THE REPUBLICAN.

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

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

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

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1882.

The New York *Telegram* moves that the election in that State be made unanimous. To an outsider the motion seems scarcely necessary.

The public may congratulate itself upon the fact that the next session of Congress will in all probability be business-like and brief. Both parties will be on their good behavior.

A Chicago dispatch states that Marshall Jewell will issue a call early in December, and the National Republican Committee will meet in January to consider the subject of district representation.

Women are now eligible to school offices in Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Virginia, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Wyoming, and to any office in Wisconsin except State Superintendent.

Complete official returns on the State Legislature of Illinois, show that the next House will have 77 Republicans, and the Senate 31 Republicans, giving that party 12 majority on joint ballot, and the control of both branches.

It is reported by the Secret Service Division that a good counterfeit of the Bland dollar is being extensively circulated throughout the country. The coin is heavily plated and resists the acid test unless it is very deeply cut before the acid is applied. It is considered a dangerous counterfeit.

It has been decided to hold the meeting of the Pennsylvania State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry in Harrisburg, and arrangements to that effect were completed last week. The session will begin December 12, and last several days. From four to five hundred delegates are expected to be present.

The November elections have gradually become national by being held in no less than thirty-three American States. Only five of the States of the Union do not appear in this list, and no doubt in a few years the change will embrace the whole Republic, so that all the members of the Lower House of Congress will be elected simultaneously.

The Governor and Lieutenant Governor elected in Pennsylvania at the recent election will hold office four years; the Secretary of Internal Affairs for three years, and the Judge of the Supreme Court for twenty-one years. Twenty-eight Congressmen were chosen to serve two years; twenty-five State Senators to serve four years; and the entire membership of the House of Representatives for two years.

The net result of the late election in Illinois is a Republican State Treasurer by 4,210, a democratic Superintendent of Public Instruction by 4,168, eleven Republican, eight Democratic and one Independent Congressmen, and a Republican majority in both branches of the Thirty-third General Assembly, with a Republican majority of twelve on Joint ballot wherewith to elect a Republican United States Senator to succeed David Davis.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of bread-stuffs from the United States during the month of October, 1882, and during the four and ten months ended October 31, 1882, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding months of the preceding year, were as follows: October, 1882, $15,205,103; 1881, $14,839,914; four months ended October 31, 1882, $84,881,719; 1881, $80,311,635; ten months ended October 31, 1882, $149,737,960; 1881, $192,292,555.

Postmaster General Howe denies the report that he intends to resign from the Cabinet, and says that he has never heard an official suggestion of such a nature. He has not yet completed his annual report, which he expects to make of public interest, from the fact that it will include recommendations looking to radical changes in the methods of conducting postal business, such as the establishment of a postal telegraph system and the indirect lowering of the letter rate by the extensive use of stamped envelopes.

It would be more auspicious for the Republican cause, and for the country, which, we have no particle of doubt, needs the powerful and controlling influence of that party, if they were less disposed to quarrel over bygones, and more willing quietly to reflect. Six months of silent meditation, without a word of mutual reproach, would be the best possible salve for old wounds which, if irritated and kept open, may prove beyond cure. If they are a party of principles, principles sometimes flourish most under discouragement and opposition.

The New York *Times* thinks that there are a good many people in the country who are prepared to see Pennsylvania taken from her prominence in National politics, and thinks the country has had pretty long experience of this prominence with discouraging results. What the *Times* means by this is that Pennsylvania has been able to secure a tariff from Congress which made her grow in wealth and prosperity, thus exciting the envy of the Empire State. The *Times*, therefore, hopes that the Democrats will make Mr. Carlisle the Speaker of the next National House of Representatives, for he is an advocate of free trade, fairly and squarely.

It may be assumed with safety that if at the next session of Congress the public business is not transacted with unwonted despatch, the Republicans will not be to blame for the circumstance. They may be trusted to do all they can to dispose of the necessary routine work before dissolution, so as to avoid the need of convoking the Forty-eighth Congress in extra session, and thus enabling the Democrats to reorganize the House at an avoidably early date. There are a number of lucrative appointments in the gift of the House, and though we know that the Democrats are great civil service reformers, they will probably be convinced that the good of the public demands that these places should be held by Democratic appointees.

