THE REPUBLICAN.

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

JUDSON HOLCOMB, Editor.
CHAS. H. ALLEN, Associate Editor.

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

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

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1882.

Repuulican State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JAMES A. BEAVER, of Centre Co.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM T. DAVIES, of Bradford Co.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM HENRY RAWLE, of Philadelphia.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
JOHN M. GREER, of Butler Co.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
MARRIOTT BROSIUS, of Lancaster.

The Lancaster *Examiner* thinks it must give Jefferson Davis a vivid recollection of an episode in his own career, to read how a Brooklyn man charged with burglary donned his mother's nightgown and made a bold dash for liberty.

Ralph Waldo Emerson said: "The man who has a thousand friends has not a friend to spare." "But," says the Boston *Post*, "Ralph never was a newspaper man supposed to be absolutely staggering under a load of circus tickets.

The terrific violence of the tornado by which Boone county, Iowa, was lately swept can be imagined from the fact that the value of the property destroyed by the storm will, it is estimated, not be much less than three million dollars. This is a very large sum of money to be lost by a single county in the course of a few hours, and it is no wonder that the unfortunate people upon whom the loss fell are asking their fellow-citizens for help.

Missouri banishes oleomargarine from her borders. The Legislature passed a bill forbidding the sale or manufacture in the State of any imitation of butter, no matter whether represented to be genuine or not. The olemargarine interest made a desperate fight in a test case, carrying it to the Court of Appeals on the question of the law's validity. The decision is that the law is constitutional, and several factories at St. Louis will have to cease the manufacture of the compound.

The Port Allegany *Reporter* and Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* favor the organization of a northwestern Pennsylvania editorial assosiation, to be composed of editors in the counties of Warren, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Forest, McKean, Elk, Cameron, Potter, Clinton, Lycoming and Tioga. The reasons given are that the remoteness of these counties from the rest of the State renders it difficult for the editors residing there to attend the meeting of the State association, and that the latter is controlled by bosses who run things too summarily.

"Nothing but money keeps the Republican party in power," remarks the Boston *Post*. To which assertion the Philadelphia *News* makes the following truthful rejoinder: "Money is certainly one of the Republican party's strong holds. The people who have money and want to keep it; the people who have a little and want more, and the people who have none but want some—all march under the Republican banner, for on it is inscribed: "Loyalty to American institutions and protection to American industry."

Upon the request of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Secretary of the Treasury appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. DeLand, Clapp and Stiles, to verify the stamp account in the Internal Revenue Bureau. These gentlemen have just completed their labors, fifty persons having been employed as counters and packers under their supervision. It was found that the total receipts of stamps from October 4, 1877, to June 10, 1882, inclusive, was 2,544, 344,345; value of same, $711,-180, 978.63; number on hand, 163,188,694; value, $22,206,594.17.

The *Bradford Reporter* of last week devotes a column to demonstrating that the Independents in this county have lost their influence, and that the movement here is dead. We must be pardoned for suggesting that while the editor of that paper has made many visits to this county of late, recent events show that he was engaged in a business entirely inconsistent with the acquisition of correct political information, and there is little probobility that he knows anything about the matter whereof he assumes to speak.—*Wellsboro Gazette.* Our advice to the *Gazette* man is, to get ready his biggest guns. We have an idea there is going to be war.

Judge Trunkey, upon whom the hopes of many Democrats were fixed, as a nominee for Governor of this State on their ticket, forwarded his modest but peremptory declination of that honor to the Democratic Convention, in session at Franklin, Pa., on Tuesday last. The Judge is eminently wise in his resolution and would be conspicuously foolish if he had abandoned his present usefulness on the supreme bench, which lasts for a period of years, for the uncertain glory that would follow his nomination for Governor. Even if elected he could gain nothing, and if defeated he would be consigned to that limbo of unsuccessful candidates from which few ever after emerge.

There is a wide and just complaint among the more dependent at the high prices of bread and flour, entirely disproportionate with the price of wheat. The cause for this state of things is directly attributed to the prevailing curse of speculation rampant in the large cities, as there is a large surplus of last years' crop still on hand, and no foreign demand whatever at this time. We are a bread-eating as well as a bread-producing nation. There is probably, per capita, more bread consumed in the United States than by any other people in the world. Our abundance of wheat has made it common, and, as the rule, cheap. Hence, the exception to this rule is felt as a privation and hardship.

The London papers have discussed at much length the results of revaccinations as exhibited in the case of between 10,000 and 11,000 persons permanently employed in the postal service, all of whom were required to undergo revaccination on admission to the service, unless that operation had been performed within seven years previously. Among these persons, according to the data now officially published, there has not occurred a single fatal case of small-pox, and in only ten cases non-fatal attacks, all of these being of a very slight character. On the other hand, it appears that in the telegraph department, where the enforcement of revaccination was not carried out with the same completeness, twelve cases occurred in the same period, among a staff averaging about 1,500; eight of these attacks were of persons not revaccinated, and one proved fatal, while the remaining four were of revaccinated persons, who all perfectly recovered without pitting.

