THE REPUBLICAN.

JUDSON HOLCOMB, } PROPRIETORS.
CHAS. L. TRACY, }

JUDSON HOLCOMB, Editor.

"Reasonable taxes, honest expenditures, competent officers, and no stealing." — Harper Weekly.

☞ Entered in the Post Office at Towanda as SECOND CLASS MATTER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1882.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Republican Standing Committee of the County of Bradford, the Convention of the Republican party of said county will convene at the Court House, in the Borough of Towanda, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of APRIL next, at 1 o'clock p. m., to elect delegates to represent the Republicans of Bradford County in the Republican State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on 10th day of MAY next, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the Convention.

The Committees of Vigilance of the several election districts will call primary meetings at the usual places of holding delegate elections for their respective districts for SATURDAY, APRIL 1st, 1882, to elect by ballot two delegates to represent each district in said County Convention.

The Delegate Elections in the Borough, and in Athens Township, Third District, will be organized at 6 o'clock p. m., and be kept open continuously, to close at 8 o'clock p. m. In all other Township Districts from 3 p. m. continuously until 5 o'clock p. m., at which time they shall close. The votes shall then be counted and the result certified by the proper officers of said meetings to the Chairman of said Convention, and a copy delivered at once to the delegates-elect.

The Committees of Vigilance are requested to give written or printed notice of said primary election, and to carefully observe the above rules in conducting the same.

W. J. YOUNG, Chairman.
GEORGE W. BRINK, Secretary.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

Alba Borough—C. B. Lawrence, W. M. Foss, C. M. Churchill.
Albany Township—Miles Osborn, Alonzo Benjamin, William Weed.
Armenia Township—George Covert, Richmond Sweet, Charles Green.
Asylum Township—Mahlon Hicks, Benjamin Kerrick, Geo. W. Kilmer.
Athens Borough, 1st Ward—M. N. Nevins, F. L. Kinner, J. P. Blood.
Athens Borough, 2d Ward—D. W. Tripp, E. M. Frost, J. M. Ely.
Athens Township, 1st District—W. A. Plummer, Geo. D. Miller, Wright Dunham.
Athens Township, 2d District—J. Field, Azel Knapp, Dr. Frank Keyes.
Athens Township, 3d District—W. H. Flory, M. C. Chapman, John Woodworth.
Barclay Township—John H. Davis, John Utchburn, Henry W. Doggan.
Burlington Township—W. P. Lane, P. P. Burns, Harvey Spencer.
Burlington Borough—S. M. Dickerman, C. E. Campbell, John McKeeby.
Burlington West Township—John Campbell, Alfred Blackwell, Samuel Whitehead.
Canton Township—J. C. Roupp, Charles B. Taylor, Clark Brown.
Canton Borough—M. E. Lilley, J. S. Griffin, Charles Hooper.
Columbia Township—H. E. Young, Hollister Burleigh, Clark Palmer.
Franklin Township—Stern McKee, A. B. Crandall, O. L. Smiley.
Granville Township—H. H. Heald, Geo. Barnes, Smith May.
Herrick—R. S. Hillis, James Newell, George Titus.
Leikysville Borough—Dr. C. S. Dusenberry, J. P. Bosworth, Ass Nichols.
Leroy Township—S. B. Morse, Robert Mason, M. M. Griswold.
Litchfield Township—John F. Struble, A. D. Munn, M. E. Armstrong.
Monroe Borough—D. M. Hinman, E. B. Young, A. R. Owen.
Monroe Township—Charles Northrup, Judson Blackman, Harvey Cummings.
New Albany Borough—J. W. Wilcox, S. D. Stersgere, S. S. Ormsby.
Orwell Township—Wesley Robinson, Eastman Workizer, Seldon Chubbuck.
Overton Township—C. M. Williams, C. Streevy, Jas. Molyneux.
Pike Township—L. A. Bosworth, W. W. Doolittle, Wm. B. Stevens.
Ridgbury—D. H. Larrison, P. C. Brown, C. C. Thompson.
Rome Borough—B. G. Wilmot, E. P. Seeley, Leonard Whitaker.
Rome Township—Charles Forbes, W. W. Moody, S. O. Allen.
Sheshequin Township—W. S. Elsbree, Frank Vought, Wm. A. Snyder, jr.
Smithfield Township—D. W. Lane, E. J. Lewis, J. M. Eames.
South Creek Township—Fred Moore, Samuel Thompson, Harry Chase.
South Waverly Borough—C. E. Pendleton, D. L. F. Clark, W. H. Plum.
Springfield Township—Wm. Wigesten, W. A. Brown, Edson Harkness.
Standing Stone Township—John O. Huff, P. B. Landmesser, Byron Vanness.
Sylvania Borough—Charles Waldo, Horace Alexander, James Bristol.
Terry Township—J. B. Horton, Shubal Bowman, Hiram Terry.
Towanda Borough, 1st Ward—James Bryant, Perrin Pennypacker, Charles Brown.
Towanda Borough, 2d Ward—J. B. Felton, L. B. Coburn, John Dean.
Towanda Borough, 3d Ward—Dr. E. H. Angle, Frank Smith, Will Jennings.
Towanda Township—R. A. Bentley, H. M. Davison, Carey Horen.
Towanda North Township—Bishop Horton, John Lane, Winfield Stryter.
Troy Borough—John Fletcher, H. M. Beales, B. A. Long.
Troy Township—Thos. Manley, John E. Strait, Emory Johnson.
Tuscarora Township—Nathan Strickland, Lester Smith, Charles Taylor.
Ulster Township—James Mather, Thos. Howie, Charles Cole.
Warren Township—A. A. Abel, N. E. Kingsland, R. L. Beardsley.
Wells Township—Geo. Knapp, Wm. Johnson, Morris Shepard.
Wilmot Township—John E. Quick, Daniel Ely, Hiram Meeks.
Windham Township—Lot Shoemaker, Jerre Jakeway, A. Boardman.
Wyalusing Township, 1st District—Alden Lyon, Irvine Homet, H. P. Garlord.
Wyalusing Township, 2d District—George Peet, Henry Bockafeather, Wm. Biles.
Wysox Township, 1st District—George Pool, Aaron Eudy, Albert Lane, jr.
Wysox Township, 2d District—E. C. Bull, F. H. Owen, Bird Shores.

