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, JULY 13, 1882.

Republican 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.

No one-legged soldiers on the Democratic ticket.

The decrease of the National debt during the last month amounted to $12,560,696.70.

Four of the five Democratic candidates for State officers are taken from Republican strongholds. This is a new departure in Democratic tactics.

One of our exchanges very truthfully says the Democratic platform is conspicuous only in what it protests against. It is not in any sense a declaration of principles, but a series of growls.

From a statement prepared by the First Assistant Postmaster General, it appears that there were 46,221 post-offices in the United States on June 30, 1882. This is an increase of of 1710 over June 30, 1881.

The sales of stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards for the quarter ended March 31, 1882, amounted to $10,487,329 44. This amount represents an increase of sales $350,876 80 over those of the quarter ended December 31, 1882, and of $1,434,368 83 (or 15 8-10 per cent.) over the sales for the quarter ended March 31, 1881.

A misunderstanding has arisen between Drs. Hartigan, Sowers and Lamb, who performed the autopsy on Guiteau, the latter gentleman having, it is asserted, sent out for publication in a medical journal a report signed only by himself. The other physicians entered their protest against the proceeding as irregular, and in contravention of an arrangement made.

It is certainly to be hoped that the coming crops of the present season will fulfil the expectations that have already been authorized by published accounts, which promise that they will be largely ahead of those of last year, as the country now stands very much in need of food crops to restore the export trade to its former proportions, and thereby increase the balance of trade in our favor.

According to the decision of a New York Court in special term, delivered recently, a man who insures his life for the benefit of his wife and children cannot thereafter legally surrender his policy to the company during the life time of any of the intended beneficiaries without their consent given after coming of age. In other words, the insurance must be maintained as a protection to the wife and children until they are legally entitled to waive their rights.

President Arthur delights to go a fishing. There is nothing that can so calm a troubled brain and put a man in good humor with himself and the rest of mankind as a fishing excursion, and the President does well to occasionally shake the politicians, and with a few choice spirits seek some sequestered nook where, with good fly-bate, he can tempt the little shiners to come up from the deep and make themselves ready for the Presidential palate.

It is said that a New York financier is anxious to place $200,000,000 of government interest bearing bonds at two per cent. This is below the present received ideas of interest, but if we can have our loan reduced at that rate it will be the better for all concerned. Just now there is lots of capital seeking investment that the transitory figures of real estate do not warrant, and the uncertainty of mining and railroad stocks deter investors. If we can place our loan at two per cent. safely, there is just so much gained.

Marriott Brosius, the Republican candidate for Congressman-at-Large, has written a letter of acceptance to the Hon. David Taggart, Permanent President of the State Convention. In it he remarks that entertaining the belief that a disposition to preserve and a desire to improve the party, accompanied by every just exertion to those ends, constitute the true standard of Republican fealty, and recognizing in the platform of the party the highest code of ethics ever promulgated by any political organization, within his knowledge, he cheerfully and promptly pledges his best efforts, if elected to Congress, to co-operate in making the administration of the party conform, in every particular, to the principles enunciated in the platform.

Says the Philadelphia *North American*: "The public will no doubt learn with surprise, from the testimony given before the committee which is inquiring into the operations of the whisky lobby, that the whisky business is in a bad way. Most people have an idea that whisky is a commodity which is always in demand, and that the men who are engaged in its manufacture are coining money all the time. This, however, appears to be a fallacy, for certainly a business cannot be very prosperous when it is thought necessary to spend three quarters of a million dollars in premiums to distillers for reducing production and for exporting their products at a loss. Either the demand for whisky must have fallen off in rather a surprising manner, or the original profits of the business must have led to its undue development."

Nearly one thousand Mormon recruits were landed at Castle Garden on Monday of last week en route for Salt Lake City. With the *North American* we think it is not much use passing laws against polygamy and appointing commissions to consider how those laws can be carried out while this influex of perverts continues. It is by this importation of ignorance and deluded people from abroad that Mormonism, which otherwise would die of dry rot, is nourished and sustained. These misguided people come over here with the unconceaded intention of engaging in unlawful practices, and of allying themselves with an illegal organization. Their landing under such circumstances ought not to be permitted, and the suppression of this traffic would do more to root out Mormonism than can be accomplished in any other way.

According to a current report, says the *North American*, Mr. J. Bancroft Davis, who has just caused a sensation in political circles by resigning the Assistant Secretaryship, is to succeed Mr. Lowell as American Minister to Great Britain. If any change is to be made in that direction, the appointment suggested would be an excellent one. Mr. Davis has had a long and extensive experience as a diplomatist, and is thoroughly conversant with European and internal politics, besides being a man of great natural ability and a gentleman of wide and generous culture. Mr. Lowell has filled the position in a graceful, dignified manner, and has by his affable manners and his capacity for after-dinner speaking succeeded in making himself very popular; but after all Mr. Lowell is a man of letters, and diplomacy is a profession by itself, to which one needs to be trained.