We are led to infer from the *Reporter's* article of last week, headed "Bolting and Success," that that paper seeks a controversy with us. We have aimed to avoid any controversy with that paper under the new management, hoping that we could consider our interests mutual. But the article of last week referred to, is contemptible, malicious, libelous and defamatory, not only as regards ourself, but also another prominent Republican and highly respected citizen of our county. Besides, the article is unprovoked and voluntary. False in its premises, and worse than false in its conclusions. If not retracted, we have no recourse but self defense, and in making it some past political history will be reproduced that may not be pleasant.

The people of Pennsylvania, numbering 4,282,891 souls, consist of 3,695,062 natives and 587,829 foreign born. The increase of last decade is almost wholly in our native population, as in 1870 the latter numbered 2,976,642, while the foreign born were 545,309. Our white population is 4,197,-016. In 1870 it was 3,841,153. Our colored populations is 85,535 against 49,503 in 1870. Of our native population 3,320,412 white and 55,281 colored were born in Pennsylvania. Of other States New York has given us 100,490 of our present residents, New Jersey 44,843; Virginia has given 10,101 colored, and Maryland 8,913 colored and 29,911 whites. Of our foreign born, 236,505 came from Ireland, 198,426 from Germany, 80,102 from England, 29,447 from Wales, 20,735 from Scotland, and 10,528 from Canada.

The receipts into the Treasury of the United States from internal revenue and customs for the six business days of last week were as follows:

Monday	$1,570,429 14
Tuesday	849,716 74
Wednesday	1,376,232 61
Thursday	1,229,249 05
Friday	1,219,099 07
Saturday	1,039,701 01
	$7,284,427 62

An average per day of $1,214,071 27. Taking the receipts of the week past as the weekly over-average of receipts for a full year and we have a total for the year of $378,790,236 24. The annual current expenses of the government per year for ordinary expenses is but little over $200,000,-000, leaving a surplus of over $150,000,000 to be applied to the payment of interest on the national debt, the redemption of matured bonds, and other extraordinary expenses. Such a showing is convincing proof that internal taxation may with safety be considerably reduced.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION.

The Philadelphia *Times* occasionally says something, not in the line of politics, we can approve. The following extract from its issue of the 19th instant, on the subject of the extravagant appropriations for river and harbor jobs, accords with our own judgment on that subject. We give also an extract from the Philadelphia *Press* of the 17th inst. prior to the passage of the bill by the House, taking much the same view.

We are happy to note that our member, Mr. Jadwin, recorded his vote in the negative, and would not give his sanction to the plunder.

The *Times* says: "The river and harbor bill which passed the House on Saturday is a very suggestive bit of legislation. It is the joint product of six months of log-rolling, engaged in by a host of conflicting interests, which are harmonious only in one thing, the desire to get all the money out of the Treasury possible for local and special interests. It recognizes in thirty-five out of the thirty-eight States inlets, creeks, oyster bays, trout streams and frog ponds which demand improvement at the expense of the public Treasury, and the members from the several States have pooled their issues in the grab and propose to push it through. The bill calls for $17,350,000, in round numbers, and the House has been making a great show of virtue by refusing to amend it to allow any increase of the amounts recommended by the committee. But any one conversant with past legislation upon this subject, together with the nature of a large share of the proposed improvements contemplated in this bill, will not be misled by the sham show of economy made by the House.

A comparison of the amounts appropriated in former years and the rapid increase of these demands will do much to reveal the size and enormity of the job. In 1869—70 the amount appropriated in this bill was less than $4,-000,000; in 1870–71 it was $4,400,-000; in 1871–72, $5,588,000; in 1872–73 it was $5,193,000. During the Forty-fourth Congress it was only $5,-015,000 for two years, while last year it had swelled to $11,000,000 and this year it foots up over $17,000,000. At the present rate of increase it will require $26,000,000 next year to satisfy the demands of the members who desire to raise the waters in their respective districts sufficiently to float them back into their present seats. A striking feature of these improvement schemes is the fact that when once work is commenced the demands increas at a fearful rate. Portland last year had $20,000, this year $110,000; Baltimore last year $150,000, now $900,000; Charleston last year $175,-000, now $750,000; New Haven last year $60.000, now 200,000; Cumberland Sound last year $100,000, now $500,000; Michigan City last year $45,-000, now $170,000; Yellowstone river last year $20,000, now $100,000. The improvements proposed are in many instances entirely of a local and special nature and have no national significance whatever, and why the government should spend millions of dollars to make improvements which at best can benefit but a few individuals is what the people would like to understand.