A Baptist pastor in Wisconsin has recently been tried for the offence of attending a performance given by a company of negro minstrels. He pleaded guilty to the charge explaining that he was on his way to a temperance meeting, but got into the wrong hall, and when the performance began his sense of fun overcame his moral scruples. He got off with a mild rebuke. The New York *Herald* thinks "it is to be regretted that there were not among his judges some who were honest enough to say that they were glad their pastor had found his way under the influence of harmless fun, and that they hoped he would do it again, and often. There is no greater humbug or hypocrisy than the current pretence, in some religious circles, that pastors and preachers are better able than other people to get along without diversion. A man whose time is spent almost entirely in contemplating the sins of the world, and hearing of humanity's weaknesses and troubles is the last one who should be called to account for enjoying anything that is funny, yet not improper."

We are afraid that Mr. Kellogg, who was a candidate for election to Congress from the Third Louisiana district, has very little chance of getting his seat. Not that there is any doubt as to his having been elected, for his majority was such that no contest has been made upon that score; but it seems that that there is some ground for raising a technical objection to Mr. Kellogg, upon the ground of his alleged non-residence, and Mr. Acklen, his defeated opponent, is not going to miss any chance of climbing into the place which upon a previous occasion he embraced. As a Democratic Congress may be trusted to prefer Mr. Acklen to Mr. Kellogg any day, the Republican Congressman-elect must not be surprised if he is left out in the cold.

A great many people are again wondering whether the Democratic capacity for blundering has been blunted by disuse during the past eighteen months, or, in other words, whether the party managers will not rush headlong into all the extravagance, "cussedness," (if we may borrow Mr. Nasby's expressive phrase) as soon as they get the reins well in hand. We think they may be trusted to do that, for blundering and "cussedness" are chronic with them. This fact furnishes the Republicans with a basis for hope, and makes all intelligent and patriotic Democrats tremble. Already schemes are being projected that may well challenge alarm. The preparations which are being made for unseating any Republican or rather every one, returned as elected to the Forty-eighth Congress from the South, is one of them. Clearly, Democrats must be Democrats, and Bourbons at that. Just wait and you will see the fun.

One of the odd episodes of the late election struck Mr. George A. Post, the Democratic Congressman-elect from the strong republican district of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming. Mr. Post is only a little more than eligible in years to serve in Congress, and after his recent admission to the bar he decided to take Horace Greeley's advice and go West. Nobody wanted to lead the Democratic forlorn hope in the Congressional contest, and the friends of Mr. Post gave him the nomination of Susquehanna, intending to furnish him a good certificate of character for his new Western people. The nomination went to him by default in the district; the Republicans split on Overton and Jadwin, and Post is elected by a large plurality. He is now anchored to the heartsome hills of Montrose for two years more, and the Western dream may perish before his unexpected apprenticeship to statesmanship shall have expired. Moral: If you want to go West, don't run for Congress.—*Philadelphia Times.*

WHAT THE VOTE SHOWS.

In the Borough of Honesdale Mr. Jadwin received 288 votes Mr. Overton 4 votes. In the county of Wayne Mr. Jadwin received 2787 votes, and Mr. Overton 104 votes. In the Borough of Towanda Mr. Jadwin received 177 votes, Mr. Overton 244 votes. Mr. Jadwin received 73 more votes in Towanda Borough than Mr. Overton received in the entire county of Wayne. In the county of Bradford Mr. Jadwin received 3595 votes and Mr. Overton 3273 votes, beating Mr. Overton 322 votes in his own county. In the two counties of Wayne and Bradford Mr. Jadwin beats Mr. Overton 3,015 votes. In the county of Wyoming Mr. Jadwin received 1276 votes and Mr. Overton 377 votes beating Mr. Overton 899 votes. In the county of Susquehanna Mr. Overton received 1,921 votes and Mr. Jadwin 1443 votes, giving Mr. Overton a majority of 478 in that county. This latter vote shows the force of the Overton-Searle combination. The vote in the other counties shows its weakness and demonstrates its folly. The vote demonstrates that Mr. Jadwin was the decided choice of the Republicans of Wayne, Wyoming and Bradford. It also demonstrates that had the choice of the district been respected at the conference Mr. Jadwin would have been elected by a majority of thousands. No one of common intelligence can fail to see with whom the responsibility lies. This is the second time the district has been given to the Democrats by Col. Overton and his backers. It is a singular fact, that in Mr. Overton's successful campaigns for Congress, he ran ahead of his ticket in Wayne County, but in 1880 when Mr. Jadwin was elected, he ran behind his ticket in Bradford. The crookedness of Mr. Overton and some of his immediate backers in three successive campaigns is thus demonstrated. These facts do not redound to the credit of a class of politicians in Bradford who claim to be Republicans par-excellence. Republicans who insist that popular rights shall be respected are denounced by them as traitors to the party, while they skulk in their tents and are jolly over Democratic victories whenever one of their kind fails to be nominated. When will the Republicans of Bradford come to the conclusion that it is time for that kind of business to stop?