While the growth and maturity of the grain crops have been watched with so much interest in the North, the attention of Southern people has been given to the cotton. The time has gone by when any one presumes to declare, in the words that were once so familiar, before the war, that "Cotton is King," but there is no doubt and no denial of its enormous importance to the country as one of its greatest products both for home use and for export. In the list of our sales to foreign countries it stands among the highest items. So far, the word as to the progress of the crop is fairly good, and on Wednesday a telegram from Petersburg, Virginia, announced that the first bloom of cotton, shown in the market this year, had arrived there. It came from a farm in North Carolina. The despatch adds that the indications are that with seasonable weather the crop will be larger than last year.

Speaking of the fact that a number of Mr. Pattison's clerk's aided in his nomination, the Lancaster *New Era* says: "When we consider that Mr. Pattison is held up as a model of a Domocratic reformer, we cannot but conclude that the reform he champions is a sham, a delusion and a snare. He don't seem to need the odds from the most adroit boss now in the political field." Commenting upon the same topic the West Chester *Record* says: "If the *New Era* would go a little deeper in its studies of Mr. Pattison it would find itself more and more convinced that the young man's pretensions in the reform line are shams. It will find that he has for party advantage advocated distortion of the truth and justice and on one occasion wanted a State official to do a dishonest trick because it would benefit the Democratic party. When the official honestly did his official duty, Mr. Pattison denounced him in vigorous terms because he had had a chance to put a Republican in a false light before the public and didn't do it."

Says the Philadelphia *North American*: "The assassin's brain has proved to be as most people reasonably expected, a perfectly average arrangement. It would have been strange indeed had the minutest examination revealed any lack of power or any indication of insanity. Just so surely as it takes a clever man to make a fool—in the sense that a circus clown is a fool—it took a man with a full weight, well developed, healthily active brain to play the abominable farce and tragedy of Guiteau's contemptible existence. The man who picks a pocket, robs a bank, swindles a credulous public, or like Jesse James, defies all law and authority, is not a lunatic, he is usually a perverted specimen of very high development. Of precisely the same mental calibre are the heroes and the rascals of all ages. The something which neither the scalpel can dissect nor the microscope reveal is the moral nature, of which science as yet knows nothing. As well may the photographer attempt to picture a stench, however intensely insistent it may be, as the surgeon essay to probe a carcass for traces of the spirit that has winged its way to unknown realms. The murderer has been hanged and cut up; let us bury the carrion and forget the personality.

RETROSPECTIVE and PROSPECTIVE
The Causes and the Remedy.

The causes out of which have sprung the present pronounced division in the Republican party of Pennsylvania, date as far back as the Cincinnati National Convention of 1876. There, under the lead of Senator J. D. Cameron, an attempt was made under the pretended obligation of the unit rule forced through the State Convention at Harrisburg, to transfer the delegation at Cincinnati bodily to the support of Hayes. He succeeded in transferring a sufficient number to defeat the choice of the Republicans of the State. Continuing the same policy of personal dictation, the example of 1876, was repeated at Harrisburg and Chicago in 1880, in an attempt to force the nomination of General Grant. The scheme of the bosses was again so far successful as to defeat the decided preference of the Republicans of the State, though the result fortunately was a triumph over bossism, and the assertion of the prevailing spirit of opposition to that element by the representatives of the people in that memorable convention. The delegates, on this occasion, from our own district, disregarded the dictation of the bosses, though the force of machine power was sternly brought to bear upon them, and represented, honestly, earnestly, and forcibly, the popular will of their constituents. Had they taken the opposite course, they would have been visited with the most decided political condemnation. To their action on that occasion may be attributed, more than to any other cause, the solidity of the Republican forces of the 15th Congressional district at the present time in the midst of the perils that menace the party. Yet later, disregarding the lessons taught them by the condemnation of their action at Cincinnati and Chicago, the same coterie of party bosses under the command of the grand primate, Senator Cameron, issued their orders and accomplished the defeat of Hon. G. A. Grow, who was the decided choice of the Republicans of the State for United States Senator in the winter of 1881. Still later, not satisfied with the havoc they had made, when the State Convention met in the summer of 1881 to nominate a State ticket, Hon. William T. Davies, who up to within two weeks of the convention, had a clear field and was the recognized, decided choice of the Republicans of the State for State Treasurer, was defeated through the orders of the bosses by machine methods, because of his independent action on the question of United States Senator. The consequence of such action was the independent candidacy of Charles S. Wolfe for State Treasurer, and the election of Mr. Bailey, the regular nominee, by a bare plurality, with a majority of 45,000 of the popular vote against him.