The reasons offered by Mr. Horr and others for this gigantic expenditure of money are not at all satisfactory. To say the people do not want a reduction of taxes and therefore the money must be returned to them in the form of liberal appropriations for that which will be of little permanent benefit is simply to offer an insult to their honesty and intelligence. If our Congressmen and Senators studied genuine statesmanship more and selfish jobbery less they would find a way to lighten the people's burdens and economize in the government expenditures which would be infinitely more to their credit than any such sham excuses for wasteful extravagance."

Says the *Press*: "The annual river and harbor steal came up yesterday in the House. It appropriates $17,000,-000 distributed among a few worthy objects of National importance and a hundred trout streams and mountain rills, which it is proposed to render navigable for push boats and cat fish at the Nation's expense, in order, as Horr, of Michigan, magniloquently observed, that they may "carry joy and love and gladness up to the hills that are made endurable and habitable by our appropriation." The task of damming up streams until they will "carry joy to the hills" is expensive and one with which Congress has properly nothing to do. The biggest part of the seventeen millions is for just such objects, and is so distributed as to promote the reelection of those very members who have succeeded in getting an interest in the steal. These are always a majority, and we despair, therefore, of seeing the huge log-rolling swindle defeated.

CONGRESS AND SILVER.

The House passed on Monday a very sensible resolution, which we hope the Senate will see its way clear to concur in immediately. It provides for the abolition of the trade dollar nuisance by the simple process of having the Secretary of the Treasury receive them in exchange for Bland dollars. We have a large supply of the latter dollars on hand, and we might as well utilize it in part for the purpose of getting out of circulation the non-legal-tender trade dollar. What the Government will do with the latter is not clear; but in respect to silver bullion will be the gainer by the exchange, and the old trade dollars will demand no more storage room or care than the standard dollars for which they are exchanged. The Government might melt down the trade dollars and recoin them into the legal-tender variety but for the necessity of purchasing $2,000 000 of silver bullion a month, by which we are already supplied with a superfluity of 80-cent dollars.

Congress would confer upon the country a still greater boon if before an journment it passes the pending Silver Coinage Suspension bill. This bill was long ago reported favorably by the House Committee on Banking and Currency, but, unfortunately, it is not likely to be reached. It provides that furrther issue of silver certificates shall be suspended, and that only such number of standard silver dollars be coined as may be required to supply the demand for actual circulation. As there is no such demand at present, or likely to be for some time to come, the effect of the bill, if adopted, would be to suspend in this country the coinage of silver dollars indefinitely. On the 1st of June the Treasury held over $116,000,000 in silver, being chiefly Bland dollars. A little more than one-half of this is represented in circulation by silver certificates. The remainder is a pure dead weight, of no use, and a constantly increasing danger.

The first sign of tightness in gold, the first hint the Government may have to meet its current obligations in silver instead of gold, 80-cent instead of 100-cent dollars, will at once involve us in a commercial crisis of the first magnitude. Drouths, strikes and the Silver Coinage act are three concurrent menaces to our business prosperity. The latter complicates the situation and embarrasses all business calculations. Yet, with criminal apathy, Congress shows no intention of raising its hand at this session to relieve the country of this silver danger.—*Phila. Press.*

The re-assembled convention which met at Harrisburg on Wednesday last improved the chances for the election of the regular ticket. First by making a good nomination for Congressman-at-large, and second by the passage of a resolution instructing the State Committee to take all honorable measures for the adjustment of party differences with a view to harmony and party success. We give elsewhere the proceedings of the convention. Mr. Brosius, of Lancaster, the nominee, is an able lawyer, who stands at the head of the Lancaster bar. He was a gallant soldier in the volunteer army of the Union, and bears upon his person the scars of battle. We look hopefully for such action as will practically harmonize the division of the party before November, and leave but one ticket in the field claiming Republican support. If such shall be the case there can be no doubt of a sweeping victory. But if both tickets remain in the field, and Republicans are forced to determine on which side they will stand, we see little to hope for so far as our State ticket is concerned. We can judge better of the true situation after we see what the Democrats, who meet in convention to-day to nominate a State ticket, have done. The lines of battle can then be distinctly drawn. We can, when we know the ticket, point out what may be expected as the result of so voting as to give victory to the enemy. We shall also hope for a pronounced reaction in Republican sentiment that may make success certain.