General M. C. Meigs is trying to make archery of practical use. He shot an arrow, with the end of a line attached, over a flagstaff eighty feet high the other day. He believed that firemen should be trained in the art, so that they may rescue persons in the upper stories of burning buildings.

THE SOUTHERN DELUGE.

The disastrous flood in the Mississippi and tributaries entails terrible suffering and loss of property in the widely extended submerged districts. The State governments of Missouri, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana are supplying rations for the suffering people. The national government is also lending its aid and sending rations and clothing to the sufferers through the War Department.

The government has appropriated heretofore many millions of dollars for the building of levees along the Mississippi river, and Congress is again asked this session to appropriate several millions more. The levee system does not seem to afford protection. The great length of the river and its tributaries, running much of the way through loose alluvial bottoms, the banks with each successive flood crumble and wash into the stream, and is carried to the lower country and deposited in the bed of the stream, causing it continually to spread out in width over the low lands of the Mississippi valley. To confine the water in its proper channel a system of levees was devised, which consists of artificial or made banks on both sides of the great father of the waters through the entire section subject to overflow.

These have tended to cause its bed of to continually fill up from the constant deposit until the bed has become higher than the land along its banks. When a crevasse occurs in the levees as is the case now, and likely to occur very frequently, the entire country becomes submerged and untold suffering and damage ensues. In view of these facts, the test of experience with the levee system causes doubts of the efficacy of the system to protect the people from the disastrous consequences of the annual floods. It is felt that some other method than artificial barriers must be devised.

The plan thought most feasible is the construction of artificial channels or canals communicating with inland lakes or large stationary bodies of water, that may be kept closed during the dry season and opened to receive the surplus water in times of flood. A board of commissioners on the subject of protecting the banks of the Mississippi from overflow, now have the subject under consideration. It has become apparent that some more efficient system of protection must be devised and carried into execution, or ultimately the whole lower Mississippi valley must be abandoned to the waste of waters.

There appears to be a class of politicians who think that the sure way to win the favor of President Arthur is to malign his predecessor, the late lamented President Garfield. We have too good an opinion of President Arthur to think him capable of entertaining animosities of such a character. An incidental reference by Mr. Blaine in his memorial eulogy on the dead President, to his military service as Chief of Staff to General Rosencrans while in command of the Army of the Cumberland, from which it might be inferred that jealousies impairing the effeciency of that wing of the army among the corps commanders, was thought by the ex-General Rosecrans, now a Democratic member of Congress from California, to demand a denial from him. General Rosecrans is particularly sensitive on this point. It will be remembered that in consequence of his inefficiency as a Division Commander he was removed from his command by Secretary of War Stanton after the battle of Chicamauga. A confidential letter, written by General Garfield at that period to his intimate and confidential friend, Governor Chase, then Governor of Ohio, has been, improperly, given to the public through the New York *Sun*, a paper in which ex-Senator Conkling is a large stockholder. The letter in every line and word, though lamenting the tardiness of the movement of the Army of the Cumberland, breathes a spirit of loftiest patriotism, and purest personal friendship of the author for General Rosecrans. It is incredible that anybody other than a bloodthirsty, heartless political vulture who would defame the memory of the departed to gratify his own malice, can find anything in the language or tone of the letter out of which to distort a charge that General Garfield was untrue and treacherous to Gen. Rosecrans whose Chief of Staff he was. But such is the charge sought to be established. We opine that General Rosecrans will regret, when the full history of that Tennessee campaign is written, that he re-opened the subject. What good end is to be subserved by a class of viper-tongued Republicans who seek to keep alive party dissensions by defaming the good name and fame of a chieftain whose memory is dear to the hearts of the American people, we are unable to conceive. They miscalculate if they think they will again win power by such unjustifiable and vile methods. The effect can only be to heighten and intensify animosities and promote party division. The friends of Gen. Garfield living, and of the principles he taught, will cling to the memory of Garfield dead and cherish the principles that live after him.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Editorial Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Mar. 20th, 1882.

THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

The House for several days last week wrestled with the Senate bill to "Execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese." It might well be termed a bill to violate "certain treaty stipulations." The ablest and most convincing argument made in either House on either side of the question, was delivered on Thursday last by Judge Taylor, the successor of General Garfield, from the old Giddings district of Ohio, against the passage of the bill. This is about the only speech made by Judge Taylor of any length since he became a member of the House. He had not previously given the House an opportunity to judge of his mental strength or of his character as a speaker. The House was therefore taken quite by surprise when he made one of the ablest arguments ever delivered in the House upon any question. By the terms of the bill "Chinese labors" are prohibited for a period of twenty years from coming to this country. It confers upon our consuls in China and other foreign countries authority to inspect the shipping lists of vessels and to require a certificate of the intentions and purposes of Chinamen proposing to emigrate to America, and if for the purpose of following the occupation of "labor," they are prohibited from coming. They are also to keep a registration of all Chinamen permitted to sail for our shores, and if any are brought contrary to the terms of the bill a penalty is imposed against the owner or master of the vessel upon which they are permitted to sail, inflicting a fine and imprisonment. Judge Taylor charged the bill "violates the treaty existing between the United States and China, in spirit and in fact. The terms of this bill are severe, and in my judgment cruel." From his standpoint he proceeded to show that the spirit of the bill is in violation of the traditions, and genius of American institutions. His strong point was that the bill is predicated upon race prejudice engendered by the passions of a portion of our people, and deprecated in strong terms the policy of legislating in response to passion and prejudice.

There appears to be a glowing inconsistency bordering on the ridiculous in the position of the American Congress upon this question, (for I take it the bill is going to pass the House, as it has already passed the Senate.) A concurrent resolution, right in principle, offered by Mr. Belford, of Colorado, in relation to the persecution of the Jews in Russia and asking the intervention of the Czar in their behalf is pending in the House, and will no doubt be passed. Public meetings are being held in Philadelphia and elsewhere denouncing Russia and expressing sympathy with the Jewish refugees from that that country, and contributions are being made for their comfort. This in itself, is right, and is in keeping with the claim that America offers an asylum for the oppressed of all lands. But what a commentary in contrast with such action is the treatment of the Chinese in California. The persecutions of this people there, almost equal in brutality the treatment of the Jews in Russia, and yet while we offer asylum and contribute to the comfort of one class and denounce Russia for her prosecution of the Jews, we are legislating to exclude the Chinese from the country. Russia may with the same inconsistency censure America for her treatment of the Chinese.

THE CASE OF SERGEANT MASON.

The rigorous sentence and treatment of Sergeant Mason by the military authorities has caused a profound sympathy in his behalf in the hearts of the people. The haste with which he was hurried off to prison at Albany without an hour notice, or even the privilege of an affectionate good-bye to his wife and child, has intensified the feeling. His attorney was preparing an application to the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to take him before the Court for an examination of the proceedings in court-martial, but before the application could be perfected he was hurried away to prison. This summary proceeding has excited a deep feeling. When considered in contrast with the treatment of the miserable wretch, Guiteau, over whom he was compelled to stand as a guard for his safety through burning sun and pelting storm, until he became indignant at the performance of such a service and fired through the window of his cell, not with any expectation of killing him, but for the purpose of frightening the assassin, it does seem unnecessary harsh and severe. The evidence showed that Guiteau was lying in his bunk at the time entirely out of range and three feet lower than the window through which Mason fired. Yet the court-martial went to the limit of the law for the offence of assault with intent to kill, and sentenced him to eight years in the penitentiary at labor, and added a forfeiture of all pay and emoluments due or to become due to him as a soldier, and dishonorable discharge from the Army. The people cannot fail to contrast this summary dealing with Mason in punishment for a minor offence, regarded by some as no offence at all, their only regret being that he did not kill the murderer of President Garfield then and there, with the slow process and apparent tender regard for the feelings and rights of the malefactor, Guiteau. Mason, they say, has been tried convicted and sentenced to the severest punishment known to the law for his offence, and the sentence carried forthwith into execution, while Guiteau still lives in the best quarters in the jail and is allowed to receive visitors and enjoy the comforts of a prisoner of the best grade, with occasionly a boquet from some sympathising friend.

