THE REPUBLICAN.

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

HUDSON 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, AUGUST 24, 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.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Republican Standing Committee, of the county of Bradford, a Convention of the Republican party will convene at the Borough of Towanda on TUESDAY, the FIFTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at one o'clock p. m, to nominate candidates to be voted for at the next general election to be held on TUESDAY, the 7th day of NOVEMBER next. Viz: Three persons for Representatives in the State Legislature, two persons for Jury Commissioners, and one person for Representative in Congress, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Convention.

The Vigilance Committees of the several election districts will call primary meetings at the usual place of holding delegate elections for their respective districts on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of SEPTEMBER, 1882, to elect by ballot two delegates to represent each district in said Convention. The Delegate elections in the several Boroughs, and in Barclay and Ulster Townships will be opened promptly at 6 o'clock p. m. and close at 8 o'clock p. m. In Athens Township, third district, at 5 o'clock p. m., to close at 7 o'clock p. m. In North Towanda Township at 5 o'clock p. m. to close at 8 o'clock p. m., and in all other Township Districts at three o'clock p. m., to close at 5 o'clock p. m. The polls to be kept open continuously, from the first hour mentioned, in each case, until the last when they shall be closed and the votes counted and the result certified by proper officers of said meetings to the chairman of said Convention, and a copy delivered to the delegates elect.

The committees of Vigilance are requested to give written or printed notice of said primary election and to carefully observe the above rules in conducting the same. Every Republican elector in the county is urgently requested to attend the primary meetings and take part in said election.

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

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Alba Boro—C. C. Lawrence, W. M. Foss, C. M. Churchill.
Albany—Miles Osborn, Alonzo Benjamin, William Weed.
Armenia — George Covert, Richmond Sweet, Charles Green.
Asylum—Mahlon Hicks, Benjamin Kerrick, Geo. W. Kilmer.
Athens Boro, 1st Ward—M. N. Nevins, F. L. Kinner, J. P. Blood.
Athens Boro, 2nd. Ward—D. W. Tripp, E. M. Frost, J. M. Ely.
Athens Twp., 1st Dist.—W. A. Plummer, Geo. D. Miller, Wright Dunham.
Athens Twp., 2nd Dist.—J. Field, Axel Knapp, Dr. Frank Keys.
Athens Twp., 3rd Dist.—W. H. Flory, M. C. Chapman, John Woodworth.
Barclay—John H. Davis, John Ditchborn, Henry V. Dugan.
Burlington Twp.—W. P. Lane, P. P. Burnes, Harvey Spencer.
Burlington Boro.—S. M. Dickerman, C. E. Campbell, John McKeeby.
Burlington West—Jno. Campbell, Alfred Blackwell, Samuel Whitehead.
Canton Twp.—J. C. Roupp, Charles B. Taylor, Clark Brown.
Canton Boro.—M. E. Lilley, J. S. Griffin, J. H. Shaw.
Columbia—C. G. McClelland, Hollister Burleigh, Clark Palmer.
Franklin—Stern McKee, A. B. Crandall, O. L. Smiley.
Granville—H. H. Heald, George Barnes, Smith May.
Herrick—R. S. Hillis, Jas. Newell, Geo. Titus.
LeRaysville Boro.—Dr. C. S. Dusenberry, J. P. Bosworth, Asa Nichols.
LeRoy—S. B. Morse, Robert Mason, M. M. Griswold.
Litchfield—John F. Struble, C. H. Merill, M. E. Armstrong.
Monroe Boro.—D. M. Hinman, E. B. Young, A. R. Owen.
Monroe Twp.—Chas. Northrup, Judson Blackman, Harvey Cummings.
New Albany—J. W. Wilcox, S. D. Sterigere, S. S. Ormsby.
Orwell—Wesley Robinson, Eastman Workizer, Seldon Chubbuck.
Overton—C. M. Williams, C. Streevey, James Molyneaux.
Pike—L. A. Bosworth, W. W. Doolittle, Wm. B. Stevens.
Ridgbury—D. H. Harrison, P. C. Brown, C. C. Thompson.
Rome Boro—B. G. Wilmot, E. P. Seeley, Leonard Whitaker.
Rome Twp.—Charles Forbes, W. W. Moody, S. O. Allen.
Sheshequin—W. S. Elsbree, Frank Vought, Wm. Snyder, Jr.
Smithfield—D. W. Lane, E. J. Lewis, J. M. Eames.
South Creek—Fred Moore, Samuel Thompson, Harry Chase.
South Waverly—C. F. Pendleton, D. L. F. Clark, W. H. Plum.
Springfield—Wm. Wigeston, W. A. Brown, Edson Harkness.
Standing Stone—J. O. Huff, P. B. Landmesser, Byron Vanness.
Sylvania—Charles Waldo, Horace Alexander, James Brotzel.
Terry—J. B. Horton, Shubal Bowman, Hiram Terry.
Towanda Boro, 1st Ward—James Bryant, Perrin Pennypacker, Charles Brown.
Towanda Boro, 2nd Ward—J. D. Felton, L. B. Coburn, John Dean.
Towanda Boro, 3rd Ward—Dr. E. H. Angle, Frank Smith, Will Jenkins.
Towanda Twp.—R. A. Bentley, H. M. Davison, Carey Horen.
Towanda North—Bishop Horton, John Lane, Winfield Sluyter.
Troy Boro—John Fletcher, H. M. Beales, B. A. Long.
Troy Twp.—Thomas Manley, J. E. Strait, Emory Johnson.
Tuscarora—Nathan Strickland, Lester Smith, Charles Taylor.
Ulster—James Mather, Thomas Howle, Charles Cole.
Warren—A. A. Abel, N. E. Kingsland, R. L. Beardsley.
Wells—Geo. Knapp, Wm. Johnson, M. Shepard.
Wilmot—J. E. Quick, Daniel Ely, Hiram Meeks.
Windham—Lot Shoemaker, Jerre Jakeway, A. Boardman.
Wyalusing, 1st Dist.—Alden Lyon, Irvine Homet, H. P. Gaylord.
Wyalusing, 2nd Dist.—Geo. Peet, Henry Rockafellow, William Biles.
Wysox, 1st Dist.—George Pool, Aaron Eddy, Albert Lent, Jr.
Wysox, 2nd Dist.—E. C. Bull, F. H. Owen, Bird Shores.

The Democratic papers with any wisdom refrain from attempting to create political capital out of the passage of the River and Harbor Bill. "Dad is under the load" again.

The claims of Hon. C. C. Jadwin to a renomination in the Fifteenth district comprising Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming counties, seems to be generally recognized throughout the district.—*Pittston Gazette.*

Secretary Lincoln Thursday, appointed two hundred clerks and a number of messengers and watchmen for services in connection with pension cases. Of these appointments seventeen are credited to Pennsylvania and nine to New Jersey.

The sentence of Dundore, the defaulting ex-Treasurer of Berks county, is one of extreme but wholesome severity. It condemns him to three years' solitary confinement in the penitentiary with hard labor, and imposes upon him the costs of the prosecution and the restoration of the stolen money. This is probably more than Dundore anticipated, but the day when public officials mifiht steal with impunity, provided they did so upon a large scale, has gone by.

An estimate of the government receipts, based on those of July and half of August, has been prepared at the treasury, from which a calculation has been made that the receipts will amount to $450,000,000 for the present fiscal year.

Hon. C. C. Jadwin, of Honesdale, our member of Congress for this district, is spending a few days in this county, and becoming acquainted with his constituents here. He well deserves, and according to the precedents of the district should receive a unanimous re-nomination.

Congressman Jadwin of this district is said to be a candidate for re-election. As he has been in his place and attended strictly to his business, voting against the river and harbor steal among other acts satisfactory to his constituents, let him be given another trial.—*Canton Sentinel.*

According to the *American*, the organ of the Independents, that organization does not intend to "urge nor suggest any action, or inaction, in regard to congressional and legislative nominations, but will leave it to the people of each district to take such action as they please." Their fight, according to this announcement, will be confined to the State ticket.

There are indications of a gratifying increase of exports from the United States and that the threatened flow of gold from here to Europe to pay for our heavy importations will be replaced by a flow of our golden grains and bread stuffs. A bountiful harvest has been garnered all over our broad land and we shall have enough surplus supply to feed all the hungry people in Europe.

So far as we know, the following are the names of the candidates which will be presented for nomination for Representative by the Republican convention on the 5th of September, out of which three are to be nominated:

J. P. Coburn Esq., Orwell.
Capt. Levi Wells, Tuscarora.
Col. E. J. Ayers, Asylum.
W. H. Smith Esq., North Towanda.
Capt. B. B. Mitchell, Troy,
LeRoy Holcomb Esq., LeRoy.

Several Congressmen have come to grief in their district nominating conventions in consequence of their vote for the passage of the River and Harbor appropriation bill over the Presidents veto. Instead of a renomination they met with defeat coupled with resolutions of censure for their action. The people of our district, fortunately, were represented by a man who withstood all the influences brought to bear upon him by the friends of the bill, and voted against it on its final passage and also voted to sustain the veto.

Postmaster General Howe has issued a circular for the re-organization of the railway mail service in accordance with the act of Congress of July 31, which divides employees in this service in five classes, at salaries of $800, $900, $1,000 $1,200 and $1,400 as the maximum salaries in each class. The employees are hereafter to be called railway postal clerks; all lines will be known as railway post offices; directions are given to the disposition of clerks for various duties in the different branches of the service, and for detailing clerks for special duty; inefficient clerks are to be reduced or removed, and every new clerk must remain in the first class for six months at least. The order went into effect August 1.

The milk inspectors of New York city have been doing some good work in the detection and exposure of venders of skimmed and adulterated milk. The inspectors arranged tactics which enabled them to take the milkmen unawares. Early the other morning, when the driver of a milk-cart was surprised at the sudden appearance of an inspector, he confessed the fraud was practiced by saying "you needn't waste time to examine it, doctor, it's all skimmed." That man's milk was emptied into the river. The extent to which milk has been adulterated in New York show the necessity of a thorough system of inspection for every city; and this system should include all sorts of food which are perishable or subject to adulteration.

DUTY POINTS THE WAY.

We urge upon the Republicans of Bradford most earnestly that they well consider the exigencies of the present political situation in the State. The presentation of an independent ticket, professedly Republican, appeals to Republicans for their support upon the ground that it will tend to correct alleged wrongs in the methods of Republican party management. The question presented by the situation is this: Will the defeat of the regular Republican State ticket tend to correct the wrongs complained of? We are unable to see how the reforms professedly aimed at by the Independents are to be achieved through the election of the Democratic State ticket. The State, by the next legislature must be apportioned anew into legislative and congressional districts. Suppose that by the action of the Independents the Republicans fail to maintain their ascendency in the legislature, and place this measure within the control of the Democratic party, how much in the way of reform would be gained? The Independents answer that they do not intend to interfere with the legislative and congressional tickets. Professedly this may be true, but the tendency is to the contrary. We see that there is already a manifest disposition to place independent candidates in the field in several districts, both for the legislature, and congress. There is no question, if the Republicans of the State will stand firmly by the regular State ticket and by the legislative and congressional tickets, that they can maintain a majority in the legislature and aid in maintaining a majority in the national House of Representatives, and save the State ticket from defeat. Every Republican must determine for himself whether by his vote he will contribute to the achievement of such a result, or whether he will contribute to the success of the Democratic ticket by casting his vote for the Independents. To the exercise of all honorable means within party lines for the overthrow of boss domination over the interests of the party we have always contributed and will continue to do so, but we are unwilling to go to the extent of sacrificing all that is dear to Republicans for the sake of punishing individuals in the party. It is wiser and better to "suffor wrong than do wrong," and bide our time for the correction of existing abuses by party leaders. The next legislature does not elect a United States Senator, but the legislature to be elected two years hence will be charged with the duty of electing a successor to J. D. Cameron. It will then be time to draw the lines on that question, and we will be found where we have always been on that issue.

Many Republicans who sympathize to some extent with the primary objects of the Independents have said to us: "Now is your time, you can make your influence felt on the side of the Independents with such power as will strike terror to the party bosses." To such appeals we have but one answer, i. e. our Republicanism is a higher consideration with us than any grievance growing out of the action of individuals in the party. Our influence shall be exerted within the party for the correction of abuses, but we are unwilling to obstruct the accomplishment of their correction by going with the Independents and thereby aiding the election of the Democratic ticket. We ask all our Republican friends to consider the subject in this aspect, and advise them to act as duty impels us to act, and contribute their best efforts for the success of the regular Republican ticket this fall. We can fully appreciate the feelings of many Republicans who have always stood true to the party, but because of their outspoken opposition to the methods of party bosses, have sufferred ostracism and felt the iron heel of boss rule upon their necks as soon as the victory to which they earnestly contributed was won. The tendency of events within the party, prior to the going out of the Independents, pointed most unmistakably to the overthrow of this power by regular methods within the party, but by going out they obstruct rather than aid the accomplishment of such a purpose, and leave their friends who would have been their allies within the party powerless to assert their influence successfully for the achievement of a result thousands of the truest Republicans in the State most heartily desire. For ourself, we can better afford to endure the kicks and curses and venomous assaults of the small lieutenants and hired henchmen of party dictators, than desert the principles which have always been dear to us, and such a course we trust will be adopted by all Republicans who have felt aggrieved with the action of party leaders.

AGRICULTURE.

ITS RELATION TO CIVILIZATION AND NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

One of the most interesting features found in the study of history, is the relation which agriculture sustains to civilization and material prosperity. Although nearly every one has the idea that agriculture is a source of wealth, few realize the extent of its influence.

Going back to the dawn of historical times, we find that the oldest civilized countries were found in the fertile river valleys. Was this merely accidental, or was there a cause for it? Why did not early civilization make its home in some wild and mountainous district, instead of the alluvial valleys of the Nile and the Euphrates? The answer is that these valleys were highly favorable to agricultural pursuits, while the mountainous districts were profitable only for the support of flocks, and for the game which was found there. Consequently the inhabitants of the latter place led roving lives, moving from place to place in search of fresh pasturage, or for more plentiful game. Constantly changing their place of residence made it inconvenient to accumulate many effects, and impossible to establish any form of government.

Not so with the agriculturists. The care of their crops necessarily made their homes permanent. It was to their advantage to gather as much about them as possible. The property which they accumulated, and the relations which they sustained to their neighbors required some laws for their mutual protection; when by the accumulation of this property they had provided for the necessities of life, they had time to devote to something more than a mere struggle for existence. From these beginnings we can easily see how a form of government should have been adopted, and how the mind should have ventured out in search of knowledge, until by gradual accretions, as the nature of circumstances demanded, a high degree of civilization was reached.

But, having seen that civilization was brought about by permanent homes, and that these fixed places of residence were necessitated by agricultural pursuits, let us see what effect agriculture has upon a nation after it is civilized.

Many examples might be given, one of the most striking being that of Rome. In the early days of the republic, the only employment thought fit for a gentleman was that of agriculture, and this employment was carried to a high stage of perfection. Under the salutary influences of this feeling, Rome grew rich and powerful. Then it was that her sons earned for themselves the title of heroes.

In the great struggle with Carthage, Rome received the seed whose germination caused her dissolution. True, Hannibal was driven back from the very gates of the city, and his power forever destroyed, but he had divided Rome against herself. During his fifteen years' stay in Italy, the farmers sought refuge in the cities from the ravages of war. When the long struggle was over, they had lost their love for country life, and had conceived instead a strong preference for the excitement of the city. From that time agricultural pursuits were neglected. The cities were thronged. Old and simple habits were forgotten. Idleness and luxury begot corruption, and Rome was on the downward road which finally led to her destruction.

After the fall of the Roman Empire, came that long and dismal period known as the "Dark Ages." All the light of ancient civilization seemed to have been extinguished by the barbarians who overthrow what remained of the once powerful empire. To the superficial observer, scarcely a remnant of that culture and refinement which had once been the glory of Rome was visible. Agriculture was at its lowest ebb. Large tracts of country which before had yielded bountiful harvests, were now waste and desolate, or were covered with forests. Grazing succeeded the tilling of the soil, and the inhabitants of Europe seemed to be degenerating to the position of the wandering tribes of the East.

But again we find that the agricultural districts were the cradle of civilization. The Benedictine monks united labor with religion, and this particularly true of agricultural labor. St. Benedict, the founder of the institution, knew full well the salutary effects of tilling the soil. He accordingly wrote to the different monasteries upon this subject. He advised them "not to feel uneasy if at any time the cares of the harvest should interfere with their formal readings and their regular prayers, as no person was more usefully employed than when providing for his fellowmen." Accordingly, the monasteries were located with a view to agricultural pursuits. Amid the general turmoil which surrounded them, the monks pursued the even tenor of their way satisfied with their work in the field. They not only retained the culture which they had obtained from Rome, but they acquired still greater refinement. The monasteries became the centres of news and of learning. The church took up the work which had thus been commenced, and together they are recognized as the bridge which connected ancient and modern civilization.

But we are not obliged to go back to ancient history or even to Mediæval times to show that agriculture is really the foundation of national prosperity. During the past few years, the experience of our own people has fully corroborated this. The civil war excited the energies of the people to the highest point. When the struggle was over, it was impossible for this feeling at once to subside. Life upon the farm became too slow for multitudes, and they sought more exciting pursuits in the cities. Our people were living too fast, and a financial crash was the result. Employment in the cities became scarce, and thousands were forced into the country to obtain a livelihood by tilling the soil. Our agricultural products were greatly increased, and prosperity once more dawned upon the country. It came slowly, but surely, steadily increasing with the enlarging harvests.

We can judge the future only by the past. If during all the history of man, agriculture has been the foundation of civilization and progress, it is at least a fair inference to suppose that it will be the same in the future. In view of this it might be well if our legislators could forget railroad questions and Chinese immigration long enough to thoroughly consider means for increasing and improving the products of the soil. Our educators might properly omit much that is æsthetic, and devote more time to the application of science to the work of the farmer. In doing this they would not only benefit the whole country, but they would demonstrate to all that no one has greater need of a thorough education than the farmer.

W. H. C.

Wiser in their generation than the children of light, as the Temperance folks evidently consider themselves, says the North *American*, the members of the Western Distillers' Association have passed resolutions looking to the enforcement of Sabbath laws, a high rate of liquor license and the ignorance of political associations. The first and last of these may be taken as sincere, perhaps, with a grain of salt, but there is true grit in the middle clause. A license tax which would ensure respectability among tavern-keepers, and block out many vulgar dens, would be a boon worth having. By the way, the Association omitted one important point, which we cheerfully submit gratuitously, viz. a provision for the inspection of liquors, of all kinds, and a certification of their purity, as a compliment to the license system. In a great majority of cases it is the quality and and not the quantity of liquor consumed that effects the health, and consequently the morality, of a community. The Distillers' Association, if it will not tax their profits too much, should pass a suyplementary resolution.

It appears to be a very plain proposition that if Congress is to dispose of the business which comes before it, some more expeditious method of transacting it must be adopted. During the late session 10,076 bills and joint resolutions were introduced, and by far the larger proportion will never receive consideration. The next session will be a short one and very little more than the necessary public business will be done. The number of measures coming before Congress increases with each session. The bills falling in one Congress are regularly presented to the next, and the next, and so on, and, in addition to these, each year develops new measures which claim attention. During the recent session there was considerable discussion among members on the subject of changes of rules for facilitating business, and it is probable that this question will receive attention before the expiration of the next Congress.

An "old engineer" tells a *Sun* reporter: "The time is not far off when every locomotive drawing a passenger train on every busy railroad will have a pilot. This pilot will have no more to do with the engine itself than the pilot of a ferry boat. His duty will be simply to look ahead and communicate with the engineer in the cab. I predict that every passenger locomotive will soon carry a pilot. I don't know where he'll be—whether on the cab or in front of the cab over the boiler, or in front of the boiler over what we now call the pilot and you call the cow catcher; but he will be carried on every locomotive that carries trains at a rate of speed, and he will watch the signals, switches, bridges, highways and junctions, and do nothing else, while the engineer runs the engine." And he'll be the most likely of all train men to be killed, in case of accident.

Dispatches from Illinois announce that the current of public opinion in that State is running strongly against the extravagance of the late River and Harbor Bill. The President's veto is universally approved, and the Congressmen who voted to pass the bill in spite of his objections will generally experience considerable difficulty in securing a re-election. There can be little or no doubt that this feeling is generally prevalent throughout the Union, and that the reckless and unscrupulous extravagance of Congress will next fall be properly and severely rebuked. The people have been doubly disappointed, for they have seen their money squandered, while at the same time their hopes of being relieved from the burden of taxation have not been realized. There is a day of reckoning in store for the men who were thus unfaithful to their trust.

Second-class mail matter, which includes newspapers, magazines and like publications when sent out from offices of publications and news rooms, is now being weighed, commencing on July 1st and to extend to October 1st, to ascertain the actual amount sent through the mails. Heretofore only that which was delivered outside of the county where the publication was issued, was weighed. Separate account of the amount now sent free, and of that on which postage is paid, will be kept, and the result thus determined will be used as a basis in determining whether it is feasible to make free delivery of this class of matter within the United States.

The unjust iron rule of bossism in the Republican party in overiding all established precedents has done and is doing more to weaken and disaffect the party strength than all other causes combined. If they would keep hands off and allow the popular voice of the rank and file of the party to prevail, there would be harmony and the ticket would thereby be greatly strengthened. Such a policy in our own Congressional district would add a thousand votes to the Regular State ticket, and strengthen our local ticket.

The Independents set out with the declaration as the professed purpose of their movements, the restoration of popular rule. They are inconsistent with themselves in their refusal to submit to a new convention the choice of a new ticket upon the basis of the third proposition of the Regulars, because they deny to the people the right of choice should they desire the nomination of any of the candidates now upon the respective Regular and Independent tickets. How do they reconcile this inconsistency with their professions of restoring popular rule?

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

Monday	$1,575,776.48
Tuesday	890,761.06
Wednesday	1,794,558.75
Thursday	1,515,335.42
Friday	1,377,967.99
Saturday	1,223,375.16
Total	$8,278,274.86
Daily average	$1,379,712.47

The efforts of all true and patriotic Republicans will be directed to the regeneration of the party without destroying it.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Says the Williamsport *Banner*: When you see two or more men in earnest conversation on the street or in a very secluded corner of a hall or alleyway, do not imagine that they are talking politics, but consider that the Egyptian question or the troubles in Ireland are the "topics uppermost."

It is suggested that Messrs. Stewart and Wolfe have a public discussion. Mr. Wolfe can tell how the Senator declined to unite with the Democrats in 1881 to make him United States Senator, and Mr. Stewart can tell how he declined to work with Wolfe then because it would be of no advantage to the Democrats, but how he works with him now because he wants to give the Executive of the State and a member at large to Congress to the Democratic party.—*West Chester Record.*

Senator Harrison, of Indiana, presided at the Republican County Convention in Indianapolis last Saturday. During the proceedings a stranger rose in the gallery and nominated the Senator as the next Republican candidate for the Presidency. After some of the enthusiasm which this announcement called forth had subsided, Gen. Harrison said: "I have not yet heard the least humming of a Presidential bee, and I hope it will not get in my bonnet. I have seen so many unhappy statesmen in Indiana, by reason of the fact that they had allowed their longing eyes to rest on the White House, and having regard for my personal comfort, I have resolved that I will never allow the disease to catch me. It is the most fatal thing I know of. It is worse than leprosy. I never know a man who had the slightest attack of it to be cured except by a six-foot hole in the ground."

Nearly all the states hold their congressional and state elections on the 7th of November. The exceptions are: Maine, September 11th; Ohio and West Virginia, October 10th. Arkansas will elect State officers September 4th, Vermont, September 5th, and Georgia October 4th. These three states will elect Congressmen on the 7th of November. The next state election will not occur in Louisiana until April, 1884. Oregon is the only state that has held an election for the next Congress: State offices were elected in Rhode Island April 5th, Alabama August 7th, and Kentucky August 6th. The congressional canvass has not really opened yet, scarcely one-fourth of the nominations having yet been made. Both parties will, as usual, manage the canvass from Washington. Congressman Hubbell and Col. Henderson have charge of the republican canvass, while that of the democrats will be managed by Congressmen Flower and Thompson.

General Gartrell who is running as an Independent candidate for Governor of Georgia, opened his canvass last week. He claimed that if elected he would represent the whole people and not one faction of one race. "The old talk," said he, "about Jeffersonian Democracy is good enough, but it don't apply to education, or to lower taxation or to that great iniquity, the Convict lease. Millionaires are getting rich on men working for $12 50 a year. They are the greatest slave-holders on earth. As soon as that system can be changed it ought to be done. I demand that the people elect to the Legislature men who will aid the Government in correcting it. It has been well called a foul blot on humanity. [Applause.] There is no need for a conflict of the races in Georgia. The white men are superior in some respects, for they have had superior faculties; but the colored people are improving, and they cannot rejoice at it more than do the whites."

PERSONAL POINTS.

When Clan S. Foltz, the lady attorney of San Fraicisco, attended the United States Circuit Court in Oregon recently, Judge Deady not only escorted her to a seat beside himself on the bench, but introduced her to all the lawyers present.

Charles Archer, the celebrated English jockey, is reported to have won $100,000 on the race for the Manchester cup, $20,000 on the Exeter stakes at Newmarket, and $50,000 on the race for the Steward's cup at Goodwood.

Hon. Max Alexander, the oldest ex-member of congress, is said to be in destitute circumstances. His home is in Mecklenburg county, Va. He was born in 1792.

Charles H. Smith is the name of a colonel in the United States army who, having been assigned to court-martial duty, has asked leave to rejoin his regiment because it is exposed to the contagion of the yellow fever which prevails in the neighborhood, and the colonel is anxious to share the danger with which his men are threatened. That is the kind of a commander who wins the confidence and affection of his men, and who, should the occasion arise, might be trusted to lead them to victory or to death.

Gen. G. K. Warren, who died at Newport, R. I., last week, was born at Cold Springs, N. Y., January 8, 1830. He graduated at the military academy in 1850, and his high standing in his class carried him into the engineer corps. He was engaged for two or three years in surveys at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and was then assigned to duty in the region now traversed by the Union Pacific railroad. In 1859 he was appointed assistant professor of mathematics at West Point, and was filling that position at the outbreak of the civil war. He went to the front as Lieutenant colonel of Duryea's Zouaves and participated in the action at Big Bethel, June 10, 1861. From August, 1861, till the spring of 1862, he was engaged in the construction of the defences of Baltimore. His command was then assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and he served in all the campaigns of that army until deprived of his command by Gen. Sheridan, during the battle of five Forks, in the last days of the war.

The family of M. L. Smith of Slatington, consisting of five persons, were severely poisoned on Wednesday by eating corned beef from tins. The beef had softened and is supposed to have absorbed poison from the can. All the members of the family were critically ill, but yesterday all were reported convalescent.

GENERAL CLEANINGS.

A Washington dispatch says that there is great excitement at Pensacola, Fla., over the rumors of cases of yellow fever among the shipping.

Not an experiment or cheap patent medicine is Brown's Iron Bitters. It is prepared by one of the oldest and most reliable chemical firms, and will do all that is claimed for it.

A story comes from Bucks county to the effect that a farmer got up on Sunday night while asleep and killed one of his pigs, and had it half dressed before he awoke. The pig was stuck and bled with as much precision as though done by the most accomplished butcher. The strange part of it is that the man had never done such a thing in his waking hours.

The body of a child about six months old was found Thursday afternoon on the rocks in the Brandywine creek, near West Chester. It was neatly attired, and appeared to have been there about two weeks, and was left exposed by the receding of the water. A lad testified before the Coroner's jury that two weeks ago a man drove on the bridge about dusk, threw something in the creek which made a great splash, and then drove away.

On Monday evening of last week, two men who had previously left their satchels by permission at the First National Bank in Kewanee, Ill., forced their way into the bank about six o'clock, and having assaulted Cashier Pratt and Miss Palmer, a lady assistant, forced them into the vault, and then escaped with about twenty thousand dollars. The burglars were seen near Mineral, Ill., the next morning, and scouts were out in pursuit, over three hundred men joining in the chase.

Considerable excitement has been created at Plattsburg, N. Y., by the sale of 50,000 acres in the heart of the Adirondack region to a company of lumber dealers. The tract covers the region of St. Regis Lake and the upper Saranac, so well known and loved by anglers. The purchasers intend to build a track from the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad to the centre of the wilderness, and construct sawmills at many points along the line. The great tracts of splendid pine timber will be despoiled, the clear streams choked with slabs and sawdust, the breeding places of the trout poluted, and every quality destroyed which has given the North Woods their attractiveness and fame.

Death of Senator Hill.

Hon. Benjamin H. Hill died at his residence in Atlanta, Ga., shortly after six o'clock Wednesday morning. About four hours before his death he made a sign for a hypodermic injection of morphine, which was administered. He was conscious for some time but could not speak, and finally passed away without a tremor.

He was born in Jasper county, Georgia, September 14, 1823, and entered the sophomore class of of the University of Georgia in 1841 graduating with the highest honors in 1844. he then studied law and was admitted to practice at LaGrange in 1845. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1851, and again in 1859. In the meantime, in 1854, he was an independent candidate for Congress, but was defeated by sixty-eight votes. In May 1866, Mr. Hill was at his home in LaGrange, and confined in Fort LaFayette till July following. He was elected to fill a vacancy in the national House of Represenatives in 1875 and re-elected 1876. In January 1877 he delivered a speech in the House in defense of Jefferson Davis and the management of the Andersonville prison, which seriously affected his popularity north and south. In the same month, however, he was elected to the national Senate after a bitter contest. The cancer which caused his death was contracted about two years ago, and after some treatment in New York, from which he derived little benefit, he consulted Doctors Gross and Pancoast of Philadelphia who performed an operation last July. He was an able and successful lawyer, and was also largly engaged in cotton planting. The funeral will take place on Saturday after the arrival of the Senatorial delegation.

The Bones of Guiteau.

Charles J. Guiteau was hanged for the murder of the late President Garfield June 30th. Before the rope was placed around his neck there had been an understanding arrived at that the final burial place should be the Army Medical Museum, as this was probably the only safe place where the remains could be kept. The body was buried July 1st, in the basement of the jail in the east wing; the resurrection took place on the night of July 3d. At the disinterment were present Dr. Lamb and Mr. E. F. Schafhirt, anatomist of the Medical Museum, and assistants with Rev. Dr. Hicks, the spiritual adviser of the deceased, Deputy Warden Russ, Capt. James Coleman, of the jail and two laborers. Light was furnished by two lanterns, and in a short time the coffin was reached. The casket and its contents were taken out and placed in a wagon and driven to the Army Medical Museum, into the rear entrance of which they were carried and the body was at once placed, in a vat of alcohol. Since then the flesh has been removed and the bones have been in course of preparation for mounting as a skeleton, if that course should be determined upon. Most of the bones have been treated with ether and are now being bleached; but some of the larger ones have not yet been taken from the ether bath. The process of articulation will likely be entered upon in a few days, and in a little time all that remains of Charles J. Guiteau may form a ghastly exhibit among the skeletons of men from every portion of the globe. It is said however, that there is some doubts as to whether Guiteau's bones will make a first-class skeleton, for it has been found, that from some cause many of them appear to be porous, and it will require more than ordinary care to mount them.

Brutal Indian Outrages.

Tucson, A. T. August 18.—Advices from Guaymas, Sonora, of the 16th instant say that word has just been received from Trinidad, Sonora, that the Apaches are depredating fearfully and committing frightful atrocities in the Sahuarapa district. A large force of Mexicans is in close pursuit of the redskins. At Taratuc Ranch the Apaches killed six men, passing La-Mesa-Palona; they killed two in Lucuchilla and two in Arincahonda, and for three hours afterwards attacked ElCarriel, killing eleven women and a child, stripping the women and brutally outraging them and then putting them to death by the most cruel torture. Four of the men of the ranch who were returning saw the houses on fire and fled. The Apaches gave chase. Three of the men took refuge among the rocks and were defending themselves when the fourth man, who escaped, brought the news to Trinidad. A large force of citizens started to the rescue and couriers were sent in all directions to warn the settlers of the whereabouts of the hostiles. No mail riders have arrived for several days. It is believed that all have fallen victims to the Apaches. The number of hostiles is two hundred, commanded by Juh, the Chihuahua chief, who escaped after the battle with General Fuero last spring. Authenticated reports states that a band of Apaches have penetrated Alamer and are depredating there. General Reys, with a large force in the Saluarapa district, declares that he will not spare a man, squaw or papoose if he again encounters them

Rose Cold and Hay Fever.

Being seriously troubled with Hay Fever and Rose Cold I tried Elys Cream Balm, and was surprised in obtaining almost immediate relief. I earnestly recommend it to all similarly afflicted. W. P. ANDRUS, Druggist, Metuchen, N. J.

Having been afflicted with Hay Fever for years I gave Ely's Cream Balm a trial; was much benefitted. I have had no attacks since using it. E. R. RAUCH, Editor Carbon Co., *Democrat*, Mauch Chunk, Pa.

For years I have been afflicted with Hay Fever, from early in August until frost. I was induced to give Ely's Cream Balm a trial. The relief was immediate. I regard myself cured. G. SCHREIBER, Supt. of Cordage Co., Elizabeth, N. J. Price 50 cents. Apply into nostrils with little finger.

Congress adjourned on Tuesday at 3. p.

Paul Waulker, not yet seven years of age has been sent to jail in Berks county for a year on a conviction for burglary and larceny. He was tried on one charge of burglary and two of larceny, and after the evidence had been given pleaded guilty to all the indictments.

Live and Learn!

It is estimated that there are over two thousand million chickens hatched in the United States every year. But not more than half of these chicks reach the size when they are fit to market. The pip, gapes, cholera, etc., kill millions of young chickens every year. These diseases can be cured by the use of Phenol Sodique. For sale by druggists and general store keepers. See adv.

A party of men in Ku Klux disguise Thursday forced the negro laborers at Nettleton Station Ark., on the Memphis and Kansas Railroad, to quit work on pain of death. Governor Churchill having been notified and asked for protection, at once telegraphed W. T. Lam, Sheriff of Craighead county, instructing him to investigate the matter and protect the workmen.

A Clear Complexion

Can be had by every lady who will use Parker's Ginger Tonic. Regulating the internal organs and purifying the blood quickly removes pimples and gives a healthy bloom to the cheek. Read about it in other column.

Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who is making an extensive tour through Colorado, received a grand ovation in Pueblo Thursday. Mr. Kelley was much astonished at the rapid growth of Pueblo, and pronounced the steel works of that city the most perfect and complete of any outside of Pittsburg. In the evening he addressed a large audience on the subject of tariff reform and the tax law.

Annoyance Prevented.

Gray hairs are honorable but their premature appearance is annoying. Parker's Hair Balsam prevents the annoyance by restoring the youthful color.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N. Y. 20july82

A NEW FURNITURE AND REPAIRING ESTABLISHMENT.

SEYMOUR SMITH,

Who has had 21 years experience in the furniture business, has opened a store and repairing shop in Bentley's Block, First Street, (opposite McCabe's marble yard) and solicits the patronage of the public. He has been in the employ of Messrs. Frost for the past eighteen years, and feels confident that he can give entire satisfaction in REPAIRING FURNITURE, both as to QUALITY and PRICE.

I shall keep a stock of New Goods, and will order per catalogue for customers at a small advance from manufacturers prices. Call and see me all who are in want of Repairing or New Goods.

24aug82 SEYMOUR SMITH.

MRS. D. V. STEDGE,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

HUMAN HAIR

GOODS,

SUCH AS WIGS, BANDEAUX, the popular

Chatelaine Braid,

EVERYTHING BELONGING TO THE HAIR TRADE

☞ Special Attention given to COMBINGS Roots all turned one way.

SWITCHES from $1 upwards. Also Agent for

Hunter's Invisible Face Powder, Madam Clark's Corsets, and Shoulder Brace Elastics.

☞ Particular attention paid to dressing ladies hair at their homes or at my place of business, over Evans & Hildreth's store.

nov18-6p MRS. D. V. STEDGE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—I offer the American Hotel property for sale at a great bargain. The Hotel may be seen on the corner of Bridge and Water streets, in Towanda Borough. It is one of the best and most central locations in the place. There is a good barn connected with the property. The free bridge and new depot near to it make this Hotel desirable for any one wishing to engage in the business. A good active man with a small capital can pay for the property in a short time from the profits. It was papered and painted new last spring and is now in excellent condition.