Strikes are the order of the day in all the labor centres, and in almost every trade and occupation. Millions of dollars in wages have, during the last few weeks, been lost either by voluntary or enforced idleness, which it will take years of increased pay to make up, and this makes it a problem whether strikes do the workmen any good. Labor is like every other commodity and the demand and supply as well as the quality must regulate the price. The leaders do not seem to realize that foreign labor is an important factor in the question, but the immense number arriving and their effect on wages is apparent to every one who studies the labor question. Italians, Germans, Jews, Irish, French, indeed from almost every nation under the sun, except China, as immigrants flock to our shores. In other words, the supply of labor is increasing more rapidly than our necessities require; hence the wages do not rise in proportion to our increased business—capitalists cannot regulate prices any more than the men can regulate wages; the production and consumption does that in spite of them, and these two facts makes the labor problem both an interesting and an intricate one.

Rev. J. K. Aldrich, of Wellfleet, Mass., has written a volume upon "The Day of our Saviour's Crucifixion," in which he aims to show us that the crucifixion occurred on Thursday, not Friday. This view is in accord with that of the Eastern Church, but runs counter to that of most Roman Catholic and Protestant Christians. It is, however, accepted by some very eminent theologians, and has some very obvious advantages in that, if true it makes the crucifixion to have occurred on the fourteenth of Nisan, the day on which the paschal lamb was killed; it makes Christ to have lain three nights in the grave, and, consequently, to have risen on the third day; accounts for St. Matthew's use of the plural "Sabbaths;" makes the triumphal entry into Jerusalem to have been on Sunday; accounts for the occupation of the several days of the Passion Week, and removes the concealment which hangs over Wednesday; and reconciles the discrepancies between John and the other evangelists, and the apparent discrepancies in Christ's own statements.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1882.

The House has at last fixed a day for

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

A resolution passed on Saturday names July 10. It is not expected that the Senate will agree to this, but put the time a week later. The House has passed all of the annual appropriation bills, except the sundry civil and naval. These will be passed within the coming week.

The following appropriation bills, some of which have been in the Senate a week, are yet to be acted upon by that body: The deficiency, postal, Army, legislative executive and judicial, and the river and harbor. When the other two are sent over from the House, there will be seven, all of which will elicet lengthy debate. An adjournment therefore may not be looked for before July 17th.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL,

which, as passed by the House, appropriates over $17,000,000 will be yet largely increased by the amendments put on by the Senate, and may get so heavily laden with jobs that the craft will sink between the two houses. Of the Republicans of the Pennsylvania delegation five voted in favor of the bill, as follows: Messrs Bayne, Harmer, Kelley, O'Neill and Watson, all of whom got a slice for their districts, and five voted against it viz: Messrs Campbell, Godshalk, Jadwin, A. Herr Smith, and Walker. The following who would have voted aye, were paired with members who would if present vote ("no,"): Mr, Bingham Mr. Errett and Mr. Ward. Mr. Scranton was absent without a pair. Messrs Barr, and Miller, were paired with members who if present would have voted ("aye,").

The bill was passed in the House by the most persistent log-rolling. The members whose districts were to get a sop combined with those who were to get nothing, without respect to party, and thus the bill loaded down as it was got through the House.

CONTESTED SEATS.

It is not likely that any more contests for seats will be settled this season. Some of the facts brought to light in the contests which the House has had before it, are sufficient to open the eyes of all honest men to the infamous methods practiced by the Democratic party in the Southern States to secure the return of men not elected to Congress, in order to mantain the ascendency in the lower House. Here is a specimen, brought to light in the case of Lowe vs. Wheeler, in the eighth district of Alabama. The following secret circular was sent on the eve of election, by the Democratic committee to the Democratic inspectors at each poll in the district:

DEAR SIR: As soon as the polls are closed, inform the inspectors of the election that the Lowe tickets with Hancock electors on them are illegal. They contain the figures 1st, 2d, &c., designating the districts. These are marks or figures which are prohibited by the election laws; see acts 1878–79, page 72; and all such tickets should be rejected when the votes are counted, after the polls are closed.

[*To be shown only to very discreet friends.*]

Mr. Lowe ran as an independent. The following is the form of the ballot:

[Form of rejected ballot.]

FOR ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT:

STATE AT LARGE.
JAS. M. PICKENS.
OLIVER S. BEERS.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1st District—C. C. McCALL.
2d District—J. B. TOWNSEND.
3d District—A. B. GRIFFIN.
4th District—HILLARD M. JUDGE.
5th District—THEODORE NUNN.
6th District—J. B. SHIELDS.
7th District—H. R. McCOY.
8th District—JAMES H. COWAN.

FOR CONGRESS—EIGHTH DISTRICT.
WM. M. LOWE.

A sufficient number of these ballots were thrown out after the polls closed to defeat Mr. Lowe. Such action being in direct conflict with the Constitution of the United States, the House gave Mr. Lowe the benefit of these ballots and awarded him the seat which honestly belonged to him.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

Nothing short of the most foolish divisions in the Republican ranks in Pennsylvania, New York and other Republican States can prevent the next House being Republican by a large majority. We have it from high and the most reliable Democratic authority—a southern member of Congress, that the Democrats will loose heavily in Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and perhaps Kentucky. The recent Democratic nominations in Tennessee, are of such an unpopular character that the party is divided and the entire congressional delegation is likely to be Republican. The case is much the same in North Carolina and Virginia. The better political elements are asserting themselves and Bourbonism is going under.