As an example of the feeling in relation to the treatment of Mason, it is only necessary to refer to the petitions that are flooding in upon the President for his pardon. Here is a monster petition from Chicago, the largest probably ever gathered on any subject.

HE MUST BE PARDONED.

CHICAGO, March 18th.—M. E. Dickson of this city started for Washington to-night with a petition for the pardon of Sergeant Mason. The petition is 2,400 feet long, and is said to contain 120,000 names. It is elaborately gotten up, and required two expert paper-hangers two hours to fold it properly. The *Tribune's* Sergeant Mason's fund amounts to $320.

Organized plans for contributing money for the support of Mason's family have been arranged in many sections, and money is coming to their aid daily. Already more than $1,000 have been received by his wife.

THE ANTI-POLYGAMY BILL

Has been signed by the President and is now the law. We shall soon see what course the Mormons of Utah will take in respect to its provisions. As soon as the machinery for its effective operation and execution can be organized and put at work, the Mormons must abandon polygamy, or come in bloody conflict with federal authority.

HIGH TONED TRAMPS — PROFESSIONAL GUIDES AT THE CAPITOL—A WORD OF WARNING TO VISITORS.

A class of hotel-beats prey upon the hotel keepers of Washington through every conceivable method they can invent to deceive and defraud. Only a few days since a couple of well clad, respectable appearing men registered at the hotel where I am stopping, as from Wheeling, West Virginia, and engaged board and rooms for two weeks. Their baggage consisted of a well worn large carpet sack. At the end of a week, when they suspected that their bill would be presented, they waited out one evening with a bundle of clothing wrapped in paper under the pretense of taking their soiled linen to a laundry. Not returning, the proprietor visited their room to look after their baggage, and found an open, empty, worthless carpet sack. They have not since been heard from, and he is minus $20.00. This method of hotel swindling is not an infrequent occurrence in Washington.

A word of caution to the unwary who visit Washington for the purpose of sight seeing and pleasure, may not be out of place. A class of untrustworthy, pretended guides hang about the doors of the Capitol and approach strangers with the inquiry: "Do your want a guide to show you around?" Or, "would you like to be shown to the dome?" They naturally suppose that every stranger wishes to cultivate the acquaintance of the Goddess of Liberty on the top of the dome, and therefore adopt this question as the one most likely to meet with an affirmative answer. They are quick to perceive when they have "struck a flat," and lead him from one place to another until they come upon, by accident of course, a couple of "three card monte" sharps, who are quick to take them in and do for them, when they find themselves minus of all the money they can be induced to put up. This is only one of their methods of swindling. They are not guides, and if discovered are arrested and punished. A stranger desiring a guide through the Capitol or about the public buildings of the city, will be furnished with one who is honest and reliable by applying within the Capitol to the Chief of the Capitol Police. He should not trust any other. J. H.

The Republicans of Chester County, this state, elected a solid Butler delegation to the State Convention, and instructed them "to use their best endeavors at that gathering to wrest the party there represented from machine influences and boss methods, to nominate candidates for suffrage on the first Tuesday in November next whose past records do not savor of the ring, and whose claims for popular favor rest solely upon fitness, probity and a full appreciation of the idea that the people are supreme."

There is great agitation among confectioners over a royalty claimed for the use of glucose in making candy. There is a strong inference, on the account, that its employment is more extensive than supposed. There is also suspicion that grape or corn sugar has aggrevated and increased the malady called Bright's disease.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling deserves well of his country. His declination, which gave us Blatchford, says the Springfield *Republican*, is the most popular thing he has ever done.

The President has approved the act authorizing the Postmaster-General to adjust certain claims of postmasters for losses by burglary, fire or other unavoidable casuality.

The town of Hawley, Wayne county with three thousand inhabitants, is without a bank, and the local paper thinks the establishment of one would prove a mint to some capitalist.

Col. C. C. Kniffen is preparing a history of Kentucky's part in the war of secession. He has finished the first volume, the last chapters of which relate to the battle of Chickamauga.

Charles E. Smith, of the Philadelphia *Press*, is urged to run as an Independent member of Congress from that city.

Harry Garfield, the late President's son, is said to be engaged matrimonially to Miss Lulu Rockwell, the daughter of Colonel Rockwell.

Neal Dow, the Maine Prohibitionist, refers to Ex-Governor Garcelon as "a bubble coming up from the Democratic carcass drowned years ago in rum."