If this is "stalwartism" in Republican politics, have not the people had about enough of that kind of Republicanism? Is it not time for voters who love Republican principles to assert themselves and not only demand but see to it that the interests of the Republican party are taken out of the hands of the men who commit these outrages upon the party's rights? They have been tolerated and allowed to control until they are repudiated by the votes of people in the most emphatic manner. Now let the men who love Republican principles and stand by the party for the sake of its principles rather than for the offices, lift the party out of the disgrace into which it has been dragged by mere party machine manipulations.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

In the three instances of the death of the President elect, viz. Harrison, Lincoln and Garfield, the Vice President who, ex-officio, became President, reversed the policy upon which the President was elected and upon which he administered the office of Executive up to the time of his death. In each case these creatures of accident brought disaster upon the party. The case of President Arthur is the most conspicuous of them all, and the party's reverses the most pronounced. The creature of accident, promoted to the Presidency through the instrumentality of an assassin, he has exercised the power of Executive to ostracise and treat with contempt that better portion of the Republican party who stood nearest the Garfield Administration, and to reward its opponents. In the State of New York, he aided the Conkling wing of the party to pack the State Convention by the most disgraceful methods, and nominated a ticket that bore upon it the Conkling ear-marks. Its defeat by a majority of nearly 200,000, shows how the Garfield Republicans of that State resented the interference of Arthur, and the insult put upon them by him and Roscoe Conkling. It may now be seen and realized how much truth there was in the plea that "Conkling carried New York for Garfield." If he did so, where were his votes that failed to come to the support of his ticket headed by Folger? If his name is a "tower of strength" in New York, how has it shown itself? Conkling in the right is of service to the party, while Conkling in the wrong is an element of weakness. And so it is with every public man. To be strong with the people he must be in the right. Look on Maine where Blaine leads public thought, and then on New York where Conkling and Arthur treats the popular will with contempt and scorn. As in New York so in Pennsylvania and other Republican States, the administration has laid its hand upon the representatives of truest Republicanism, and thrust them aside and out of its councils, and crushed them with the iron heel of Executive power. Every important appointment made in Pennsylvania since the death of Garfield, has been made with a view to strengthening the hold of Senator Cameron upon the machinery of the party, to enable him to reward his friends and punish his opponents. While they have been few in number, they were all he had to bestow and they were given, as demanded, for the one single purpose. It has been done in contempt of the wishes of popular majorities, as in the case of the two appointments in Allegheny. The consequence of these appointments is the defeat of Russel Errett, who ran for re-election in one of the Allegheny districts and who represented Cameron and Arthur and defied popular sentiment, and the re-election of Thomas M. Bayne, who ran for re election in the other and who defended the popular sentiment of the people against the intolerant rule of Arthur, Cameron and Errett. Nothing is plainer than the fact that the humiliating reverses of the Republican party in the late election, are attributable to the methods encouraged and employed by the administration to strengthen the boss system in politics.

It will be seen that the district has been given to the Democracy through the ill-considered candidacy of Col. Overton. Had Mr. Jadwin not been a candidate, Post's majority over Overton would have been at least double his plurality over Jadwin. The candidacy of Mr. Jadwin offered the only chance of saving the district to the party, and had the canvass lasted a fortnight longer he would have undoubtedly been elected.

The Bradford *Reporter* (Overton organ) thus explains the case:

"Col. Overton's defeat was due to several causes, among which may be mentioned the fact that Bradford county was not entitled to the nomination, and in consequence many who should have supported him went to a bolting candidate. He understood and admitted to his friends, that he had no chance, and he would have withdrawn if Jadwin would also have left the field. In fact two men were sent to Harrisburg to confer with two men to be sent by Jadwin on the best method for arranging the fight and putting a new man into the field. Mr. Jadwin failed to send the men, and, finding compromise impossible, Col. Overton, in deference to the wishes of his friends and out of regard for what was believed to be the best interests of the party, remained a candidate."

Here we have a candid confession. Bradford county was not entitled to the nomination, and Col. Overton admitted that he had no chance. He remained in the field only to swindle Wayne out of its rights, and if Wayne had yielded to the swindle he would have gracefully retired. But Wayne refused to yield; therefore Col. Overton, "out of regard for the best interests of the party," remained a candidate for the purpose of giving the district to a Democrat. The reference to a conference between two friends of each candidate is a freak of the *Reporter's* imagination; no such conference was ever agreed to by Mr. Jadwin. Col. Overton's view as to the best interests of the party has been repudiated by a majority of the Republicans in Bradford, together with 42 per cent. of the party in Susquehanna, 77 per cent. in Wyoming, and 96 per cent. in Wayne. When an independent candidate, in a canvass of less than twenty days, commands the support of nearly two-thirds of the Republicans in the district, against the "regular" nominee, as Mr. Jadwin has done, it must be accepted as a conclusive expression of popular opinion as to the course required by the best interests of the party.—*Wayne Citizen.*

The heaviest gale of wind in many years visited Milford on Tuesday afternoon of last week, lasting over an hour. Trees were blown down and torn out by the roots and telegraph poles and wires were broken down, so as to suspend communication by wire. Rain fell heavily all the afternoon and evening.