GUITEAU'S DEATH WARRANT.

Within two days of a year from the day on which Guiteau fired the fatal shot that robbed the nation of a beloved Chief Magistrate, he will expiate his crime on the gallows. The death warrant was made out and delivered to the Warden of the jail this morning and is as follows:

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, May 22d, 1882:

United States agt. Charles J. Guiteau—No. 14,056—murder.

The President of the United States.

To the warden of the United States jail of the District of Columbia. Greeting: Whereas, Charles J. Guiteau has been indicted of felony and murder by him done and committed, and has been thereupon arraigned, and upon such arraignment has pleaded not guilty, and has been lawfully convicted thereof; and whereas judgment of said court has been given that the said Charles J. Guiteau shall be hanged by the neck until he be dead, therefore you are hereby commanded that upon Friday, the thirtieth (30th) day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, (A. D. 1882), between the hours of twelve (12) o'clock meridian and two (2) o'clock post meridian of the same day, him, the said Charles J. Guiteau, now being in your custody in the common jail of the District of Columbia, you convey to the place prepared for his execution, within the walls of the said jail of the District of Columbia, and that you cause execution to be done upon the said Charles J. Guiteau, in your custody, so being in all things according to said judgment, and this you are by no means to omit, at your peril; and do you return this writ unto the clerk's office of said court, so endorsed as to show how you have obeyed the same. Witness: D. K. Cartter, Chief Justice of said court. R. J. Meigs, Clerk.

A committee of philanthropists in conjunction with Mr. Reed, Guiteau's attorney have persistently besought the President for days past to grant a reprieve to the culprit for a short time, in order that science might demonstrate that he is insane. At a cabinet meeting on Friday their petition was refused and the death warrant ordered. J. H.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Ex-Senator Dorsey proposes to bring suits for libel against a large number of newspapers. He will claim over $1,000,000 damages.

Hon. W. W. Corcoran, the Washington philanthropist, has so far recovered from his recent severe illness as to be considered out of danger.

Don Ramon Criado, a citizen of the United States, who died recently in Havana, bequeathed $400,000 with which to found a college in New York for the children of poor Cubans. He owned large sugar estates in the Jucaro district of Cuba.

Hon. George P. Marsh, Minister to Italy, has the honor of being the senior diplomat in the United States service by consecutive years of duty at one post. He was commissioned in March, 1861, and has held the office ever since, and during that time has not even asked for a temporary leave of absence.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Judge J. H. Berry, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Arkansas, is a one-legged ex-Confederate.

The Binghamton *Morning News* urges the democrats of Pennsylvania to nominate Robert Asa Packer for Governor and Eckley B. Coxe for Congressman-at-large. They would make a strong team; but where the *News* ever got the idea that the democratic party would nominate any man under 80 years of age is what surprises this historian.—*Canton Sentinel.*

The Republican State Convention of Vermont met at Montpieler, Wednesday of last week. Mr. Redfield Proctor was elected president of the convention. John L. Barstow, of Shelburne, was nominated for Governor by acclamation. L. S. Perigree for Lieutenant Governor and W. H. Dubois for Treasurer were then nominated. After the adoption of a series of resolutions the convention adjourned sine die.

It has been pretty generally circulated in this section by the opposers of Gen. Beaver, the nominee for Governor, to the effect that he voted against his instructions at the Chicago National Convention in 1881. S. H. Davis, Esq., of our borough interviewed the General at Towanda last week on the subject, and learned from his own lips that the statement was not true, and further, that he carried out his instructions to the letter. This is one of the many political lies put in circulation by the few soreheads in this locality.—*LeRaysville Advertiser.*

The protracted and bitter opposition of the Democrats in Congress to the passage of the pending bill to authorize the extension of the charters of the existing nationa banks ought to be noticed by all sound business men. Even though the measure should become a law, it is quite certain that this desperate hostility has been the cause of very serious embarrassment to the banks, the business men and to all interested in American finance.—*North American.*

"Of the making of books there is no end," said Job, ages ago. He would have said the same of political articles in newspapers, if there had been any in existence in his day. It is marvelous what an amount of political literature is scattered broad-cast over the country, and published by the press during the campaign, and in the preliminary skirmishes. Politicians are like the old Scottish clans, they may fight among themselves inside their party, but unite to repel the common enemy of opposite political opinions. In the present campaign the Independents are guerillas, and are as energetic as the Democrats, in showing that the Republican State Committee had no authority to reconvene the State Convention to nominate a Congressman-at-Large, vacant through the declination of Mr. Marshall. Solid argument and common sense are in favor of the regulars meeting, and this all the sophistry of the Independent and Democratic press cannot change. The nominee of Wednesday's Convention will be the party candidate for Congressman-at-Large, as fully as if he had been nominated at the first Convention, and he will be elected with the rest of the ticket in November. This assertion may seem strong in face of the Independent movement, but it is based upon the experience of former campaigns with similar forces at work.—*Delaware County Republican.*

PENNSYLVANIA PARAGRAPHS.

York county farmers are haying.

Some young men of Lewisburg are about to start on a 2800 miles walk on June 30.

The conflagration in the Diamond colliery at Wilkesbarre still continues unabated.

At Pittston the Pennsylvania coal company have given their employes ten per cent raise.

A Wilkesbarre dispatch states that Parish & Co. will advance the wages of their miners ten per cent July 1st.

The window-glass factory of Phillips & Brothers, Pittsburg, was destroyed by fire Wednesday evening of last week.

Bloomsburg, Columbia county, is to have a woolen mill with an annual production valued at $200,000. The ground for the mill was donated by a resident of that place.

Mrs. Nagle, widow of the late General James Nagle, of Pottsville, received a pension draft on Tuesday for $6557. This is said to be the largest amount in accrued pension received by anyone in Schuylkill county.

At a special court held at Wilkesbarre last week, before Judge Elwell, of Bloomsburg, the motion for a new trial in the libel case of W. W. Scranton against A. A. Chase, editor of the Scranton *Times*, was argued, and was refused. This leaves the verdict of $1442 standing against Chase, and if not paid he will have to go to prison.

A turkey hen belonging to David McAfee, of Nantmeal, Chester county, gave unmistakable evidence of being affected with hydrophobia last week. She not only frothed at the mouth and rolled around in a mad way, but pounced on her brood of twelve little turkeys and pecked and trampled them all to death before she was killed by her owner.

A resident of Chester county found a copper penny a few days ago, and on removing the dirt was gratified to find that it bore the date of 1812. But twelve of these coins were struck in that year, and this is the only one of the number that could not be accounted for. A premium has been offered for it, and the lucky finder has refused one hundred dollars offered by a collector for the coveted copper.

A strange contagion has broken out among the cattle of Centre county. The victims become stupid, stop eating, the milk dries up and death follows in about five days. A post-mortem examination shows the windpipe inflamed, the lungs filled with corruption and the kidneys enlarged and an accumulation of water in the bowels. Farmers in the Bald Eagle Valley are anxious to discover the name of the disease and a remedy for it.

A collision occurred Wednesday afternoon of last week on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Rock Cut, near Mount Caramel, between a gravel train and an excursion train containing officials of the Lehigh Valley, New York Central and Northern Central Railroads and others. The passangers all escaped with slight bruises. Conday Driscol, a brakeman, was seriously scalded, and the engineer and fireman of the gravel train were slightly hurt. Both engines were badly wrecked.

B. F. Henderson, the defaulting tax collector of East Donegal township, Lancaster county, was taken before the County Commissioners last week in obedience to the warrant of the County Treasurer. The total amount of the defalcation is reported to be $1817 37. The Sheriff has levied on Henderson's property, and the Commissioners directed him to sell. Henderson was remanded to jail, but an agreement will probably be made in a few days for his release from custody.

William Whipple, Abram Whipple and William Forest, who belonged to an organized gang which has committed a number of robberies and other crimes in the vicinity of Sunbury recently, have been arrested. Forrest was found in his house at Sunbury, and made a desparate resistance. He drew a revolver, and climbing on the roof of his house, defied the officers. He was finally captured, but escaped by jumbing through a window in the magistrate's office. He was afterward recaptured and lodged in jail. The Whipple brothers were found near Montandon, eight miles from Sunbury. One of them leaped through a window, and after a chase of half a mile through the fields was shot in the back. Both were then lodged in jail.

GENERAL GLEANINGS.

Small-pox is breaking out alarmingly among the Creek Indians in the Indian territory.

The Treasury commission reports that pleuro-pneumonia still prevails among cattle in Baltimore county, Maryland.

Nursing mothers gain strength by using Brown's Iron Bitters. It acts like a charm in restoring to health and strength overstrained nature.

Halloway, the defaulting teller of the Poughkeepsie national bank, was yesterday sentenced to six years imprisonment in the Erie county penitentiary. Halloway seemed dazed and his face blanched.

Another terrific storm visited Malcolm, Iowa, on Thursday. Further loss of life, buildings and goods rescued from Saturday's storm is reported. The hurricane also did considerable damage at Pleasantville.

The army worm is making frightful ravages in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware New Jersey. Perfect droves of them are on the rampage and it is feared that an infinite amount of damage may result from their trail through the country.