Chief Justice Waite is good-humored and easy in society, and in spite of his justly great reputation, he is not personally a very impressive man.

The Garfield Sickness Committee of Congress are unable to agree on the compensation to be paid the doctors. The question is, how much did the doctors earn?

James B. Weaver, the Greenback candidate for President in 1880, will contest one of the Iowa Congressional districts this fall. The new arrangement of the districts will probably end his political life.

James H. Brown, a nephew of John Brown whose soul goes marching on, has been promoted by Postmaster General Howe from serivce on the New York and Chicago Line to be an Inspector of the Post Office Department.

An active canvass for the United States Senatorship has begun in Rhode Island, but the Providence *Star* considers it possible that Senator Anthony may not succeed himself a year from now.

Conkling don't appear to be as big a man now as he was when he had the Republican party of New York State at his back, if the opinion of the leading papers are good judges. A leader without a party is different thing from a leader with a party.

The President, answering the complaint of tardy Executive appointments in Utah, told a friend recently that he intended to send to the territory picked men. There should be no just ground for complaint that there is tardy execution in the prosecution of the laws of the Territory hereafter.

"Long" John Wentworth is affording entertainment to Chicago people by lecturing upon "Personal recollections of the period when I was in Congress with Adams, Benton, Cahoun, Clay and Webster." He had an audience of nearly four thousand persons a few evenings ago.

Mr. Blaine's oration upon the late President is likely to be circulated in book form to the extent of twenty-five thousand copies at the government expense. The House committee on printing has agreed to report to the House a resolution providing for the work. Several thousand newspapers with an aggregate circulation running far up into the millions already have spread the speech broadcast.

Senator Hill was recently visited by a correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*, who writes of the long sufferer: "He has had all the glands on the left side of the throat removed, an operation which was painlessly performed, thanks to the blessed discovery of ether. His hopes are that the disease has been eradicated from the tongue, and that it will not reappear again in the throat. But he is a man of nerve, and not disposed to conceal from himself or friends the doubtful character of his complaint. He says: "If I recover, it is well. If I die, it is also well. I'm tired of being the hero of the hospital."

The Philadelphia *Times* of March 16th, has the following in its correspondence from Washington:

"There are two great lions in the Stalwart path—the dead Garfield and the living Blaine. The memory of Garfield could be successfully clouded with the party organs and party machinery, but Blaine is a Stalwart foe before whom the bravest Stalwarts cower, and he is as wily as he is brave and powerful. He dines with Arthur and Arthur dines with him, but neither is deceived by the other. Both know that soon at the latest they must lock horns for a struggle from which both cannot emerge with political life, and Arthur, with all his patronage and organs and machinery, trembles when he contemplates the conflict. It is Blaine that Arthur fears, and it is the fear of Blaine that makes the hitherto bold and confessedly sagacious Arthur take his steps with a degree of caution that is freely condemned as cowardice. Blaine has no lines of retreat in his strategy. He cannot force the battle, for it must come from Arthur, but when it does come, as come it must, he will welcome it. He is ready now; he has been ready since the day Garfield died, and he will patiently await the Stalwart assault that must come in time and that may come any day, and when it does come Blaine will be to Arthur's administration what Clay was to Tyler's; what Douglass was to Buchanan's, and what Stevens was to Johnson's. It may or it may not make Blaine President, but it will leave Arthur's administration a hopeless wreck. Blaine is the confessed representative of the policy of the late President Garfield and the issue as accepted by the nation is a direct issue between a better Republican rule and a combination of spoilsmen. Such an issue, with Blaine's matchless ability and magnetism to inspire the popular side, can mean but one result—the overthrow of Arthur and the mastery of Blaine.

STORIES OF THE FLOOD.

Many incidents, of which some are pathetic, others thrilling, a few humorous and all interesting, may be found in the newspaper accounts of the Mississippi floods. Last Monday the backwater got to be so threatening on the Trask plantation, near Helena, Ark., that William Ware and Westly Hendricks started for a more secure abiding place. They were paddling leisurely along in a dugout when out of the water and into the boat sprang a gray wolf. The beast was a big fellow, and, as the glaring green eyes betokened, was ravenous for food. The occupants of the boat were taken aback so completely that they did not know which way to turn, but the wolf quickly made them act by springing at the throat of Hendricks. The latter's paddle fortunately came down upon the wolf's head, and it was well that the shock stunned the animal, which was thrown quivering into the water. But the blow overturned the boat also, and an exciting struggle to right the dugout before the wolf could recover followed. This the men succeeded in doing, and, in the language of the Irish bull-maker, before the wolf recovered his senses he lost them altogether. Having removed the slain, which was five feet from tip to tip, the men paddled without further adventure to Helena.