We state, without bias or prejudice, the causes that are made the occasion for the present independent uprising and rebellion against machine power in the party. In the midst of all this, the Republicans of the State, while they have protested and warned the bosses of the portending storm, have remained firm in their attachment to the principles of the party. They are so to-day. All they ask is that nominations shall be made fresh from the ranks of the party by the popular voice of the people—that the ticket shall bear no ear-marks of bossism and wear no badge as a mark of servility to boss rule. If in the present case, there shall be no settlement of existing dissatisfaction, it will be the fault of party leaders, and not the fault of the masses of the party who earnestly desire it. If the conflict goes on to the election in its present shape, nothing but defeat and widespread disaster awaits the party. If party leaders will bury "envy, jealousy, and hate, and every bad emotion, fifty fathoms deep amid the sands of ocean," and go forward to their duty in a patriotic and unselfish spirit on both sides of the contending elements, the difficulties may all be harmonized and brushed out of the way. The men who resist an amicable and just arrangement, upon either side, will deserve and receive the most bitter condemnation of the people who compose the voting masses of the party, and may as well retire to the rear never again to be heard of, whether they be "Regulars," or whether they be "Independents." What the people ask is a Republican ticket, divested of distinctive or opprobrious names, and they will achieve for it a triumphant victory as of yore.

Summarized, the causes that have culminated in the present disturbed condition of the party in the State, are these: Had the bosses respected the will of the Republicans of the State at Cincinnati, in 1876, and again at Chicago in 1880, and had they listened to the popular voice in the election of a United States Senator at Harrisburg in the winter of 1881, and finally, had they respected the popular sentiment of the party in the nomination of State Treasurer last year, the party would be in harmony now. Let them view the destruction their hands have wrought and learn wisdom.

If the Republicans are divided on the question of the fall election, which is conceded, says the Delaware *Republican*, the Democrats are equally so. A portion of the latter, and perhaps a majority, cling to "the traditions of the fathers of the party," who, if alive now, would reject their degenerate sons. They do not desire to be vaccinated with the principles of reform, and hence distrust their nominee for Governor. There is no doubt that a large number of them will, as in times past, throw over their chances of success and vote for Stewart, the Independent candidate. In the meantime there are prospective signs of Republicans uniting. Let it be perfected, if possible, wise counsel sway, and a Republican triumph is assured. In a political campaign there are two things to be considered: First, the relative strength of the one side, and next the weakness of the enemy. So far as known the nomination of Pattison does not meet the wishes of the spoils Democracy, and many of them would be glad to see him beaten. There are soldiers of fortune in the Democratic ranks who will fight for any side that pays, and would eagerly enlist either in the cause of Beaver or Stewart, provided it was to their advantage. So far as their own party triumph is concerned, that is but a secondary consideration. To circumvent this element, greater, as it is, than many conceived, it is necessary to join the Republican phalanx in solid opposition. Combined they will achieve a victory, disintegrated they are liable to defeat. It is some months before election, and, in the meantime, there is ample time to correct past mistakes. The question of import now is, can it, and will it, be done.

The case of Senator Roberts, of Crawford county, charged with bribery in procuring his election to the Legislature and perjury in taking the oath, was heard in Harrisburg Thursday. Two witnesses were produced on the part of the prosecution, both of whom testified that they had not received any money from Mr. Roberts to be used for election purposes, and knew nothing that would tend to substantiate the charge of bribery. There being no other witnesses present, and the prosecutor refused to make affiadavit that he could secure additional testimony, the case was dismissed.

If the Government can, as alleged, place their loan at two per cent. interest, the bill now in the Senate, which has been passed in the House, should be approved. The Democrats may say just what they please in reference to the corruption and want of statesmanship of the Republican party, but when after twenty years of financiering they can get all the money they want at the lowest rate of interest ever known, it must be acknowledged that they have made the most of their official education.

The Republican party has been falsely accused of pursuing a policy hostile to agriculture and exclusively favorable to industrial pursuits. In the face of this accusation, American agriculture has made more progress in all respects under Republican auspices since 1870 than its most sanguine friends of any political party ever expected, calculated or dreamed of. The reason of this is that the farmers' markets at home have enormously increased in their extent and value, and that the farmers' profits have been correspondingly increased.

Rev. Dr. Hicks has written a letter to Dr. Lamb stating that he was authorized to conduct the autopsy of Guiteau, and that his signature to the report will give assurance of its correctness. The report is generally credited in Washington that the assassin's body has been removed from the jail to the National Medical Museum, and will be submitted to processes to reduce it to a skeleton. Dr. Lamb does not deny that the body has been removed, but declines to state where it is.

The receipts into the United States Treasury, from customs and internal revenue for the five business days of last week, (the 4th of July being a holiday) were $6,832,035,72. An average of $1,366,407.14 per day.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1882.