A boiler explosion occurred Wednesday of last week at Williamsfield, Ohio, which wrecked a saw-mill, instantly killed Thomas Thompson and Charles Dunham, and so wounded Almond D. Brooks and Frank Chamberlin that they died soon afterward.

A Galveston dispatch of the 21st says: "At 2:30 yesterday the final splice of the Mexican cable was made by the steamship International off Brazos, Santiago, placing Galveston in direct communication with Vera Cruz, and telegraphic communication with the whole of South America.

The sensation at Providence, R. I., now is the mysterious disapperrance of Frank R. Gladding, a bookeeper in the National Bank of North America, who has not been seen since the 8th inst. It is believed that he was demented, and has wandered among strangers or committed suicide.

On Tuesday afternoon, of last week, William Robasf, Lewis Saleman and Barto Gantemeyer were killed, and Jacob Baker and Frank Patterson were seriously injured by the falling of a bank of earth and stone at Mount Vernon Cotton Mills in Baltimore county, Md. They were grading a hill preparatory to the erection of a repair shop for the mills.

Thursday afternoon, during a thunder-storm, the confederate monument on the State House grounds, at Columbus, S. C., was struck by lightning, and the life-size marble figure of the soldier surmounting it was dashed to the ground. The head of the soldier was cut off, and the mass of the handsomest piece of monument sculpture in the country is utterly wrecked.

F. B. Hungerford, of Corning, has invented an iron tie for railroads. It is so simple and effective that competent railroad men pronounce it practicable and desirable. The inventor has been assured by a number of railroad officials that they will use this tie as soon and as fast as they can get them, and Mr. H. is organizing a company to build a rolling mill for their manufacture.

Superintendent Fairman, of the New York Insurance Department, has reported Western New York Life Insurance Company of Batavia to the Attorney-General for failure to pay in an impairment of capital. The policy-holders are fully protected by the funds held in the Insurance Department. The superintendent insists that the company should be closed in order that the policy-holders may receive the amount due them without delay.

The following estimate is made of the damage done by the cyclone in the various counties of Iowa: Boone, $20,000; Story, $30,000; Jasper, $50,000; Poweshick, $10,000; Keokuk, $100,000; Henry, $1,-200,000; Pocahontas, $10,000. The Chicago and Rock Island Railway Company lose in merchandise and property $41,000, and the Iowa Central Railway Company $10,-000. The total loss is estimated at from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000.

It is reported that the silk-weavers of Macclesfield, England, despairing of any improvement in their languishing trade, are preparing to leave their country to try if they cannot mend their fortunes in the United States. That is probably the most sensible thing that they could do. Owing to French competition, the business of manufacturing silk in Great Britain has long been in a bad way, and it is rapidly going from bad to worse, whereas the industry in the United States is every year growing in proportions and in prosperity. British silk-weavers are tolerably sure to mend their condition by crossing the Atlantic, while there is little or no hope that they will ever be better off than they are now so long as they stay in England.

THE CONVENTION!

HARRISBURG, June 21.—The delegates to the recalled Republican Convention were early on the ground this morning, and by ten o'clock about one hundred and eighty had called on the chairman of the State Committee for tickets of admission. The Philadelphia delegation held a caucus at 11-30, and the letter of Mr. John Wanamaker was read, but no plan of action was decided upon pending the general caucus.

THE CAUCUS.

At 4.45 the delegares assembled in the library to discuss the situation, and were called to order by Alexander P. Brown. Judge Fetterman was chosen permanent chairman of the caucus. Judge Jessup then presented a resolution as follows:

That the State Executive Committee, when organized, be requested to issue a call for a new convention, under the new rules, to complete the State ticket, and with full power to take such action on the ticket already nominated as shall be for the best interest of the Republican party of the State.

He supporced this in a strong speech and was followed by Mr. Samuel B. Huey, of Philadelphia; Mr. Gilkinson, of Bucks; Mr. Isaiah H. Brown and Judge Bunn, of Philadelphia.

General McCleary, of Erie, then offered a substitute to the effect that the convention proceed to complete the ticket, and that the State Committee use all honorable means to harmonize the party so as to secure the election of the Republican ticket. After some little confusion and a speech by Colonel Norris, of Philadelphia, Mr. Brosius, of Lancaster, spoke in sopport of the substitute. Judge Jessup desired to offer an amendment to the latter part of the suostitute, but as it did not meet with fevor, withdrew it, and the substitute was adopted. It was then decided to make Colonel David Taggart of Northumberland, chairman of the convention, and the caucus adjourned.

THE CONVENTION.

At 1.30 P. M. the Convention assembled in the Opera House. Colonel Taggart on taking the chair made a brief and humorous speech, and then the roll was called. Upon the conclusion of the roll-call it was announced that 227 out of the 251 delegates were present.