FOR GENTLEMEN WHO FORGET.

Under the above heading the *North American* in an issue last week, says:

What happens in one's own day and generation is generally magnified and regarded as extraordinary both in magnitude and in circumstances. Accordingly, we note that the great political earthquake whose tremors still may be felt, and whose wreckage strews the field, is described as quite unprecedented. We also note a disposition in some quarters to assign the wide-spread reverse of the Republican party to deliberate premeditation. But in fact surprise at the extent of the storm, as well as to the magnitude of its effect, is as wide and as general as the storm itself. It is not wise to attempt to give credit for premeditation where it does not belong. We are as far from regarding the overthrow of the party as an accident as anybody. It is doubtful if there can be an accident involving such a great and radical change in the affairs of an intelligent people.

The Republican party has passed through three of these ordeals. When it was called to endure the first it had enjoyed power less than two years, and it was prosecuting a desperate war of defence and offence against fully one-half of the Democratic party in arms, and against the other half as sympathizers with the former. This was 1862—a year of exceptional darkness throughout the land, and a year of defeats in the field and in the forum. As we read the exaggerated phrases of some of our contemporaries, we ask if they have forgotten the political cyclone of 1862? Were they then unborn, or too young to receive impressions which must have been vivid to most men who lived in that time? In the great States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, Abraham Lincoln received a majority of more than two hundred thousand votes in 1860. When the polls closed in November, 1862, that immense majority was not only wiped out as with a sponge, but there stood registered against the Republican party on a poll for Governors and Congressmen more than thirty-five thousand of majority for the Democrats. New York and New Jersey elected Democratic Governors, and Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin gave Democratic majorities. The Congressional delegations in these ten States stood seventy-eight Republicans to thirty-seven Democrats in 1860. The election of 1862 gave in the same States sixty-seven Democrats to fifty-seven Republicans. This recorded a Democratic Congressional gain in ten Republican States of fifty-eight members.

The cyclone of Tuesday cannot show so radical and overwhelming a change as that. It was great but not so great as that. In struck terror to the souls of the people, no doubt, but that first cyclone was still more terrible. Did it destroy the Republican party? We have only to read history to learn that it made the party more formidable than ever. The party gathered itself together and won brilliant victories in 1863. In 1864, two years later than its bitter defeat, it reclaimed everything worth reclaiming, and remained invulnerable to Democratic assaults for ten years. But in 1874 the tide turned, and its wave swept away Republican control in the House and subtituted for it a Democratic majority of seventy-nine. It was not till 1880 that the Republicans regained control of the House by a meagre majority. On Tuesday the Republicans were once more swept out of power in the House, and a Democratic majority approaching that won in 1874 takes its place. We have no desire to belittle these vibrations of the pendlum of political control; but facts are facts, and history is better than the frothy spume of noisy sectaries. The people must formulate judgment in the light of the facts of history, and not in the feeble light of penny dips. The Republican party is routed along the entire line. It must reform its lines, close up its ranks, and push forward to greater achievements in the future.

The result of the election in the fifteenth Congressional District shows emphatically that neither Jadwin or Overton were the choice of the Republicans. Let this be a lesson in future to the party to select a man acceptable to the people, and thus save the party from destruction.—*LeRaysville Advertiser.* While we agree with the last sentence of the above, we most emphatically insist that the vote of the District shows that Mr. Jadwin was the choice of the Republicans. In the full poll of 32,248 votes in 1880, Garfield received 18,092. At the recent election Jadwin received 9,101; or fifty-five votes more than half of the full poll of 1880. The total Republican vote for Congress this year was 14,776. Jadwin receiving *three thousand four hundred and twenty-six* above half. Of the vote polled Mr. Jadwin received over *sixty-two* per cent. and it is fair to presume that he would have received the same proportion of the non-voters had their ballots been cast. On a full poll then, Jadwin would have received over 2200 votes *more than half* of the Republican strength of the District. If these figures do not demonstrate that Mr. Jadwin was the choice of the Republicans of the District, then facts possesses no logic, and demonstrations of the popular will fail to demonstrate. That Col. Overton was not the choice of the Republicans of the District is unquestionably true. His vote of 5,675 is less than *one-third* of the Republican poll of 1880, and lacks 1,713 of being *half* of the Republican vote polled this year. We trust our LeRaysville contemporary will have the courage to acknowledge its error in so far as Mr. Jadwin not being the choice of the Republicans is concerned.