All predictions as to the time of final adjournment of the present session of Congress come to naught, and the session appears to be no nearer the end than two weeks ago. The resolution of the House, fixing July 10, sleeps in the Senate, as do most of the appropriation bills, and two weeks, at least, will be consumed by that august slow-moving body in discussing the appropriation, reduction of internal revenue, and tariff bills, before the Senators will consider the question of final adjournment. If more haste is not made, the 46th will imitate the memorable Democratic 44th Congress, and sit until in August.

While the present Congress comes in for the usual share of newspaper denunciation for tardiness and do-nothingness, it has, in reality, been one of the most industrious sessions, so far at least as the House is concerned, within my knowledge. The amount of committee work thrown upon several of the standing committees has been unprecedented, and they have been compelled to ask leave to sit during the sessions of the House.

THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS,

especially, has had before it about twenty cases of contested seats, mainly from the Southern States. Five only have been disposed of, each requiring the most elaborate examination, and the others will probably go over to the next session.

The facts presented in the evidence, all of which will appear in the printed reports, lets daylight into Democratic methods of carrying southern elections, and tell a damning story to the disgrace of that party. It is made fully apparent that the party achieved its majority in both the 43rd and 44th Congress in the House, by the perpetration of the most shameless and disgraceful frauds ever invented, and the Republicans overawed by men holding seats to which they were not elected, were powerless to expose the wrong. The Elections Committee during the present session has devoted itself to the exposition of these wrongs under the able championship of the chairman, Mr. Calkins, of Indiana. Their method of stuffing ballot-boxes with tissue ballots, cut narrower, and folded within the regular tickets so that they could not be observed, has been fully exposed. Their method was to throw out and destroy Republican ballots, and count for the Democratic candidates an equal number of the tissue or fraudulent votes, and, in this way they achieved their Democratic majority in the House in the 43rd and 44th Congresses by falsely returning men not elected, and then they came in and shouted loudly for

"REFORM,"

and sent scores of investigating committees roaming over the country in search of Republican rascality. In nearly every case where they succeeded in striking a lead, as in the case of their investigation of John I. Davenport in New York, it led straight into the Democratic camp, and then nothing more was heard of it.

The country, before the next election, will be made fully aware of the conception and history of all these frauds, and however much Republicans may complain of bossism and unfairness in their party organization, they will never, with such ghastly exposures in full view, support the election of a Democrat for any office.

When the record of the present session is made up, it will be found that many measures, having an important bearing upon the material interests of the country have been enacted. It has effectively grappled with polygamy in Utah, and no polygamist will again sit in the halls of Congress.

TEA AND COFFEE VS. WHISKEY.

When the bill to reduce internal taxation was pending in the House, the Democrats fought vigorously and persistently, though unsuccessfully, to reduce the tax on whiskey, but when Judge Kelley a few days since reported from the Ways and Means Committee a bill to take off the duties on tea and coffee, the Democrats in a body voted against it. They would give everybody free whiskey but insist on taxing the poor man's tea and coffee. The Republicans, holding that the best way to make the Democrats pay their share of the national debt was to keep the tax on whiskey voted against any reduction, but voted to take off the duty on tea and coffee.

J. H.

If a moral can be adduced in reference to the lack of parental guidance, where girls just approaching womanhood are left by their mothers to their own fate, it is furnished in the case of Jennie Cramer, of New Haven, who was found dead on the beach there. It is not necessary to recapitulate the evidence given on the trial of those who were alleged to have had a hand in her death, but their connection with her supposed demoralization was established, and they escaped the penalty only because their position in society did not allow the jury to consider them guilty. The victim, a beautiful, but silly girl, no doubt supposed that James Malley would marry her, but he did not. The result has been too often published to need repetition. If there is one single point in which Americans are deficient, it is in the latitude of action they allow to their children. Boys and girls in this country, from the age of fifteen, are too often allowed to act as their foolish imaginings prompt, and the result is, in many instances, both sorrowful and disgraceful to their parents, who are either too busy or too idle and indifferent to attempt either to guide or control them. As long as such is the case, young men and women will, perforce, be led astray.

Three hundred and sixty-nine soldiers' orphans will be discharged from the various schools in the State this year, having attained the age of sixteen years, and the superintendent of the department has prepared a list of the scholars, arranged by schools, to which he has added when each child will be discharged. Copies of this will be sent to each Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and to numerous soldiers and citizens, the object being to interest as many as possible in obtaining homes and employment for the orphans.

Once upon a time a choice pack of fox hounds were disturbed in the night by the careless barking of an ambitious companion who wanted to be independent and have a run on his own hook. Rather than be annoyed further, his brothers chewed off his lash, when he bounded over the fence and ran away, bellowing furiously on a trail which he struck. The next day, while the pack were out on their regular hunt, they found the dead body of their companion under a tree. The catamount was too much for him singly.