Mr. Brosius then offered the resolution approved in caucus, directing the nomination of a candidate for Congressman at-large and referring to the State Committee the question of adopting methods of harmonizing the party. It was adopted without dissent.

Nominations for Congressman-at-large were then made as follows: General Wm. Lilly, of Carbon county; Marriott Brosius, of Lancaster; General Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland; Howard T. Jacobs, of Berks county; Galusha A. Grow, of Susquehanna. William S. Bunn, of Philadelpia. wanted to know if Dr. Bressler had been nominated. Bressler belongs in York county, and had been distributing hand bills among delegates, asking for the nominnation as a vindication because he was nominated at the last convention.

A Philadelphia delegate nominated Mr. Bunn, and Mr. Bunn, amid laughter, withdrew his name.

From Galusha A. Grow a letter that had been written to Mr. William Nesbit of Blair county, was read. The letter was written in reply to an inquiry from Mr. Nesbit, and said that the writer was not a candidate for any public office, and had retired from politics.

Mr. Brosius declined to run as a candidate, saying that the very best man obtainable should be named for the place, and he felt that he was not the man for the position.

A delegate desired to ask Mr. Brosius whether he would accept the nomination if tendered him.

Mr. Brosius did not reply, but a Lancaster delegate, speaking for him promised that if nominated he would not only accept, but would add strength to the ticket.

The nominations were then closed and a ballot proceeded with, resulting as follows: Lilly, 25; Brosius, 161; Todd, 17; Jacobs, 20. The nomination of Mr. Brosius was, on motion, made unanimous.

In response to demands for a speech the nominee mane a brief address, in which he said that a distinguished Frenchman who had been nominated to a high office had said that he felt that it was a premonition of an early death, and that Frenchman had died within a week. [Laughter.] After referring to his experience as a soldier, the speaker said that he had, as he thought, unalterably made up his mind not to let his name be used in the Convention, but as he saw the swelling vote of the delegates it was to him the old call again, 'come to the front and he could only say that he placed himself at the disposal of his party and would accept the honor. After the band in the gallery had played Rally 'Round the Flag" the Convention adopted the resolutions reported from the caucus empowering the State Committee to fill vacancies on the ticket and then adjourned

THE CANDIDATE.

Marriott Brosius, Esq. was born in Coleraine township, Lancaster county, in 1843 and after receiving a common school education, entered the Law University at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Before completing his course, the war broke out, and young Brosius enlisted in 1861 as a private in the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving gallantly as a soldier. At the battle of Bermuda Hundred, Virginia, he was shot in the right shoulder, and is yet partly disabled. After his discharge from the army Mr. Brosius entered the law office of Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, of Lancaster, and was subsequently admitted to the bar of that county. From early life he has been identified with the temperance cause, delivering many lectures and addresses on that subject. He is an orator of fine ability, and was honored by being selected to deliver the oration at the unveiling of the monument at Antietam two years ago. He has never held office except that of Notary Public and school director, being at present a member of the Lancaster School Board.

Rose Cold and Hay Fever.

Messrs. White & Burdick, Druggists, Ithaca, N. Y.—I can recommend Ely's Cream Balm to relieve all persons suffering from Rose Cold and Hay Fever. I have been a great sufferer from these complaints; by using the Balm have had great relief. I have recommended it to many of my friends for Catarrh, and in all cases where they have used the Balm freely have been cured. T. KENNEY, Dry Goods Merchant, Ithaca, N. Y.

Messrs. Wm. Rust & Sons, Druggists, New Brunswick, N. J. Since boyhood I have been troubled with Catarrh and Hay Fever, and have been unable to obtain permanent relief until I used Ely's Cream Balm, which has cured me. After a few days' use I could sleep all night. E. L. CLICKENER, New Brunswick, N. J. Price 50 cents. Apply into nostrils with little finger.

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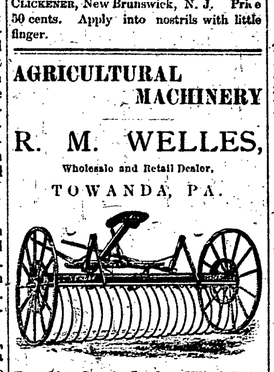

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These rakes will suit the farmers in quality and price; being adapted to every kind of work and at prices to meet the views of farmers. Come and see them by all means before buying any other.

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Just received a car load of superior harrows. Now is the time to buy the best harrow you ever saw for preparing your Buckwheat and Wheat grounds. One will pay for itself in one season.

Sulky Spring Tooth Harrows.

With and without SEEDER ATTACHMENTS. Several of the best kind of these convenient harrows. Would invite particular attention to the Miller and Albion Sulky Harrows and seeders.

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