Among the claims put forward in Mr. Randall's behalf for Speaker of the next Congress is the rather remarkable one that he was mainly instrumental in the passage of the resumption bill, which measure was passed by a Congress that was Republican in both Houses and was framed by Republican leaders expressly to avoid leaving the matter to be acted upon by a Democratic Congress.

The Commissioners of Erie county estimate the aggregate expenses of that county for 1883 at $100,000.

The Vote for Governor.

	Pattison, D.	Beaver, R.	Stewart.
Adams	3181	2606	148
Allegheny	16834	18679	4720
Armstrong	3351	3568	185
Beaver	3055	2733	734
Bedford	3406	3031	192
Berks	15923	8142	259
Blair	3970	4487	266
Bradford	4217	5199	1262
Bucks	7770	6504	603
Butler	3554	3491	512
Cambria	4247	3279	188
Cameron	484	481	86
Carbon	3061	2423	177
Centre	4178	3299	158
Chester	6290	7713	1125
Clarion	3473	1969	113
Clearfield	4063	2297	127
Clinton	2661	1730	218
Columbia	4139	1736	102
Crawford	5073	3711	1520
Cumberland	4618	3615	373
Dauphin	5671	6941	726
Delaware	3828	4586	731
Elk	1287	399	150
Erie	5727	5218	575
Fayette	5168	3908	96
Forest	275	395	2
Franklin	4456	3653	1213
Fulton	1036	611	86
Greene	3546	1635	29
Huntingdon	2562	2420	759
Indiana	1893	3896	140
Jefferson	2581	2598	125
Juniata	1638	1372	53
Lackawanna	6655	5476	752
Lancaster	9866	13989	2525
Lawrence	1755	2417	584
Lebanon	2778	4313	215
Lehigh	7949	5847	98
Luzerne	10830	7317	1642
Lycoming	5114	3386	280
McKean	2137	1791	539
Mercer	4517	4266	386
Mifflin	1776	1375	182
Monroe	2934	635	66
Montgomery	10518	9288	622
Montour	1664	1039	75
Northampton	8741	4068	645
Northumberland	5054	3876	582
Perry	2674	2634	90
Philadelphia	67411	70875	7992
Pike	1088	256	88
Potter	838	834	418
Schuylkill	10550	7362	1017
Snyder	1446	1873	184
Somerset	2271	3350	699
Sullivan	874	445	30
Susquehanna	3198	2864	689
Tioga	2257	2270	2211
Union	1404	1303	682
Venango	2697	2386	401
Warren	1891	1835	439
Washington	5238	5192	220
Wayne	2852	1473	774
Westmoreland	7242	5644	242
Wyoming	1905	1421	165
York	10439	6148	261
Totals	354092	313116	41959

Changed into Stone.

The other day in Bradford it became necessary to remove several corpses from one cemetery to reinter them in another. There was nothing that occurred in the work except in the case of one. One of the rough boxes, though buried seventeen years, was still sound, and the coffin was as heavy as if made of stone. After prolonged and difficult labor it was lifted to the surface. It was determined to discover what caused the immense weight. The coffin-lid was accordingly unscrewed, and it was ascertained that the remains of the corpse were those of a stout woman, and the grave clothes, which had almost mouldered to dust, still retained their form. As usual the skull and bones of the hands and forearms were almost fleshless, but singular to state the body retained its shape perfectly. Such small portions of it as had been uncovered by the crumbling shroud taking away during the operation of upheaving the coffin, were of a grayish color, almost white, covered with a powdery substance and resembling portions of a marble statue. When touched the flesh was as hard as stone and it had proved to be as heavy. In fact the corpse, with the exception of those portions heretofore noticed, had petrified perfectly until it was practically imperishable. Despite the lapse of nearly two decades it looked almost as though just laid away to its final rest. The coffin and its contents weighed about 400 pounds. No other body in the grave among the number disinterred had become petrified. Such a transformation of animal matter is attributed by science to the impregnation of the tissues by water heavily charged with carbonate of lime. In this case the theory is not tenable, as water could not at any time have penetrated the coffin.