The St. Louis *Republican* goes over the probable composition of the next House from the Democratic standpoint, and is able to figure out nothing better for its party friends than a Republican majority of one, and it only concedes the Republican party eleven districts in the South, where they are more likely to get twenty-five or thirty. This is by odds the most favorable calculation yet made for the Republican party, when its source is remembered.

Owing to the failure of appropriations sixteen clerks, one fireman and nine laborers were discharged from the Post Office Department at Washington Thursday.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Thurlow Weed, who is in his eighty-fifth year, is almost blind.

The Democratic nominee for Governor is only thirty-two years of age.

Senator Hill is believed by his Atlanta friends to be steadily improving.

A wealthy Chicago gentleman has left $40,000 to be used in constructing a monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

It is estimated that fully 15,000 persons visited the tomb of Garfield on Sunday the 2d inst., the anniversary of the assassination.

Brigham Young's first wife died a few days ago, age seventy-nine years. She was married in 1834 and was the mother of six children.

The Methodist Church South has just sustained a severe loss in the death of Dr. John Poisel, a minister of more than ordinary eloquence, fervor and piety.

Professor John H. Wheeler, of Bowdoin College, has accepted the chair of Greek language and literature tendered him by the authorities of the University of Virginia.

William Westfall, of Rowlands, Pike county, has been a member of the school board of Lackawaxen township, for thirty-seven years, serving thirty years as secretary.

General Wallace, the United States Minister to Turkey, has been presented by the Sultan with a painting representing a Turkish girl. Mr. Wallace has not yet accepted the present.

Mr. J. Bancroft Davis, Assistant Secretary of State, has resigned to take effect upon the appointment of his successor. Mr. Walker Blaine, Third Assistant Secretary of State, has also tendered his resignation.

Garibaldi named his sons after heroes instead of saints. His daughter, Signora Canzio, has named her sons after political heroes. One son bears the name of Abraham Lincoln, another that of John Brown.

Carl Schurz grew bitter in his Phi Beta Kappa address at Harvard. "The great war that education has to carry on in society," he said "is a war against the brutal self-assertion of vulgar wealth, with no quarter for the pleasure-hunting idler and merciless contemps and ridicule for the snob."

Charles E. Courtney, the oarsman of Union Springs, was badly poisoned on the Fourth of July, among thirty others, at the village by eating poisoned ice cream. It has just been made public to-day that Courtney was one of the number. He has been very ill, but it is now said he will recover. Some miscreant put tartar emetic in the ice cream.

George W. Jackson, of Wilmington, Del., organized a free agency for lost children in 1876, which he still maintains. During the six years it has been in operation he has cared for 805 lost children until they were identified, ranging in age from nineteen months to seven years. The work is done through charity, and Mr. Jackson has never asked or received any compensation for his trouble.

Hon. Robert Farmer Bower, a native of Philadelphia, died in Keokuk, Iowa, a few days ago, in his fifty-ninth year. Mr. Bower was the General Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Masons at the time of his death, which is the highest official position in the order in the United States. On the day of the funeral all the business houses and banks in the city were closed, and the courts also adjourned. Special trains were run on the railroads from different parts of the State, which carried large numbers of Masons and others to take part in the ceremonies. Bishop Perry and Governor Sherman, of Iowa, officiated at the funeral.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The coalition between the Republicans and the Independent Democrats in North Carolina is gaining strength rapidly, and it is predicted that it will insure the election of four Republican Congressmen.

Don Cameron has about squandered the political capital accumulated by his father during half a century, but he is not the first spendthrift who has recklessly dissipated a fortune he never could have accumulated.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

James Hill, once a slave, and chairman of the Mississippi Republican State committee, expects the election of two Republican and two Independent Congressmen from that State in November. He reports that white planters are becoming Republican.

The Democrats have not selected their strongest candidate in Robert E. Patterson, of Philadelphia. He cannot command the full vote of his own party. He will gain none of the Independent votes of the Republican organization.—*West Chester Republican* (*Rep.*)

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: Pattison, the Democratic candidate for Governor has been a voter eleven years, during which he has been a candidate for clerk of the quarter sessions, for Auditor-General, for Governor, and has been city controller five years. If not an office-seeker, what?

The so-called Independent leaders do not want any movement inaugurated that will bring about harmony to the Republican party. Of course the Democratic party does not want harmony and the "left wing" of the party so deeply sympathizes with the main body that they will reject all overtures.—*Bloomsburg Republican.*

Mr. Pattison's nomination for the chief office in the Keystone State will be a surprise, even to himself. He is unknown beyond the muncipal limits of Philadelphia, and his nomination will give no strength to the party in the State. The Democrats of Pennsylvania can always be depended upon to make fools of themselves.—*New York Herald* (*Ind.*)

If Pattison receives the nomination of the Pennsylvania Democrats, why shouldn't Tilden get as much in New York? Pattison is a reformer of the same stamp as old parregoric of Greystone. Pattison can shout reform louder than S. J. T., because he is younger—and therefore does not know as many tricks as the latter; but all he wants is time, and he can get them all.—*New York Commercial Advertiser* (*Stalwart.*)

Chairman Cooper, when asked what was going on in political circles, remarked that he had something new: "When Pattison and his friends are using all means to reconcile the worst elements of society (vide the McMullen flag raising) to the Democratic ticket, the Republican State committee is using all honorable means to unite the best elements of society upon the Republican ticket."—*Times.*

Says the *Times*: The political situation in Maine is decidedly mixed. With five tickets in the field the real fight is between the Fusionists and the Republicans. It is two months yet to election, but the campaign is already at white heat. Governor Plaisted confidently expects re-election, and Colonel Robie, the Republican standard-bearer and one of the Governor's Councillors, as confidently expects the triumph of the Republicans. The election is of more than usual importance, for it involves not only the election of a Governor, State officers and the polical complexion of the Supreme Court, but four Congressmen, the Legislature and the successor to Senator Frye as well. This is a prize worth contending for.

Nervous debility, the curse of the American people, immediately yields to the action of Brown's Iron Bitters.

PENNSYLVANIA PARAGRAPHS.

An oil exchange was organized at Warren yesterday.

The army worm is making havoc with the grain in various parts of the State.

It is now believed that the South Pennsylvania Railroad will run through Greene county from end to end, touching Waynsburg.

Morris R. Stand & Son, cotton goods manufacturers in Philadelphia, have failed. Liabilities from $80,000 to $100,000. Assets small

The Berks county almshouse contains four hundred and eighty inmates. But one death has occurred in three weeks, that being from old age.

The fish story of the season comes from Pottstown and represents that George Wells with a single line having two hooks, caught at one haul two bass, one of which measured 19 inches and the other 13.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Chester has determined to establish a temperance school in that place. It will have a weekly session of one hour and continue during the summer months.

The largest casting ever made at Pottstown was turned out at a foundry at that place a few days ago. It weighs 24,000 pounds, and will be used as an anville under the steam hammer in the forge of the Pottstown Iron Company.

The Philadelphia mint was to be enlarged, according to the early reports from Washington, but the later information makes it exceedingly doubtful whether such steps will be taken at present. The opposition developed in New York is what worked to prevent the bill from becoming a law that was offered in December.

The sureties of A. K. Dundore, the defaulting Berks county treasurer, have paid into the State Treasury $28,499, the full amount found to be due on account of the last two years of his administration. The amount due to the county, amounting to about $10,000, will also be paid by the sureties.

A novel game of base ball was played at Conshohocken on the Fourth by rival clubs of Conaughttown. A keg of beer was placed on third base and a rule prescribed that no player could have a drink until he reached that station. The effect was singular. Every player reached third base and so frequently that two kegs were emptied before the game was half over. Happily the rain came and drove the players to shelter or that game might have gone on indefinitely.

A singular freak of lightning is reported from Collegeville, Montgomery county. A few days ago, after a shower, and when the sky had become almost clear, a flash of lightning descended almost to the ground, when it separated into two portions, each going in different directions, but accompanied by but one thunder clap. Two cherry trees standing nearly half a mile apart were struck simultaneously by the separated currents and entirely destroyed. The strange occurance was witnessed by a number of persons.

A new oil well has been struck at Cherry Grove, ten miles south of Warren, which has caused considerable excitement in the region and among oil men generally. It is said to be the greatest strike on record, and although there are no means yet of testing the flow, it is placed at a high figure by those who profess to be able to judge. Attachments have been made by both the United and Warren Pipe-lines, and the oil is being drawn off. During the first hour and a half the tools were down the flow amounted to 250 barrels.

GENERAL GLEANINGS.

One day's reports from the West records no less than seven cases of wife murder committed in that growing section.

During the fiscal year just ended there were 46,633 agricultural patents issued from the General Land Office. This is an increase over the issue of the previous year of 20,022 patents.

A tornado visited Columbus and various portions of Crawford county, Kansas, on Wednesday evening of last week. Several deaths are reported, and the damage to houses and crops was considerable.

The wheat crop of the lower Arkansas valley is completely harvested, and is in the best possible condition. Large tracts in the vicinity of Wichita, Kansas, will average from thirty to forty bushels per acre. The yield of corn for market is estimated at 5,000,000 bushels.

The first cotton bloom of this year's crop has been received at Petersburg, Va. It is from the farm of Captain W. G. Coleman, near Macon, N. C. The indications are that with seasonable weather the crop will be much larger than last year.

The Trustees of Williams College, Mass., have voted to give to Prof. Hewitt, of Chicago, the Chair of Ancient Languages and to endow the professorship with the Garfield Memorial Fund, instead of using it to establish a chair for some leading political teacher, as was at first intended.

An extraordinary tricycle journey has been accomplished by the Vice-President of the Lyons Bicycle Club, accompanied by his wife, on a two-seated machine. The travelers went from Lyons, through Nice, Genoa, and Rome, to Naples, returning via Florence and Turin, the whole journey representing a distance of some 2,300 miles being accomplished at an average of about fifty to sixty miles a day on the road.

Superintendent Mills, of the Delaware Railroad, estimates the coming peach crop in the districts traversed by railway at 4,004,740 baskets. The heaviest yield will be in the district between Middletown and Clayton, Del., and with continued favorable weather, the crop may reach 5,000,000 baskets. This is exclusive of the sections above, which are dependent upon water transportation. The peach-growers of the Peninsula will meet in convention at Dover to-day to discuss transportation rates and facilities, and other matters of interest.

Georgia enterprise is beginning to manifest itself in the circulation of miraculous stories similar to those with which the boundless West has long regarded the country. Within the limits of a single week a man's body disappeared completely after his clothes had been torn off by a revolving shaft, a boy fell head first into an almost dry well sixty five feet deep and was presently drawn up in the bucket unscratched, and a man who had been bitten by a rattle snake was snatched out of the jaws of death by by a celebrated mad-stone whose owner values it at $1,000. These are not precisely the events which make up a Nation's history, but they serve to cheer a rather dull summer.

The Elmira *Gazette* says that a prominent citizen of Geneseo, has been prolonging his own life at the expense of the canine creation. Some two or three years ago the gentleman in question, who was pronounced by physicians to be in an advanced stage of consumption, began the habit of taking his pet dog to bed with him. The dog soon exhibited unmistakable signs of lung difficulty, coughed almost constantly and finally died. The gentleman procured another dog, and slept with it for a time when this animal also fell a victim to the disease. Another dog was procured, with which the man now sleeps, and though the third animal will probably die the same way as the others did, the man is improving and is better than before in years. The Hornellsville *Tribune* says that he is a well known business man of Geneseo, and that it could give his name if necessary.

Brosius Accepts.

Marriott Brosius has sent the following letter to the President of the late Harrisburg convention:

LANCASTER, PA., June 28, 1882.

Hon. David Taggart, President Republican State Convention:

DEAR SIR—Your official notice of my nomination as Congressman-at-Large by the Republican State convention was duly received. On the floor of the convention after the nomination I intimated my willingness to bow to the command of the Republican party, and I now have the honor in the accustomed way to accept the nomination. Believing that a disposition to preserve, and a desire to improve the party, accompanied by every just exertion to those ends, constitute the true standard of Republican fealty, and recognizing in the platform of the party, adopted by the convention, May 10th, the highest code of political ethics ever promulgated by any political organization within my knowledge, I cheerfully and promptly pledge my best efforts, if elected to Congress (and whether elected or not), to co-operate in making the administration of the party conform in every particular to the principles enunciated in its platform.

Very respectfully yours,
MARRIOTT BROSIUS.

The Democratic Platform.

The following is the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention in Harrisburg.

The Democratic party of Pennsylvania, holding fast to the faith that power not delegated by the Constitution is reserved to the States and the people, upholding the sanctity of personal liberty, security of private property, and the right to local self-government, demanding honesty and economy in the administration of the Government, and the enforcement of all the provisions of the Constitution by the Legislature and the courts of the Commonwealth, declaring against monopolies and in sympathy with labor, seeking protection and in favor of the industrial interests of Pennsylvania at this time, do solemnly protest against the evils which the policy and practices of the Republican party and the insolence of its long possession in office have brought upon the country, therefore, Resolved,

First—We do protest against what is called the "boss system," and also the plundering of office holders by assessment of money for political purposes. The offices are the property of no party, but open to every citizen, honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution, qualifications which Jefferson declared were the requisites of office.

Second—We protest against the spoils system and the prostitution of the offices of the people, so that they become mere perquisites of politicians.

Third—We denounce all repudiation, State and Federal, because it is dishonest and destructive of that public morality upon which are founded the existence and perpetuity of our free institutions. It should be made odious, and the political party that aids and abets it with office deserves public condemnation.

Fourth—We denounce the spoilation of the State Treasury and immunity by pardon of those convicted of crimes whose acts were flagrant subversions of official trusts and wrongs done the people.

Fifth—We believe the Republican party as now organized and controlled, is based on fraud, force and corruption, and there can be no hope of true reform except by the force of the ballot box excluding it from place and dower.

Sixth—The Democratic party demands of the legislature, honest, just and true apportionments.

Seventh—Upon these declarations we invite the co-operation of all honest citizens who with us desire the re-establishment of an honest Government.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 1st.—Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen has completed a statement of the issues to postmasters by his office of postage-stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882. The total number issued was 1,740,571,038 pieces, of an aggregate value of $40,977,952,42. This is an increase over the issue for the preceding fiscal year of 236,259,476 pieces, or 15.7 per cent, equal in value to $6,352,517.51. The total cost of furnishing these articles was $875,836.75, or an increase over the preceding fiscal year of only $19,288.96, or 2¼ per cent, although the increase in the number of articles furnished was 15.7 per cent.

The appropriation for supplying these articles amounted to $1,036,000, of which $875,836.75 was expended, leaving an unexpended balance of $160,163.26 or 15.4 per cent of the appropriations. Over one billion three-cent stamps and three hundred and fifty million postal cards were sold during the past year. As a result of these figures the departmental officials feel warranted in asserting that when the final statement of the receipts and expenditures for the year has been completed it will be found that the postal service was self-sustaining. Of a deficiency appropriation of $2,152,258, made by Congress last year to meet the expected deficiency in the postal revenues, not one cent has been drawn from the treasury. This is the first year since 1851 in which the receipts of the Post Office Department have balanced the expenditures, with the exception of one year during the War of the Rebellion.

TARIFF COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C July 6.—The Tariff Commission created under the act of Congress approved May 15, 1882 having been convened by the Secretary of the Treasury to meet in Washington, D, C, July 6, 1882, assembled in the large parlor of the Ebbitt House at twelve o'clock to-day. The following gentlemen, comprising the full Commission, were present: Hon. John L. Hayes, of Cambridge, Mass: Hon. Duncan F. Kenner, New Orleans; Hon. Henry W. Oliver, Jr., Pittsburg, Pa: Hon. A. M. Garland, Springfield Ill. Hon. Robert P. Porter; Washington, D, C., Hon. John W. H. Underwood, Rome, Ga., Hon. Alex R. Boteler, Shepherdstown, W., Va., and Hon. Jacob A. Ambler Salem, Ohio. President Hayes delivered in opening address, then the act of Congress creating the Commission was read. At the request of the president and with the approval of the members of the Commission, Hon. Robert P. Porter of Washington, D. C., consented to act as secretary of the meeting pending the formal organization of the Commission.

After discussion as to expenses attendingthe sittings of the Commission communications were read from President Arthur and Secretray Folger, inviting the members to call upon them between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M. The Commission then took a recess for that purpose.

After the members of the Commission had paid their respects to the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, and had duly qualified before the latter, they returned to the Ebbitt House, when they reassembled in the large parlor. The doors were closed, and admittance was denied to all save those directly connected with the Commission. No business of importance was transacted however, and at half-past four o'clock the Commission adjourned without having done more than informally discuss the order of business to be pursued.

The Baptist begin their annual gathering at Point Chautauqua, Chautauqua Lake, July 18, and hold until August first.

GUITEAU'S BRAIN.

The report of Dr. Lamb of the post mortem examination upon the body of Guiteau is made public in the *Medical News* of Philadelphia. The examination was made an hour and a half after death. After describing the general appearance of the body, including the statements that the neck was not fractured or dislocated and that there was found a small white scar, confined to the scalp, midway between the top of the left ear and the median line of the head, the report describes the condition of the skull and brain minutely. The right paretal bone was slightly flattened, but in thickness the skull presented nothing remarkable. The description of the brain is accompanied by an engraving, a copy of a photograph taken four hours after death. The brain was firm, and weighed forty-nine and a half ounces. It was slightly flattened in the region corresponding to the flattening of the paretal bone. On a section of the cerebrum there was an appearance as of slight thinning of the gray cortex. The description of the fissures is very minute. The heart weighed ten and three-fourth ounces and the spleen, which was lobulated and enlarged, eighteen ounces. Commenting on the report the *Medical News* says editorially that those who expected to demonstrate the assassin's criminal irresponsibility by the changes in his brain will have a rather difficult task if they expected to find deviations from the normal type of brain structure They are certainly disappointed. The deviations mentioned in the report have absolutely no signification, from the point of view of moral derangement. It may be affirmed of Guiteau's brain that it presented as little evidence of pathological change as the brain of any one of his age dying of some other than cerebral disease. What may be disclosed on microscopical investigation, which is yet to be made, remains to be seen.

GRAND RAILROAD EXCURSION

AND BASKET PICNIC

From Elmira, Tunkhannock and intermediate places over the popular L. V. R. R. to GLEN ONOKO, MAUCH CHUNK and the SWITCH BACK

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1882.

Special train will leave as follows:

			Fare for round trip.
Elmira		5:00 a. m	$