A. Wagner, by a majority of over 777 votes over Gilbert Pilliquy, the present Republican Mayor. The entire Citizens' ticket is elected by about the same majority.

Snow Storm in New York State.

The Dunkirk (Chautauque county, N. Y.) Journal is the source of the following item:

"We have on credible authority, the statement that snow fell in the southern portion of the Casadaga Valley, in this county, on the night of the 21st of July, 1871, to the depth of six inches or more. We are told that the crops in the vicinity of Levant, have been thereby greatly damaged, and some of them entirely destroyed. Captain Smith, of the D. W. and P. railroad, reported snow in the Wilmarts Valley at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, 22d, at a rate of one or more inches. The snow fell in the village of Forestville on the morning of the 21st so generously that the boys in the streets snow-balled each other for full fifteen minutes."

A Singular Case.

The Reading Argus says: "A young lady, aged about 21 years, named Mary Robinson, residing with her mother at 112 Jefferson street, (Kittown), this city, whilst engaged in baking early in the morning, six weeks ago, complained of not feeling well. Soon thereafter she was observed standing at the kitchen closet, where she remained entirely motionless from 6 o'clock till 11 o'clock, a. m. when she was carried to bed. All her senses have been numb ever since. Her eyes are closed nearly all the time and she appears to be in a trance. She is unable to speak, move or hear, and recognizes no one. She eats a mouthful of bread, or drinks a little beef tea, three times a day when she is fed. At one o'clock to-day she was sitting on the lounge in the sitting-room, with her head propped on her hand, when and in which position her mother had placed her. Her breathing is scarcely perceptible. Her eyelids have a slight tremulous motion. The physicians, of whom there are three attending her, say that she is daily becoming weaker, but they are unable to afford her any relief. A few days previous to being afflicted with this strange spell she had recovered from an attack of cholera, and it is supposed that her present helplessness has been produced by that disease. Previous to that she had always enjoyed good health."

The Illinois Independent, edited by Mr. Steele, says: "A printer last week proposed to go into partnership with us. His name is Doolittle. The firm name would be Steele & Doolittle, or 'Do Little & Steel.' We can't join. One of us would soon be in the workhouse and the other in the penitentiary."

Local Intelligence.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. B. Ford, Pastor. Sabbath Services, 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer Meeting, Thursday Evening, 7:30 p. m.
METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. S. Edwards, Pastor. Sabbath Services, 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer Meeting, Thursday Evening, 7:30 p. m.
EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. E. A. Wanner, Pastor. Sabbath Services, 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer Meeting, Thursday Evening, 7:30 p. m.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Rev. A. B. Alexander, Pastor. Sabbath Services, 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer Meeting, Thursday Evening, 7:30 p. m.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. J. G. Melzer, Pastor. Sabbath Services, 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer Meeting, Thursday Evening, 7:30 p. m.

Business Notices.

The accounts of E. L. Weeks & Co., are left with Crossman & Baldwin for collection. See business local.
We would call attention to the notice of Harford Fair which is held Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 27, and 28.
POSTPONEMENT.—The Goodrich Dramatic Constellation, who are advertised to appear at the Good Templars' Hall, August 8th, will defer their visit until the following week commencing Tuesday, August 15th.

Various Items.

The weather has been excessively warm for a few days past.
Those who read the last Republican are of the opinion that Homer and Charley have had another tickle run.
Lyons & Drake and F. B. Chandler have commenced the work of repairing their store building. They are making it three stories with a flat tin roof.
Eighty victims of the terrible Westfield explosion at New York, on Sunday July 30, were killed and have since died.
The Sabbath School of St. Paul's Church, Montrose, will hold a picnic at Heart Lake tomorrow (Thursday). All are cordially invited, and requested to meet at the House of H. J. Webb, at 8 o'clock.

The Wyoming Democrat has been sold by Harford. The paper has been in the hands of ten years past, to Mr. Alvin Day, day of the Northumberland Democrat. Mr. Day is a native of Susquehanna County, and we believe learned the printing art in this office.
The dogs of our borough held a grand jubilee yesterday in honor of the repeal by the Council of the muzzling law. It is thought that it was brought about by some of the Radical office-seekers in order to secure their influence. Some of them certainly need the good will, even of a dog.

Miss Loni.

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of Charles Case, a deranged man of Thompson Centre, Susq. Co., Pa., who left his home a few days since. Wore tan-colored linen pants and white shirt, and was bare-footed. Talks a great deal to himself. Any person who can give any information in regard to him, will confer a great favor by writing to Iva Hicks, Thompson Centre, Susq. Co., Pa. Exchanges please copy.

More about Grasshoppers.

Mr. Burton—Years ago I first observed the worm like appearance of these insects, when using them as a bait for the catching of fish. Shortly after (say for illustration) in the ensuing spring when I was breaking soil land for corn, I observed this same appearing little worm, in the soil near the depth of two inches. The worms were not cast, and were bare-footed as if slipped from a pen holder. After reading Mr. Webb's note on this subject my son and myself went into the meadow had an examination for further satisfaction. We not only found the thread like worm but also a white grub of the size of a grain of wheat apparently lifeless, which upon exposure to the air, soon assumed life and action very much like the larvae of flies deposited in decaying flesh of dead animals. JONAS BRADSHAW, Birchardville, Aug. 4, 71.

Correction.

We have been informed that the "doe" mentioned by our Lathrop correspondent as appearing at Hopbottom, July 4th, was entirely false in that particular, as the whole transaction as described, happened on board the train between Hopbottom and New Milford, and we hasten to make the correction. It is believed by Mr. Wilmarth, the proprietor of Wilmarts' Hotel, Hopbottom, that our correspondent gave it that following information upon the subject of casting reflections upon the character of the hotel. If such was the case we consider it the most vile and contemptible method to vent personal spleen of which any person could be guilty, and we cannot employ language that is so severe in denouncing such a course. Any person who will be guilty of imposing upon the confidence of an editor and his readers must rank among the lowest order of society. We have taken pains to enquire respecting the reputation of Wilmarts' Hotel, and we find that it ranks among the first class of country hotels.

Another Rail Road Link.

The Scranton Republican says that on Saturday afternoon, August 29, the first train of cars that ever passed over a locomotive railroad between the cities of Wilkes-barre and Carbondale, passed through the city of Hopbottom, N. Y., to its destination. This train consisted of forty-five cars loaded with coal, the locomotive and caboose. Mr. John Campbell, engineer, and Mr. J. M. B. Becker, engineer. Superintendent Manville, of the D. & H. C. on the train, and took charge of its passage over this route, which a through train had never before traversed. This is an important event in the railroad and coal interests of these regions, and will make an interesting era in the history of railroad operations in the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys.

Questions for Boys.

Boys who are just starting out in the world to do for yourselves, to make your mark and accomplish some good, thereby obtaining the honor and respect of all with whom you come in contact, how do you spend your evenings? Is it at the saloons, theatres and in loafing on the street corners, or is it at home engaged in study or reading some useful book? Now we take it for granted there are no young men having respectable parents but that, when they first set out in life, have a desire to be thought well of, and to gain some point of distinction in the world, but the important question is how to do it. The boy who spends his evenings upon the streets or frequenting saloons, beer gardens or theatres is pretty sure to yield to the temptations to do evil and be carried, ere he is aware of it, into the whirlpool of dissipation and degradation and end with a life of crime and misery, while the instance of rare occurrence where boys who stay at home and employ his time properly falls into disrepute of any sort, but on the contrary generally grows up to be distinguished by all who know him as a model after whom they should pattern.

A Tomato from the Garden of Mr. H. P.

Turned up upon our table, weighing one pound and three ounces.

Efficient Labor.

Democrats who wish to see their party successful should assist their home paper, to strengthen the hands of its editor, contribute to its columns every item of local interest, endeavoring to extend its circulation as far as in their power, assist in disseminating democratic truths in every part of the political vineyard, and labor to build up a paper that will be a credit to them at home and abroad. This done and they will have accomplished more for their party and its principles than anything else in the line of political duty that could be allotted them to perform in the most hotly contested campaign. Every paper they are the means of sending to another is a messenger of truth. It like casting bread upon the waters and will return to reward them and benefit the party. Let the good work go on.

Effects of Smoking.

Here and there about the street corners you will see a lot of urchins, some of them decently clad and presenting a respectable appearance, who are engaged in asserting their manhood by puffing away at execrable cigars. It is fair to presume that their anxious mammae are not aware of the foul habits their darling boys pick up, and practice outside of the parental roof, but for their benefit they should know that it is stated that a French physician has investigated the effect of smoking on thirty-eight boys, between the ages of nine and fifteen, who were addicted to the habit. Twenty-seven presented distinct symptoms of nicotine poison. In twenty-two there were serious disorders of the circulation, indigestion, dulness of intellect, and a marked appetite for strong drinks; in three there was heart-affection; in eight decided deterioration of health; in twelve there was frequent epistaxis; ten had disturbed sleep, and four had ulceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth. It is easy, then, to see how the ranks of the drunkards and dissolute men "about town" are recruited, when there are so many boys in training for delirium tremens and the horrors of dissipation.

Distressing Suicide.

On yesterday morning about half past nine o'clock, our town was thrown into a feverish state of excitement from the announcement of a suicide, by taking strychnine, and a married aged about 17 years, daughter of Mr. Horace Tuttle, saloon keeper, on Troy street. The only person assigned for this rash act of self-destruction, is the proposed removal of her parents to Blossburg, Tioga county. Julia had said excitedly to members of the family, and others, "that she would remain in Canton, if she had to be put underground in the same way." This threat was regarded as nothing more than extreme regret at leaving the present place of abode.

Miss Tuttle was a young lady of genial disposition, possessing in appearance, and had many warm friends.
No blame can properly be attached to the clerk in Mr. & Whitman's drug store, as the representations made to him by the young lady, on inquiry was, "that the strychnine was needed to exterminate rats, with which their house was much infested." On this plausible pretext the deadly drug was prepared, properly labelled, and delivered.—Canton Sentinel.

Silver Lake Items.

Mr. Burton—Thinking that some of the readers of your valuable paper would be interested in hearing from this part of the country is what prompted me to pen you these few lines.
With regard to the crops, as a general thing, they will fall below the average of other years. Still we have not as much reason to complain as the farmers' of adjoining towns and counties. The "tomorrow" crop of "straw" is not so good as to pay us a visit. "Destroy as you go" must have been the motto adopted by them at their last meeting ere they started on their "annual visit" for they had, as far as heard from, evinced a desire to do and live on the "fat of the land." The hay crop is not up to the usual standard. The unusual frosts in May, it is thought, has chiefly been the cause of this apparent decrease. Corn, that staple product, will in most cases prove a decided success. Oats have fairly won a triumph, and the old grumblers at this crop are forced to admit that they are agreeably disappointed. Potatoes will, if appearances do not prove deceptive, be up to their usual yield. Buckwheat will I think from present indications warrant me in saying that "slap-jacks" will be full and plenty for the coming winter. Fruit, though not so good as the early part of the season seem as good as it would be, will nevertheless prove a very fruitful yield. The unsettled state of the weather has deterred many of our farmers from saving and storing their hay in as good condition as they would wish to. But, when we consider the fact that what they lose in one crop they gain in another, we must allow that it "might be worse."

The many fine structures in course of erection throughout the town is abundant proof that our farmers realize the benefits and pleasure to be derived from having "comfortable homes." Mr. E. K. Hill, whose dwelling was totally demolished by the "whirlwind" which visited this part of the town a few weeks ago, is making the necessary preparations to erect a more substantial edifice on the site of the old one—some which, if it does not wholly withstand the storms which the future may bring, will at least offer a more formidable resistance than the one which with this storm destroyed. Mr. John Shea has built him a very good "barn." The fertility of his land made it necessary for him to do so, in order to accommodate his crops. The Catholics of our town are rebuilding their church, which was consumed by a "heavy element" more than a year ago. The one in course of erection will be nearly opposite the site of the former one. It is to be 40x90 feet, and will be fitted with a noble ceiling. The contractor is Mr. L. O. Day, an enterprising young builder; he is rapidly pushing the work to completion. It will cost nearly one thousand persons.

Christian Weekly.

We would advise every one of our subscribers to at once address the publishers S. B. Wood & Co., Newburgh, N. Y., who will mail three month's numbers of the Magazine free to every person who will furnish his address.

Magazine Notices.

"Woodstock Household Magazine" for August, continues to demonstrate the wonderful success which has attended this periodical during the past four years. Its motto seems to be "How much for how many." The Magazine in its world, which gives so much for so little money. James Parton, Phineas Cary, Dr. Dio Lewis, Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, Dr. W. W. Hall and Gail Hamilton are regular contributors. Among its occasional contributors are Harriet Beecher Stowe, Horace Greeley, and many other prominent names. The publishers have not only procured the very best literary talent, but they have secured such a variety and adaptation of matter, which is a general favorite among all classes. It blends amusement with instruction in a way to enlighten the understanding and develop the affections; and its monthly issues are welcomed alike by the young, the middle-aged and the old.

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