We hear of "stalwart" threats of exercising the "dirk-knife" policy against all those who do not come under their rule. That will be an excellent way of healing existing difficulties. Men, after coming in contact with the dirk, will be more likely to surrender. That policy in the past has reduced the party to a minority. Would it not be better to try to heal the breach by conciliatory treatment, than by cauterization? All men who are Republicans from principle should come together and act together.

Pension Commissioner Dudley's purpose to discover the fraudulent pension claimants and drop their names from the rolls when proven, will create a flutter among the thousands who having fully recovered from the effects of the war are earning their own living and at the same time quietly pocketing a big round pension. The examinations are to be taken on the spot, and local testimony will be taken upon the various matters in which fraud is suspected.

The scramble for the Towanda post-office is getting under way and before it is finally settled the President will have abundance of time to remember that the appointment of a postmaster at Wilkesbarre helped to elect a Democratic congressman, and the interference of the administration in Delaware politics, by removing a good man from the Wilmington postmastership, helped to clinch the Democratic hold upon the little pocket borough.—*Philadelphia Press.*

It is said that civil-service reform will be one of the prominent features of President Arthur's forthcoming annual message. The result of the recent election has probably awakened the President to the importance of radical reform in the course of the administration in relation to this subject.

PERSONAL POINTS.

The late Dr. Mercer, of Newport, R. I., left $175,000 with which to found scholarships at Yale, Harvard and the Smithsonian Institute.

W. F. Cody, otherwise "Buffalo Bill," is going to Europe next May. Some one says that Cody has made about $1,000,000 by waltzing after imaginary scalps on the stage.

General Sherman will receive even in retirement a yearly salary of $15,000, and he has also a handsome revenue from his real estate. In peace Sherman has been as fortunate as in war.

Miss Jennie Chamberlain, the beautiful American who is making a sensation in England, is a Cleveland lady. She is a grand-daughter of the late H. V. Wilson, formerly United States circuit judge.

General Bradley T. Johnson is urging that ex-confederates shall furnish more material for the future history of the war, "so that the victors may not color the accounts of the victory to suit themselves."

General Simon Cameron planted a poplar tree at the new post-office building in Harrisburg on Thursday, in the presence of a large number of the citizens. The scene was photographed by one of the artists of that city, the picture taking in the building and the large crowd assembled.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, is endeavoring to have the remains of John Howard Payne removed from Tunis to this country on a naval vessel. Secretary Chandler will order it to be done if it is found that a naval vessel can pass by Tunis on its way to this country. If it is found impracticable, Mr. Corcoran will have the removal made at his own expense.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The only representative the Greenbackers will have in the next Congress is Charles N. Brumm, of the XIIIth Pennsylvania District, while there are nine representatives of the party in the present body.

The Republican defeat in Kansas leads the Atchison *Champion* to conclude that "It is not safe, even with a political majority of 50,000, to attempt to carry all the 'isms' the long-haired men and short-haired women outside of the lunatic asylums may present."

The Democratic vote in Pennsylvania is about 10,000 less than the combined vote of Beaver and Stewart. As at least as many as 10,000 Republicans voted for Pattison, Mr. Watterson is doubtless right in concluding that it is useless to elect Mr. Randall to the Speakership in the hope of carrying Pennsylvania for a Democratic Presidential candidate in 1884.

Colonel John C. Crisp, of Kansas City, Mo., belongs to the Butler school of politics evidently, and believes that if he only runs often enough for Congress he will finally succeed in getting there. He has been a Bolting Democratic candidate, a Regular Democratic candidate, and an Independent candidate, and says that he proposes to get elected to Congress if it takes him thirty years to accomplish it.

Congressman Holman, of Indiana, known as "the watchdog of the Treasury" and "the great objector," expects to see Representative Cox press his claims to the Speakership of the next Congress with vigor. He says Mr. Cox is more of a free-trader than either Randall or Carlisle, and may be more acceptable to the extremists in the party who propose to advocate a tariff for revenue only.

If Governor-elect Butler has as much shrewdness as he is credited with, he will not make his opposition to the re-election of Senator Hoar any more prominent than possible. There are indications already that the better element in the Republican party will rally around Mr. Hoar and make his re-election the means of chastising Mr. Butler for his success. The contest will certainly be a lively one and will render the next session of the Massachusetts Legislature unusually interesting.

The Democratic papers are urgently reminding their party that it must not take the elections of week before last as a proof of returning confidence in the Democracy. The Macon *Telegraph* admits that "it were idle to attribute the results to anything in the way of confidence in the general policy of the Democratic party, as developed when it had a majority in both Houses of Congress." The Doylestown *Democrat* is also persuaded that "they who believe the result of the elections solely a Democratic victory fail to appreciate its true inwardness. It was, in the broadest and deepest sense, a victory of the people over boss-machine rule, and is notice that they will have no more of it." Continued defeat has evidently hammered some discretion into the hide-bound Democratic editor.