An Indian, who lives some fifty miles below Memphis, is mentioned by many people of the neighborhood as the hero of the occassion. One of his good acts was the rescue of a widow and her two little children near Commerce, Miss. The widow's house was a short way from a levee, which broke and let in a roaring flood. The occupants of the house succeeded in climbing to the roof, but they were not safe there, as the spectators on a wharf-boat not far off knew, for the current was strong enough to sweep the dwelling away. Several persons volunteered to go to what seemed almost certain death in an effort to rescue the family. One young man put out in a skiff, but the skiff was capsized and the bold adventurer was drowned. Shortly afterwards the Indian came down the river in his boat. He saw the situation, and directing his skiff into the flood and raising one oar to steer he managed to throw the boat against the house. The woman and children got in. As he pushed off the boat was whirled round and round in an eddy, but drifted into calm water and finally reached a place of safety.

Little Lulu Stone died at New Madrid a few days ago. The streets of the town were submerged, but as the cemetery on a knoll was high and dry it was decided to bury the child there. It was impossible to use carriages and therefore the friends of the family came to the house of mourning in boats. The funeral procession is described as the saddest ever witnessed in the town. The first skiff contained the casket, with Senator Morrison, the grandfather, and oarsman; in the second boat was the stricken mother and her other children, with a stout oarsman, and then came a long line of boats, loaded with friends and relatives. The prosession moved slowly down Main street to Water street and thence to the knoll, where the little one was left.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* took a ride in a skiff last Tuesday among the submerged plantations near McGee's Station, just below Memphis. At one place he found a farmer walking upon stilts around his yard, which was several inches under water. While the reporter was talking to the man a splash attracted the attention of both. When the reporter saw that the splash had been caused by a child falling from a second-story window into the water he was alarmed. 'Never mind,' said the father, quietly, 'that's Jim; but he won't get drowned; he's got four gourds on.' The reporter was much interested to learn that most of the little ones in the neighborhood had similar rude life-preservers tied to their persons.

As a rescuing party from Helena were rowing across the neighboring bottom lands, last Wednesday, they saw a large box moored to the branches of a tree. When the boat had approached within earshot the gray wool of an old darkey popped into view. The rescuers said: 'What are ye doin' heah, ole hoss?' 'I'se ole Noah an' dis am de a'k,' was the reply; 'de rain had been a fallin' fur fo'ty days an' fo'ty nights, but de Lo'd sabed ole Noah.' The rescuers thought that the darkey was joking. When they took him into the boat, however, they soon learned that the poor fellow was daft. Fear and exposure had overturned a mind already weakened by age.

A colony was established recently at Six-Mile Lake in Tunica county, Miss. The colonists knew nothing of the habits of the erratic Father of Waters and the flood caught them napping. The first warning was the sound of the torrent breaking through the levee. All who were at home got upon the tops of the houses, but several men who happened to be in the fields climbed trees. Four men were imprisoned in that way twenty hours, the angry water lapping their feet as it swayed the branches to which they clung. Rescue came at last in the shape of a steamboat that happened to be swept through the break in the levee.

A resident of Caruthersville went in a boat last Wednesday to look after some cattle which had been placed upon a platform in a swamp. In paddling through the swamp the voyager saw eighteen deer on a narrow strip of dry land. He wantonly shot every one of the poor brutes and gained the curses of his neighbors for his pains.

SERGEANT MASON.

The Ohio Legislature passed a resolution requesting the President to pardon Sergeant Mason.

Thurlow Weed wants Sergeant Mason released and has sent, as an earnest of his desire, one hundred dollars to his wife and baby.

The counsel for Sergeant Mason is confident that he has discovered points that will invalidate the finding of the court martial.

At a meeting of citizens of Reading, Pa., on Saturday night, the Mayor presiding, a resolution was adopted requesting the pardon of Sergeant Mason at once.

Letters, petitions and applications of all sorts, bearing upon the case of Sergeant Mason, reach the President by every mail, from all parts of the country. They are being arranged, and will, at the proper time, be referred to the Secretaty of War for consideration and report.

The New York *Mail's* Washington special says: "The President, at first, declined to intertere in the matter, but it is believed, in defence to public sentiment, that he will pardon Mason. In any event his punishment will not be severe, nor will his family suffer."

The Chicago *Tribune* considers the sentence of Sergeant Mason brutal, and says it will be a long while before the soldiers of the regular army and the ex-soldiers of the greater volunteer army who loved Garfield, will forget this shocking sentence, the men who pronounced it, or the General who so promptly approved it.

MR. BREWSTER.

The New York *Sun* has the news. It reports now, by way of Harrisburg, that since the Philadelphia election, the machine in Pennsylvania is jalarmed; that it feels the necessity of making concessions; and that it is talking earnestly of nominating Attorney-General Brewster for Governor, and Colonel McClure for Congressman-at-large. Truly the *Sun* shines for all.