PENNSYLVANIA PARAGRAPHS.

A proposition has been made to build a passenger railway to connect Hollidaysburg with Altoona.

The Jefferson Association, of Harrisburg, at a recent meeting adopted a resolution recommending an unostentatious inauguration.

The Evert Iron Company, Evert, Cambria county, is about to erect a large blast furnace, for which $700,000 has been subscribed.

A Bedford county lawyer was arguing a case in Pittsburg, before the Supreme Court which honorable body he several times addressed as "gentlemen." Judge Sharswood requested an officer to tell the lawyer wherein he had made a mistake. The officer did so, and then the Bedford county lawyer paralyzed the judge by openly apologizing for having called them "gentlemen," and assuring them that he would never do the like again.

A young man who has been victimizing hotel keepers in Schuylkill county for some time past by leaving without settling his bill, and taking with him such portable articles of value as he could find in the rooms assigned him, pleaded guilty to five indictments for larceny and fraud in the court at Pottsville last week. He was sentenced to an imprisonment of two years and two months in the county jail.

Charles Gibbs, seventy-two years of age, residing near Pittsburg, met with his death in a singular manner on Wednesday morning of last week. He arose early in the morning, and while walking along the porch at his residence, fell in such a position that his head was caught in the lattice-work where he was held until strangled to death. He was a healthy and robust man, and is supposed to have been stunned by the fall, so that he was unable to extricate himself from his perilous position.

The members of the Pittsburg Oil Exchange have adopted a plan for the organization of an oil clearing-house in that city, and have adopted rules for the transaction of business. The clearing-house will be under the control of a manager appointed by the Board of Directors, and all transactions are to be in regular oil, those of one day to be cleared on the following business day. A sinking fund has been provided for, to be paid in by assessments of $250 monthly until it reaches $5000, when the assessments are to cease.

An explosion occurred at noon Friday in the nitre vault at the Cold Spring Powder Works, several miles south of Allentown, resulting in the destruction of property amounting to $300, and the blowing to atoms of the body of Superintendent H. C. Welsh. Diligent search has been made for his remains, but only a few pieces of flesh and clothing can be found. He was tapping nitro-glycerine when the explosion occurred, but what caused it is unknown.

A number of Wilkesbarre and Pittston people have purchased 700 acres of land lying between the Lehigh Valley and L. & S. roads, near Fairview, for the purpose of making of it a summer resort. A large hotel and thirty cottages will be erected there early next spring. They have arranged for two special trains to leave and arrive there every day, and at specially reduced rates. The regular trains will also stop. It has been christened "Glen Summit," and is one of the most beautiful spots upon the mountain.

A few days ago suit was brought against the election board of the first precinct of of the Sixth ward, Harrisburg, charging them with making false returns in the court for Wareham, the Greenback nominee for the Assembly. The prosecutor is the county chairman, who claims that though but three votes were returned, there are twenty men who cast their ballots for Wareham and are willing to make oath to that effect. The members of the board waived a hearing and entered bail in the sum of $300 each for their appearance at court.

A true strengthening medicine and health renewer is Brown's Iron Bitters.

GENERAL GLEANINGS.

If you are sick and troubled with dyspepsia, Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you.

Newmarket, N. H., girls and boys march in and out of school to the music of fife and drum.

"Naromiyo-cknowhusinkalank" is the new name of a picturesque pond near Sherman, Conn.

An inventor living in Barkhamsted, Conn., has constructed a flying machine with "go" in it.

A fire at Wilkesbarre Thursday morning destroyed the residence of Miss Eliza Mayor entailing a loss of $10,000, half of which is insured.

Charles D. Patten, postmaster at Bridgeport, Michigan, has been arrested on the charge of robbing the mail of a registered letter containing $140.

It is reported that the fever epidemic is increasing at Providence R. I., there being over 5000 cases in the city, ranging from light malerial to malignant typhoid.

Ellery Albee, the defaulting cashier of the Ashuelot Savings Bank, was last week, at Manchester, N. H., sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the State prison.

The New York and Texas Mexican Railway Company has purchased four million acres of land in Pecos, Tom Green and El Paso counties, Texas, for the purpose of locating colonies and for speculation.

A man who lives in Plymouth, Connecticut, voted his butter bill at the recent election. After the bill had been deposited the mistake came to light. The man was then allowed to drop in his ballot, which ballot elected the Representative in that Legislative district.