There is a better thing to do with Mr. Brewster. He cannot be spared from the Cabinet, where he is doing a good work, but his honored name and his great ability ought to be made to serve the Republican party of Pennsylvania in this emergency. There is a way to do it without taking the lion out of the path of the Star Route thieves. Send him as a delegate from Philadelphia to the State Convention; elect him president of the body; let him make one of his brilliant and powerful speeches, invoking the delegates and the people to their high duty; let him speak with the fervor of an ardent Republican, but with the discretion of a prudent Cabinet Minister; let him declare in the name of the Administration that it does not interfere with nominations, but urges the selection of a candidate on whom all Republicans can unite; let him give the assurance that when such a candidate is named the Administration will do all in its power to elect him; let him summon the Convention to its wisest choice, and then summon the Republicans throughout the State to stand together by their chosen leader. Let Mr. Brewster be sent to Harrisburg and do this, and his voice will ring throughout the State.

If the candidate for Governor should come from Philadelphia, a strong man can be bound without taking Mr. Brewster out of the Cabinet. There is John Welsh, the first citizen of the metropolis, who rises above all faction, and to whom no objection could be offered in any quarter. There is Joseph Wharton, the foremost representative of the great industrial interests of this city. There is Philip C. Garrett, the Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, and the prominent leader in the movement for municipal reform. There is Edwin H. Fitler, a regular of regulars, and a citizen of the highest repute. We need not go any further to show that Philadelphia has plenty of good material.—*Phila. Press*

The Helena Independent gives the following of a powder magazine explosion that occurred at Malton tunnel: Between 4 and 5 o'clock A. M., a fire was started in a stove in the small powder magazine for the purpose of thawing out the Giant powder. Within a short time after the fire was started in the stove, one of the engineers at the engine house, which is located in the gulch something like 150 yards below the tunnel dump, discovered that the roof of the powder magazine was on fire. A boy who had just brought a car-load of rock out of the tunnel on to the dump, hastily unhitched his mule from the car and ran back into the tunnel, the mule remaining where he was left. At this moment came an explosion so fearful in its effect as to scatter the building in which it occurred for hundreds of yards in every direction, the heavy logs tearing their way through the pine forest on the mountain side like solid shot from a cannon, and breaking off trees that were eight or ten inches in thickness like so many pipe-stems. Not a splinter was left on the ground on which the building stood. Some of the flying debris struck Mr. Mussel, who stood in the blacksmith-shop door, breaking his right leg and probably injuring him otherwise. And the mule—he had stood on the dump, mule-like, all unsuspicious of danger, and when the explosion occurred, the concussion had hurled him end over end to the bottom of the dump-pile, a distance of 75 feet. And there he was found when the smoke cleared away, quietly picking the bunch-grass and looking meekly around.

A Beneficial Action.

The worn look and miserable feelings of those closely confined in mills, or at desks or work-tables, are caused by weak Stomach, Kidneys or Bowels, and shows the necessity for some mild tonic to build them up. No one need suffer thus who will use Parker's Ginger Tonic; for without intoxicating it has such a beneficient action on these sluggish organs and so cleanses the poisonous matters from the system, that rosy cheeks and good health and spirits are soon brought back again.—*Express.* See adv. Mr14-4w.

It is useless to deny that the brightest and fairest fall easy victims to consumption, and equally fruitless to ignore the fact that decline has its origin in many cases in neglected catarrh. Sanford's Radical Cure is a pure, sweet, balsamic specific. My2-1m.

The Wolfe Independents have named a State Committee of fifty, and are organizing for their May Convention. The hope of patriotic Republicans is that the action of the regular Convention at Harrisburg will be so judicious and acceptable as to leave no ground for an independent movement afterward.—*Phila. Press.*

The Rambow Fire Company of Reading has celebrated the one hundred and ninth anniversary of its organization.

The New York *Commercial* says that Gen. Butler states that he does not intend to enter the Guiteau case.

New Advertisments.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

OF BEST AND LEADING KINDS.

R. M. WELLES,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer,

TOWANDA, PA.

SPRING TOOTH HARROWS,

Unexcelled and unequaled for thorough preparation of all plowed ground for crops. They will cover broadcast grain nearly as well as a drill will put it in, and should precede the grain drill in preparation of the soil. It should be used, by all means, upon fall plowed ground. They are remarkably adapted to rough and stony, as well as for smooth soils. Send for Circulars. Township agents wanted.

WIARD CHILLED PLOWS.

These are the very best chilled plows in the market for general purposes, and upon all kinds of ground.

I ask for fair and thorough test-trials for these plows in competition with the other leading chilled plows. The Wiard Plows are warranted to be decidedly the best, and greatly superior to all other plows for hard and stony ground. I believe nearly every farmer will buy these plows when he becomes acquainted with their real merits.

GRAIN DRILLS.

Farmers' Favorite, Champion, and other Grain Drills. If you want the best and cheapest Drill, give me a chance.

AUBURN FARM AND LUMBER WAGONS,

With either thimble skeins and wood axles, or best whole-piece "Anchor Brand" iron axles, well proportioned, well finished and painted, easy running, best in quality, cheapest good wagons in the market, best brake, and warranted in every respect. Call and see them.

Enterprise Adjustable Track and Other Best Churn Powers.

If you wants first-class Churn Power adapted to your wants I can supply it. Powers delivered at any railroad station.

INPROVED TOMPKINS COUNTY CULTIVATORS.

These cultivators are unrivaled for convenience and utility. Are of my manufacture. For sale wholesale and retail. "Buy the Best." "The Best is the Cheapest."

Thomas Smoothing Harrows. Acme Harrows.

These are valuable implements and cheap.

XX Star Hydraulic Cement.

By the barrel or car-load. Good and cheap.

Imported Imperial Portland Cement.

This is stronger than the best American cements by three to eight times. For sale in any desired quantity.

Side-hill and Improved Reversible Plows, Clipper Chilled, West Oneonta, and other first-class Reversible Plows.

CHAMPION BARBED FENCE WIRE.

The attention of farmers is called to this superior Barbed Wire. It is efficient, yet not dangerous. It recommends itself at sight. Send for specimens and prices.

BEST PLATFORM WAGONS, OPEN and TOP BUGGIES, of best styles and make. All warranted.

CARRIAGE, PLATFORM WAGON and BUGGY TOPS. Good and very cheap.

CHAIN PUMPS.

Good and cheap. Easily set. Send for prices.

MIXED PAINTS. First quality, cheap, warranted.

LUBRICATING OILS, NEAT'S FOOT OILS, in any quantity wholesale and retail, good and cheap.

Pulliam's Wagon Bolster Springs.—very desirable.

THRESHING MACHINERY

Of best and leading kinds. Monitor Traction Road Steamers, Miller's New Model Vibrating Threshers and Cleaners, Harder's, Wheeler's and Gray's Horse Powers, Threshers and Cleaners. I would call the attention of threshermen to Gray's machines.

SULKY SPRING TOOTH HARROWS, LEATHER and RUBBER BELTING and HOSE, CORN SHELLERS, FEED CUTTERS, LAWN MOWERS.

TOMPKINS COUNTY LEADER WHEEL RAKE,

For either one or two horses and interchangeable. These rakes have no superior, and are adapted to a greater variety of work than any other. They are well made, durable, easily handled, and good in every particular. Warranted to give satisfaction.

N. B.—Will deliver free of freight the most of my goods at any railroad station.

Call and see my machinery, or send for circulars and prices.

R. M. WELLES.

Towanda, March 22, 1882.

REPORT OF CONDITION OF the CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK AT TOWANDA in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, March 11, 1882.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$231,244.21
Over Drafts	8,114.73
U. S. Bonds and other Securities	187,120.32
Due from Banks and Treas., U. S.	70,216.47
Real Estate furniture and fixtures	26,505.46
Current Expenses and Taxes paid	2,763.17
Premiums paid	4,690.39
Legal Tender, Nat. Bank Notes, Specie and other Cash items	7,962.09
Total	$538,616.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	150,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	16,414.24
Circulation	135,000.00
Dividends unpaid	312.00
Deposits	236,890.63
Total	$538,616.87

State of Pennsylvania, County of Bradford, ss.

I, George W. Buck, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. BUCK, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of March, 1882.

O. L. HAVERLY, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
E. T. FOX,
BENJ. M. PECK, } Directors.
W. DITTRICH,

REPORT OF CONDITION OF the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TOWANDA at the close of business, March 11, 1882.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$347,047 96
United States Bonds and other securities	147,341 00
Due from Banks and Treasurer U. S.	158,651 29
Legal tender notes, Gold, Bank notes, and other cash items	56,214 59
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	34,599 00
Expenses and taxes paid	4,317 29
	$948,171 13

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$125,000 00
Surplus Fund, and Undivided profits	87,654 48
Circulation	119,500 00
Deposits	622,728 65
Dividends unpaid	288 00
	$948,171 13

STATE OF PENN'A., COUNTY OF BRADFORD, ss:

I, N. N. BETTS, Cashier of the First National Bank of Towanda, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. N. BETTS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 16th day of March, 1882. W. H. DODGE, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
JOSEPH POWELL,
GEO. STEVENS, } Directors.
C. L. TRACY,

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS done at short notice and reasonable rates the REPUBLICAN office.

ORNAMENTAL JOB PRINTING a specialty at the REPUB