Albert E. Gore, alias Lieutenant Henry E. Horton, the bigamist, who married Mignonette Peacock, of Jersey City, and afterward married Mary Helen Royston, of New York, was Thursday sentenced in the Court of General Session, at the latter city to State prison for five years.

The hair is frequently rendered prematurely gray by care, grief, delicate health, lowness of spirits, or a depressed tone of the vital powers. The use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, will restore its youthful color and beauty. For sale by Dr. H. C. Porter & Son, Towanda, Pa.

Brave Bear, the Sioux Indian, who was convicted of the killing of Joseph Johnson, a white man, was hanged Thursday at Yankton, Dakota. There was very little excitement at his execution, which was private. He left a request to his relatives not to avenge his death and to omit the usual mourning.

In Homor Bronson's garden in Waterbury was buried the arm he lost last August. He complained that the arm felt tired and cramped, but he experienced instant relief when, without his knowledge, the arm was exhumed and reinterred in a different position. Three times the severed limb has been moved to give relief to the sufferer and each time successfully.

A woman of Windham county, Connecticut, was afflicted with a chronic disease of the nerves. She got herself into such a state that she "believed God would hear and answer" and then prayed to be cured. The Danielsville *Transcript* says that her recovery is complete and adds: "The present generation hasn't squeezed the orange of either material or theogical knowledge."

*Persons whose blood has been corrupted, and the circulation deranged by foul secretions—the result of the disordered chemistry of the body—need for their purification something like an inward baptism at the hands of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, whose laboratory is at No. 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Her Vegetable Compound is fairly inundating the country as with a river of life.

In New York last week the trial of the suit of Samuel Wilkinson against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was begun in the Supreme Court before Judge Barrett. Council for defence made two motions for the dismissal of the suit on technical grounds, but they were denied by Judge Barrett. Counsel for the plaintiff then put in evidence the contract between Ford & Co. and Mr. Beecher, wherein the latter agreed to write the Life of Christ in consideration of one dollar royalty. Evidence was then given of the cost of producing the work, part of the manuscript for which only had been furnished by defendant. The cost was estimated at $62,100 15. The cost of the books sold, 29,655 copies, was established at $29,520,09, the cost of the books left on hand at $3,378.07. The aggregate receipts of the book sold were $67,484.25.

The Tolleston Club, of Chicago, composed of wealthy and influential men of that city, owns several thousand acres of marsh land in Lake county, Indiana. They procured the passage of stringent game laws, and the "pot hunters" retaliated by engineering the passage of a law making it a misdemeanor to carry out of the State game taken within its bounderies. A couple of poachers were arrested and fined a few days ago, and now they have caused the arrest of Judge Knickerbocker, of the probate Court of Chicago, and F. A. Howe, president of the club, on charges of illegally exporting game from the State. The accused have been bound over for a hearing.

Ex-Indian agent Tiffany, indicted in Arizona Territory for embezzling money and government property aggregating about $15,000, gave bail in that amount last week in New York, before United States Commissioner Shields, to appear at the United States District Court, at Tuscon Arizona, on the first Monday in February next, to plead to the eight indictments against him.

Snakes as Life Destroyers.

The loss of life in India due to the ravages of venomous snakes is almost incredible. Yet Consumption, which is as wily and fatal as the deadliest Indian reptile, is winding its coils around thousands of people while the victims are unconscious of its presence. Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" must be used to cleanse the blood of the scrofulous impurities, for tubercular consumption is only a form of scrofulous disease. "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy for all forms of scrofulous disease, or king's-evil, such as tumors, white swellings, fever sores, scrofulous sore-eyes, as well as for other blood and skin diseases. By druggists.

The passenger elevator in McKnight's carpet house, on Main Street, Louisville, Ky., fell Thursday morning from the second floor to the basement. There were five passengers in it, all of whom were injured. Captain W. C. Hite had both leg fractured; Captain John Howard, leg and ankle fractured; Judge B. F. Hardinsburg, of Breckenridge county, painfully bruised; C. F. Fresner and K. Dye, salesman in the establishment, sustained bruises and fractures.

Taken out of Bed.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I have to thank you for the great relief received from your "Favorite Prescription." My sickness had lasted seven years, one of which I was in bed. After taking one bottle I was able to be about the house.

Respectfully, AMANDA K. ENNIS, Fulton, Mich.

A statement furnished at the request of the Postmaster General shows that about seven-tenths of the mail matter sent from Washington goes free under frank or in free envelopes. The office ranks second in the United States as to the weight of the mail dispatched, New York being first. In regard to the number of pieces sent through the mails, Washington ranks seventh, New York being first and Philadelphia second.

One Experience from Many.

I have been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed