THE REPUBLICAN.

HODSON HOLCOMB, | PROPRIETORS.
CHAS. L. TEACY,

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, DECEMBER 21, 1882.

The money-order business of the post office department for the fiscal year was $120,000,000.

There was a sort of poetic justice in the boiler explosion at San Francisco, the other day, which killed the inspector who had pronounced it safe the day before.

There is a movement in Washington to have the Census Bureau made a permanent institution. At the rate its work is progressing now the movement appears to be superfluous.

It seems to be useless to remind the politicians who are now in search of an available Republican candidate for President in 1884 among the less conspicuous public men of the time that public sentiment is getting rather weary of such contrivances.

The State Bureau of Labor shows that Illinois ranks next to Pennsylvania in the production of coal. The output for 1882 was 9,000,000 tons. Last year the yield was 6,000,000 tons. The coal mines are found in forty-six of the hundred counties of the State. The value of the yield of coal at the mines was nearly $14,000,000.

The London *Echo* mentions Gen. Sherman's recommendation that the United States Army be increased to 30,000 men and then sighs: "Happy land, that finds 30,000 men enough for the protection of half a continent, and that, consequently, spends its taxes in making such educational provision as altogether puts our English cities to shame!"

A thin skinned Connecticut judge has fined a Waterbury newspaper editor for contempt of Court because the latter sharply criticised a decision of the judge in a criminal case. There are some judges like that in Pennsylvania who think their judgments are simply perfect and are only deterred from trying to stop newspaper criticism by fines by their fear of ridicule.

The Attorney General of this State has just decided a question of law at the suggestion of Gov. Hoyt. An application was made to the Governor by a person convicted of violation of election laws to be restored to citizenship, but according to the decision of the law officer of the Commonwealth the Governor is powerless to grant the request of the disfranchised individual.

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

Monday	$1,074,715.15
Tuesday	760,648.83
Wednesday	894,979.67
Thursday	1,109,361.51
Friday	791,292.57
Saturday	890,416.24
Total	$5,521,413.97
Daily average	$920,235.66

If the country is in a fair way to reduce the national taxation some eighty millions of dollars per annum, and can afford to pay more than a hundred million dollars annually for pensions, it certainly ought to be able to stand without a strain the reduction of the rates of letter postage to two cents. And yet in some quarters the movement is regarded as one of rather doubtful expediency. There is every reason to believe that the revenue would rise with elasticity under the increased use of the letter mails.

The loss sustained by the Catholics of Cincinnati through the banking operations of Archbishop Purcell have brought about one excellent result in the issue of an order by the present Archbishop prohibiting any ordained priest in that diocese from receiving money on deposit or in trust, or for investment by private parties. In plain terms, religious banking has been abolished in Cincinnati by the dignitaries of the Latin Church, as being foreign to the interests of the church and calculated to injure the cause of religion.

The entire productive industries of this country in the census year amounted to $7,000,000,000, of which more than one-fifth, $1,483,000,000, went into the liquor traffic. The laboring classes received that year $1,100,000,000. It cost $393,000,000 to clothe the American people, about one quarter as the drink bill; an average of $65 to a family for clothes, and $200 for liquor. The public schools cost $100,000,000. Thirty times as much was expended in the liquor business as by the churches. For each of our 80,000 churches there are four grog shops and for every one of 90,000 ministers there are six bartenders.

A despatch from Harrisburg, says: "The receipts of the Pennsylvania State Treasurer last year, independent of the amount obtained for the new loan, aggregated $7,068,529, and the expenditures, exclusive of the amount paid to redeem loans due, reached $5,024,766. About three-fourth of the revenue was obtained from the taxation of corporations. The expenses of the State government proper, including Legislagislature, judiciary and State departments, were $1,157,000. In addition, $683,654 were paid to charitable institutions; $366,670 to soldiers' orphan schools; $1,083,524 to common schools; $242,395 to the national guard, and $278,988 to penitentiaries. The State debt is $20,225,083.28, showing a reduction of $915,104.

Northampton county is going to try what it can get in the way of reform at Harrisburg this winter. It will ask that its district attorney will be made a salaried officer; that the office of county detective be abolished and that its justices of the peace be examined as to their qualifications before appointment. The Media *American* commenting on this last proposition says: A rural justice of the peace, who knows anything of the business in hand, is hard to find, and when found in such a treasure that the wonder is a law compelling all justices to possess some legal information beyond a copy of "Purdon's Digest" has not been enacted long ago. There is no way to attempt this reform under the constitution than to apply it to all the counties.

How far the civil service is likely to be reformed by the Democratic party can be imagined from the fact that leading Democratic Congressmen make no secret of their intention to prevent the passage of the Pendleton bill, unless it is amended by the addition of a proviso limiting its application to clerks appointed subsequently to its passage. The object of this exception is of course obvious. It means that the Democrats are determined that if they can help it there shall be no such reform as will prevent them from ousting the present office-holders. Their idea of reform consists in getting Republican appointees out of places in order to make room for the crowd of hungry Democrats who are looking with longing eyes towards the distribution of the loaves and fishes which seem to be looming up in the distance.

We agree with the *North American* when it says: "It is understood that a proposal will be made at the next meeting of the Republican National Committee to amend the title of the Republican party by the addition as a prefix of the word "National," the idea being, it is said, to please and attract the many southern voters who have fallen out with the Democracy. We doubt if this suggestion will meet with much favor and do not at all think that if adopted it would be materially effective in the manner desired. To make such a change would look like an admission that the Republican party had not been national in its sympathies, in its development and in its policy, and no southernor is going to change his politics on account of the addition of an adjective.

The West Chester *Record*, it is quite evident, does not heartily favor the restoration of Fitz John Porter. In its issue of a recent date it says: "Senator Logan says he will oppose the bill restoring Fits John Porter to the army, as long as he lives. Thousands of gallant men died because of Porter's conduct and it is proposed now that General Garfield, President Lincoln, and others who punished Porter for his treason are dead the country shall defame their memories and glorify Porter by restoring him to his rank and giving him $70,000 for the years he has absolutely done no duty. It is well to remember that the whitewashing report on which Porter bases his appeal was made on rebel testimony and it would be mighty mean rebels that wouldn't help the man who was so anxious to help them whip Pope."

The question of a reduction of letter postage from three to two cents has been argued in Congress during the past week in all its phases. Since the prosecution of the star-route thieves the postal service has proved self-sustaining. It is argued, with a show of sound reasoning, that by a reduction of letter postage to two cents the number of letters sent would be greatly increased and the number of one cent postal cards sent would be proportionally diminished, and the service would be the gainer of one cent in revenue on each letter of the increased number. Also that while letter postage is retained at three cents, the difference between letter postage and the postal card is so large, that the number of letters sent is largely diminished in consequence, and that it is not good financiering on the part of the government to furnish the postal card and transmit it for one cent, while the writer of a letter furnishes his own paper and envelope and is charged three cents for the transmission of every half ounce or a fraction thereof. This fact is presented in proof of the argument that the proposed reduction to two cents would enhance the postal service. The guarantee of secrecy in the transmission of a sealed letter is an advantage worth one cent over the postal card say they, but it is not worth two cents more, hence the letters sent would be greatly enhanced by the reduction. It is a pretty well settled conclusion that the government is standing in its own light by maintaining a three cent postage on letters while it furnishes the postal card and transmits it for one cent.

DANGER SIGNALS.

There are indications that the results of the late election have awakened leading Republicans to a sense of the importance of promoting party harmony. The ostentatious bearing of a class of political bosses toward those Republicans who refused, in the November elections, to follow the party flag is much modified. The administration at Washington recognizes the 190,000 Democratic majority in New York, and the 40,000 majority in Pennsylvania as a danger signal to the party that certain defeat awaits it in '84 unless the party can be united. The defeat in New York of a member of President Arthur's cabinet by a majority so large, is significant of the demand of the rank and file of the party that there must be reform in party practices and methods. As much as Republicans deplore Democratic ascendancy, they will not tolerate the impious and imperious rule of a set of party bosses who wield the party lash to drive them to the support of nominations made in contempt of their will. Senator Cameron, Quay, Rutan and other machine rulers in Pennsylvania seem disposed to recognize the lessons of the recent election and to profit by them. They express a willingness to sheath the sword and are making overtures for peace and harmony of the warring factions. They see the danger signals in the distance and are anxious to avoid a total wreck of the good old Republican ship upon the breakers of discord. Such a course is in happy contrast with the action and practice of that class of Republicans in our State in the past. Heretofore all Republicans who denied the right of State conventions to name and instruct the district delegates to our national conventions and to bind them to vote as a unit on all questions, however zealously they may have worked for the success of the Republican ticket, were marked as subjects for party ostracism by a set of party rulers. Men who expressed an honest conviction of the wrongs of party management, were visited with the most unjust, arrogant, and tyranical ostracism, and popular rights were trampled upon as unworthy the respect of party rulers and their henchmen. Harmony can be restored upon the basis of popular rights and upon no other. The rank and file of the party care little who are in the lead, only so be it that they are leaders of public thought and that party action shall be in harmony with popular sentiment. They demand radical reform in party methods. All delegates to county conventions should be chosen by ballot at primrry elections in the several election districts. Delegates to State conventions should be chosen uniformly by a regular convention of delegates chosen in this way by every county in the State. District delegates to National conventions should be chosen by the Congressional districts, and should act with due respect to the sentiment of their constituents and not as dictated to by a central dynasty in our State politics. The State convention, of right, may elect and instruct the delegates for the State at large or Senatorial delegates to the National Convention, but when it goes beyond this and attempts to instruct the district delegates and bind them to vote as a unit, it transcends its authority and exercises a machine rule in contempt of popular rights. When the party is reorganized upon this basis and party practices are in harmony herewith, party harmony will come, and the people will not stop to inquire who leads. But the overtures for peace must come from those of the party who have committed the wrongs complained of, and not from those who have been ostracised and trampled upon for dissenting from their methods of party management. When the olive branch of peace is tendered upon this basis the tender will be met in earnest good faith by the thousands who have heretofore protested in vain against the usurpations and wrongs of assumed leaders upon the rights of the masses of the party.

Reform is also demanded in the methods of making congressional nominations. This question is one of vital importance. The practice of permitting a candidate to name his conferees and to carry them in his pocket into the conference subject entirely to his will is a practice fraught with most mischievous consequeuces. This has been demonstrated by experience, not only in our immediate district, but in many other districts of our State. The practice is abandoned in many States, the eastern States especially, and district delegate conventions substituted in its stead, the rates of representation for each county embraced in the district being settled upon the basis of population. Delegates are not chosen for each election district, but several districts are grouped in one and elect one delegate to represent them in the district convention. By this method the candidates may canvass the entire district, and the popular favorite is pretty certain to secure the nomination. The practice of bargain and sale, often so disasterously exercised under our present conferee system is entirely broken up, and the candidate nominated is pretty sure of receiving the support of the party. We hope that before proceeding to nominate under the next or new apportionment, this subject will be seriously considered by the Republicans of our own congressional district and the old conferee system substituted by a better one.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18, 1882.

The discussion on the civil service bill, known as the Pendleton bill, in the Senate during the past week has been of a highly interesting character. A provision of the bill requires that hereafter all original appointments shall be made in the lowest grade, after a successful competitive examination, with special reference to the class of duties to be performed. This, if a law, would compel all new appointees to department clerkships to commence at six hundred dollars a year, with the prospect of promotion to the higher grades as their capacity for service becomes developed by experience. It is hard for some of the Democrats to be compelled by law to abandon the old doctrine originated by Marcy and strenuously enforced by Jackson, viz.,

"TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS."

Senator Brown, of Georgia, argued the question purely from a Democratic party standpoint, without reference to the merits or principles involved in the bill. His speech could not have been more highly partizan had it been made in a party caucus of his Democratic brethren. He assumed that the Democrats were coming into absolute power in every department of the government by the election of their President in '84, and denounced the bill as a scheme of the Republicans to retain in position their own partizans who now fill all the departments, and to

KEEP THE DEMOCRATS OUT

After they had won a victory, of the places which rightfully belonged to them, or compel them to take the lowest places while the Republicans remained at the top. He thought this a monstrous proposition and warned his colleagues if they voted for it that their party would suffer defeat in consequence. While there is little doubt that Senator Brown expressed the true inwardness of the real sentiment of the Democratic party, his speech created a panic among his Democratic colleagues, and they gathered in groups or retired to the coat rooms to discuss the rashness and impolicy of the Senator from Georgia. At the conclusion of his speech, Senator George, of Mississippi, rose in his place and administered a scathing rebuke to his Democratic colleague and warned his party senators that if they recorded their votes against civil-service reform their party would certainly be defeated in '84. A practice so directly in conflict with their professions would be a disgrace, and the people would justly denounce them as a set of political demagogues unfit to be intrusted with the reins of government. His rejoinder was warmly applauded on the Republican side of the Senate and he received hearty congratulations at its close. The republican senators all favor the passage of a civil service bill in some form, as do a majority of the democratic senators. There is little doubt that a bill of this character will be passed during the present session.

The House is making rapid progress on the annual

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Indian, the agricultural, the military academy, and the post-office appropriation bills have all been reported in the House. The Indian appropriation bill has passed the House, and been reported by the Senate committee on Indian affairs back to the Senate, and will be passed finally during the week. Business will be farther advanced prior to the holiday recess than at any prior session for many years. The Indian appropriation bill was prepared by Mr. Ryan of Kansas, prior to the assembling of the present session and reported to the House on the first day. Mr. Ryan is a well-known Bradford county boy, and is one of the most active and influential members of the House. His constituents recognize his efficiency and faithfulness, and have returned him to the Forty-Eighth Congress, giving him four successive terms of service.

THE STAR ROUTE TRIALS

Are on again and are progressing with some show of conviction. District-Attorney Bliss, in the course of his opening argument last week read the report of General Elmer, Second Assistant Postmaster General, showing the reductions in the expense of the star route service since Brady was removed from the place now held by him, and also showing that since the star route thieves have been cut off and prosecuted the post-office department has not only been self-sustaining, but has yielded a large surplus revenue. While the report cannot be introduced as evidence, it goes far to establish the guilt of the accused parties in the public mind, and will have its weight with the jury. The persistency with which the prosecution of the star route thieves is pushed by a Republican administration suggests this conundrum: Was there ever an instance in the history of the Democratic party where it undertook to prosecute and punish its own

PARTY THIEVES?

If such a thing ever occurred, it has never been recorded. The party that attempts to purify itself, is entitled to more credit than the party that never was known to uncover the dishonesty of its own officials.

There has been a number of prominent Pennsylvania Republican politicians of the stalwart persuasion at the Capitol during the past week, and rumor has it that a number of leading Independents met them in conference to consult with reference to measures of party harmony. The President was visited, and he assured them of his hearty co-operation with any movement looking to an honorable settlement of the difficulties which now divide the party. It has been observed that Senator Mitchell's face wears a beaming smile. J. H.

Republican National Committee.

Marshall Jewell, chairman of the Republican National Committee, has issued the following circular calling a meeting of the committee:

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 5, 1882.

SIR: The Chicago Convention, after chosing a National Committee, voted that "said committee shall prescribe a method or methods for the election of delegates to the National Convention to be held in 1884, announce the same to the country and issue a call for that convention in conformity therewith, provided that such methods or rules shall include and secure to the several Congressional districts in the United States the right to elect their own delegates to the National Convention."

A sub-committee consisting of Messrs. William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire; Thomas C. Platt, of New York; John M. Forbes, of Massachusetts; John A. Martin, of Kansas, and Chauncey I. Filley, of Missouri, was appointed to report upon a plan for calling the next convention in accordance with the aforesaid vote. For the purpose of hearing and acting upon the report of this sub-committee, and for the transaction of any other business, a meeting of the Republican National Committee will be held at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, at 11 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, the 17th day of January next.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Chairman.

The Knights of Pythias of Jersey City have formed a building association for the purpose of erecting a Pythias temple in that city. The ground is purchased, and plans for a $125,000 structure have been adopted.

The East Smithfield Post-Office Again.

[We publish below a letter from the Hon James H. Webb, Register and Recorder, with reference to the East Smithfield post-office. Of the "truth or untruthfulness of the implications preceding and following this appointment, we know but little, although we are free to admit we have heard much. The reader will discover on perusing neighbor Webb's rejoinder, that much of it is based on hearsay. Somebody told him that somebody else told his informant. Such testimony needs a large amount of substantiation to make it of any value. Our neighbor is growing old, and we are sorry to observe that his memory is growing weak with his advancing years. When he says that Congress adjourned in July last, he cannot substantiate the allegation by the record. Congress adjourned on the 8th day of August. When he says that the editors of this paper refused him the privilege of its columns "the week before election" or at any other time, he makes a statement that the facts do not warrant. Mr. Webb sent to this office on the Monday preceding the last issue of our paper before the recent election, a closely written communication covering four or five pages of legal cap paper. It purported to be an answer to a charge against him made in a previous issue of the REPUBLICAN; but our recollection of it now is that it was more of a history of the politics of this county from the organization of the county government down to the date on which the reply was written; and much of the matter contained in it was about as germane to the subject to be treated of as would be an account of the building of the Tower of Babel if incorporated in a biography of Geo. Washington. The article was promptly returned to Mr. Webb, accompanied by a courteous note from the senior editor of this paper, stating to Mr. Webb that if he would boil his communication down to a reasonable length it would be cheerfully published. But we intend no reply to the charges made in Mr. Webb's subjoined letter. Of the statements therein contained we know nothing. Those against whom the charges are made will undoubtedly answer them.—THE ASSOCIATE EDITOR]

Editor Bradford Republican:—

In an article published by you last week in relation to the East Smithfield Office, you say: "We trust Mr. Webb will not see repeat his assertion that he knew nothing about the appointment until after it was made." If by that you mean to say that I have denied knowledge of Mr. Durfey being an applicant for the office, then you state that which is untrue. I did know he was an applicant, and have never said to the contrary. Perhaps you are of the *smart kind* who knows about appointments being made *before they are made*. If you mean to say that I wrote the recommendation of Mr. Durfey's appointment, and signed Mr. Davis' and Col. Overton's name to it, (and that is the construction given to your statement by some) then that is untrue. Again you say, "Mr. Jadwin can well afford to allow the men whose hands appear in this transaction to have all the credit and bear all the responsibility." Now will you be so kind as to inform your readers how the patrons were to have a Post Master appointed unless somebody besides Mr. Jadwin would take the responsibility? Sometime during the election you stated, that three hundred of the patrons had asked him to appoint some person who was not "my man"; if that was true, and so far as the present controversy is concerned I will treat it as being true, pray tell me why the appointment was not made; if he had any such petition he had it for nearly or quite a year and a half. In April, 1881, the Post Master left the office in charge of a deputy, petitions were sent to Mr. Jadwin by two men asking for the appointment, either of whom would have made a good officer. The Post Master would have resigned but at the request of Mr. Jadwin held his resignation until about the first of March last, the office being in charge of a deputy all the time, then at the suggestion of Mr. Jadwin, the resignation was sent him, to be filed, instead the charges which had been preferred against him by another man who had sought the appointment as early as the summer of 1881, by petition. Here are three petitions, variously signed for good, fair, creditable men, well qualified for the position, and no appointments made. Why not? Was *Boss* in the way? If anyone is to believe you, Mr. Jadwin is of, and for the people, then why not act. He told me he would not appoint Phillips. I hear he told others he would not appoint Vincent; and he also said in my presence, he was satisfied Mr. Child should not be appointed. He (Jadwin) told a man, or at least a man told me in June or July last, Jadwin would appoint this same man Durfey, if I would be satisfied; and the Senior Editor of the REPUBLICAN wrote me in May or June last, in which he said—he thought Jadwin would not appoint Vincent, and named a man (for whom no petition had been circulated) as being a friend of mine, and suggested that I recommend him and the appointment would be made and I would have the credit. *How about Bosses.* Would Jadwin or Holcomb be a *Boss?* And I now state that there was never a time, since March 1881 up to the adjournment of Congress in July last, that Jadwin would not have appointed Vincent if Overton would have endorsed his petition. I am one of the kind who take the responsibility of my own acts, "openly and above board"; and have no doubt the others whose names you have published, are equally willing; and still further I believe the patrons of the Smithfield Office will be glad the question has been disposed of. Mr. Durfey is a fair man, well qualified and worthy; I have said that Mr. Durfey was under no obligations to me, but owed his appointment to the influence of others. I preferred his appointment to that of Mr. Phillips (of whom I never spoke a word against) I supposed I had the right of choice, although since Jadwin and others, (the Editors of the Bazaron Republican included), have sought to deny that right, it may be questionable; but I shall presume to act for myself in the future as in the past for that which I believe to be right, and when I find myself in a minority, to abide the result in peace. I hope you will publish this article in your paper and not deny me the privilege as you did the week before election, in order that you might fill your columns with "vote for Jadwin" after having agreed to publish my reply to your attacks on me.

JAMES H. WEBB.

Towanda, December 18th, 1882.

PERSONAL POINTS.

The Secretary of the Navy also makes a report. It is presumed that he had to furnish pretty lively for his data.

Madame Albani, the prima donna, has accepted an engagement to sing in the United States and Canada before Christmas.

B. F. Pritchard, a patent solicitor of Washington, has been debarred from practice before the Department of the Interior by Secretary Teller.

Representative Kasson, of Iowa, has purchased a handsome residence on Fifteenth street, Washington, opposite McPherson Square, and has moved into it.

General Charles H. Howard, government Indian Inspector, has recovered from what was apparently a fatal illness, and is now at home at Glencoe, near Chicago.

The people of Calvi, Corsica, having quite made up their minds to believe that their town was the birthplace of Christopher Columbus, are about to erect an imposing monument in his honor.

An eccentric Boston man, astonished by getting a pair of boots made just as he had ordered them, gave the maker a commission for two hundred and sixty-three pairs, all he expected to need for the rest of his life.

Rear Admiral Nicholson will be relieved of the command of the European Station in March next by Commodore Baldwin, now on duty with the Lighthouse Board. Admiral Nicholson will probably be retired in March next.

We are pleased to note the arrival in Washington of the Hon. Tranquilino Luna, the member from New Mexico. It seems to us that the presence of this gentleman should have more or less of a soothing effect upon Congress.

Mr. D. L. Moody has sent word by cable to his friend, the Rev. George F. Pentecost, of Brooklyn, that there is not the least foundation for the statements that he is suffering from nervous prostration. On the contrary, he says he is perfectly well.

A deed recorded in New York last week conveyed a one-year-old infant girl named Helen Hoch to Mrs. Mary Hohl for the expressed consideration of one dollar. The instrument was executed in 1873 by Franz and Christine Hoch, the parents of the child.

Each of the daily newspapers of Richmond has lost through death its chief editor within about one year. Alexander A. Moseley, of the *Whig*, Captain John Hampden Chamberlayne, of the *State*, and lastly, James A. Cowardin, of the *Dispatch*, having died in that time.

Captain James B. Eads, the engineer, arrived in St. Louis last week, after an absence of ten months. His health has been entirely restored during his trip to Europe, and he says that there is no obstacle in the way of the continuation of the great enterprises to which he has recently devoted his attention.

The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Moore, of Easton, was celebrated a few days ago by a large family gathering. Mr. Moore is a native of Easton, where he is well known and highly respected. He is a printer by trade, and is believed to be the oldest native-born member of the craft in the United States.

A reception to Mrs. John Brown, widow of John Brown of Harper's Ferry fame, was given in the Senate chamber at Topeka, Kansas, one evening last week. The attendance was large, including many colored people. Governor St. John presided, and delivered an address. Speeches were made by Dwight Thatcher, Senator Plumb, ex-Governor George T. Anthony and others. An original poem was read by James T. Waters.

MYSTIC MATTERS.

Ohio claims to have 7,600 Knights of Honor.

The Rev. H. R. Coleman, Past Grand Chaplain of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Kentucky, is lecturing on his researches in the Holy Land.

A lodge of Knights of Honor, with the names of thirty city and county officials on the charter will be instituted in Jersey City in a few days.

Lodges of Knights of Pythias are now receiving the new ritual, which has been printed in the English, French, German and Spanish languages.

Bro. Hope, Past Supreme Dictator, Knights of Honor, has been elected for the fifth time Judge of the Probate Court of Louisville and Jefferson county, Ky.

Michael Brooks, Deputy Supreme President of the United States Benevolent Association has alone instituted fifty lodges, which now aggregate 3,000 members.

The Supreme Lodge, Knights of Honor, meets in Galveston in May next. There is a membership of 8,000 in Texas. A fund of $5,000 has been subscribed to entertain the grand officers.

Quaker City Lodge No. 110, A.O.U.W, of Philadelphia, boasts of having the largest lodge membership of any of the secret societies, the roll showing the names of 1,200 men in good standing.

At a recent meeting of Orient Lodge, No. 273, I. O. O. F., of Rochester, N. Y., Mr. T. George Davies, on behalf of his wife, presented the lodge with 6,000 cash to relieve it from an unfortunate investment.

An attempt is to be made to secure an agreement among all the secret societies whereby they will interchange lists of applicants who have been black-balled or rejected, either on moral or physical grounds.

Speaking of the secret societies founded on the co operative plan for life insurance, Governor-elect Cleveland says he believes they are doing much good, and that he is in favor of protecting them so long as they are conducted on the present basis.

The Grand Encampment of Massachusetts has granted charters for the new Uniformed Degree Camps, to be located at Boston, Charleston, Cambridgeport, Worcester, Stoneham, Salem, Fitchburg, and Lynn. S. Bently Young of Boston is the new Grand Patriarch.

The Ancient Order of United Workingmen, of which President Arthur is said to a member, was founded in Meadville, Pa., in July 1868. In March last the Grand Lodge of Maryland, New Jersey, and Delaware was set apart as a separate beneficiary jurisdiction. Fourteen papers in the interest of the order are published throughout the country.

The committee of general passenger and ticket agents, appointed by the National Association to agree upon rates to the Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar, to be held in San Francisco in August next, have decided that the rate from any point east of the Missouri River to Kansas City or Omaha and return should be one fare for the round trip to Knights Templar and their ladies exclusively, and from Kansas City or Omaha to San Francisco and return $75.

The various temples of the Patriarchal Circle and the battalions of Uniformed Patriarchs are making application for charters for the new Uniformed Degree Camps authorized by the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., at its last session. Much eagerness prevails in the different States to capture the first charter. In Illinois the Chicago Batallion will be No. 1; in Iowa, that of Keokuk; in New York, that of Albany; in New Jersey, that of Newark; in Connecticut that of New Haven; and in Massachusetts, Palestine Encampment of Boston. The charters will be given out in the order of applications, by the Grand Patriarch and the Grand Scribe of each jurisdiction. In New York, the Rochester Encampment, considered the best drilled battalion in the country, Washington, No. 3, of New York, and Kings county of Brooklyn have all been beaten by the Albany Patriarchs.

An important decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court of Indiana, which is of interest to all the fraternities. Abraham Abbott sued the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Honor, to recover a benefit on the death of his brother, who, he claimed, was at the time of his death, a member of the order in good standing. The defense was at the time of Abbott's death the lodge to which he belonged had been suspended through the failure of the officers to forward to the Supreme Lodge an assessment on a previous death within thirty days from notice. The case went against the order in the lower court, and on appeal the Supreme Court gave judgment for the petitioner, holding that when a lodge is restored the rights to death benefits, which were suspended with the suspension of the lodge are restored with its restoration, and that the answer of the defense was bad, because it showed that the lodge to which Abbots belonged was restored a few days after his death.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Ben Butler, it is said, endorses General N. P. Banks for the United States Senate in place of Hoar. This will likely beat Banks

If Massachusetts Democrats are sincere the old Bay State bids fair to lead the way in the enfranchisement of women. Widow Butler is in for it.

Democratic indignation at what is called boss rule in the State of New York has achieved the remarkable result of rendering John Kelly undisputed master of the city of New York, as well as dominant in the politics of the State. This sort of reform is peculiar to the Democratic party, and the game belongs to the heads I win, tails you lose, order.—*North American.*

Those Republicans in Philadelphia who werd so anxious for the election of Mr. Pattison to the office of Governor of the State, under the belief that he would be thoroughly independent in that office, may now see what his administration is likely to be, by the fact that his personal advisers appear to be composed exclusively of partisan Democratic leaders, bosses, politicians and machine managers. The independent part of the programe has entirely disappeared from sight.—*North American.*

PENNSYLVANIA PARAGRAPHS.

The buckwheat crop of Pennsylvania will aggregate 6,000,000 bushels this year.

A man named Hambleton, late a Tax Receiver of Lebanon, is delinquent in his accounts.

There are over one thousand applicants for the office of County Detective in Luzerne county.

West Pittston, Luzerne, is threatened with a water famine. There has been scarcely any rainfall there since September.

The Adelaide silk mill at Allentown will shut down for one month for the purpose of making necessary repairs and alterations. The mill now employs six hundred hands.

The Presbyterian Church courts having decided against dancing, some of the Westmoreland county girls who tripped it on the light fantastic on Thanksgiving eve are to be "sessioned."

The firm of Hamilton Disston & Co., of Philadelphia, who employ seventeen hundred men and boys, have made arrangements to present each one with a turkey the Saturday before Christmas. It is estimated that over 23,000 pounds of turkey will be given away by these gentlemen.

The Pittsburg *Times* has been sued for libel by Rev. T. J. Smith, proprietor of the Colored *Citizen*, the damages being placed at $10,000. The *Times* accused Mr. Smith of killing his brother at Harrisburg. The suit is remarkable from the fact that Mr. Smith will be the first colored man who availed himself of the benefits of the libel laws.

Many of the industries in the Schuylkill valley dependent on the river for a supply of water are suffering great inconvenience from low water. The colleries are all greatly effected, and the Port Clinton Rolling Mill, which is supplied from the little Schuylkill, has suspended work until more water can be obtained. The scarcity of water, especially in the Little Schuylkill valley, is unprecedented.

While repairing a road in Montgomery county a few days ago, the workmen came across the grave of Chorocorah, an Indian chief, the last of his tribe, who was buried 239 years ago. Efforts have frequently been made to discover the remains, but the precise spot could not be found until it was revealed by accident. The grave was about twelve feet deep, and the body lay between two layers of glue three inches in thickness.

The Harrisburg Patriot publishes some horrible developments in connection with the management and condition of a free colored cemetry in the suburbs of the city. It is shown that there are at least four layers of the dead in the enclosure; that the dead have only been partially buried—many without being coffined—and that dogs have feasting on the remains of those interred for many years, portions of the bodies being dragged to neighboring farm-houses.

Dr. D. Heber Plank, of Morgantown, Berks county, realizing the fact that walnut and hickory timber is gradually disappearing from that section, owing to the demand for manufacturing purposes, has established a forestry about midway between Morgantown and Joanna Station, in which he intends to raise nuthearing trees. He has already planted over forty bushels of walnuts and other nuts, and contemplates planting a great many more when the weather permits.

Frederick Folge, one of the employes of the Bethlehem Iron Company, now about fifty years of age, has a remarkable record for pedestrainism. He began work for the company December 3, 1863, and since that time has not lost a single day, working even on Sunday. His residence is three and one-quarter miles from the works, which distance he has invariably walked in going to and from his work. On the 3d of the present month he had walked a total distance of 45,110 miles. Mr. Folge is still hale and hearty, and ascribes his good health and strength as due in a great measure to his long walks.

GENERAL CLEANINGS.

Samuel Ale, Wrightsville, Pa., says: "I suffered from pains in my chest and indigestion, and Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me."

Thirteen vessels and 115 lives were lost in the Gloucester (Mass.) fisheries this year, more than in any recent year except 1879, when 29 vessels and 249 lives were lost.

A European Company headed by Benjamin Newgas, of Liverpool, has just completed the purchase of 100,000 acres of cotton lands in Arkansas and Chicat counties, Ark.

The great value of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for all diseases of women is demonstrated by every day experience. The writer of this had occasion to step into the principal Pharmacy of a city of 140,000 inhabitants, and on inquiry as to which is the most popular proprietary medicine of the time, was answered, that Mrs. Pinkhham's Vegetable Compound occupies almost conspicuous place in the front rank of all the remedies of this class now before the public.—*Journal.*

The cut of logs at the local mill at Minneapolis, Minn., during the past sawing season, was 290,000,000 feet of lumber, 29,000,000 shingles and 56,000,000 laths, against 234,009,000 feet of lumber, 87,000,000 shingles and 49,000,000 lath in 1881.

Get Rich.

When Hops are $1.25 per lb. as now, an acre will yield $1,000 profit, and yet the best family Medicine on earth, Hop Bitters, contain the same quantity of Hops and are sold at the same price fixed years ago, although Hops now are twenty times higher than then. Raise Hops, get rich in pocket; use Hop Bitters and get rich in health.

A healthy body is indispensable to a vigorous mind. A billious and dyspeptic man, whose blood drags sluggishly in his veins, can neither think clearly nor act wisely. Ayer's Pills will stir up the liver, excite the stomach and bowels to activity, open the pores of the system, renovate the blood, and restore a healthy tenement for the mind. For sale by Dr. H. C. Porter & Son, Towanda, Pa.

The John H. Starin war library was presented to the State Soldiers and Sailors' Home of Bath, N. Y., Thursday. Two years ago the Grand Army of the Republic decided to present Mr. Starin with a testimonial in appreciation of the many kindnesses extended by him to the veterans, but by his request the amount, $800, was devoted to the purchase of war literature for the Home. Mr. Starin made a presentation speech. General Slocum accepted the gift on the part of the trustees.

Two through letter train pouches were found Thursday morning about half-past three o'clock near the Indianapolis and Illinois Railroad, in the north part of Terre Haute, Ind. The straps had been cut and the letters rifled, and then put back into one of the pouches. One pouch was labelled "From New York City," with matter exclusively for Colorado, and the other was labeled "Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona from New York and Pittsburg S. R. Co." The proper authorities have been telegraphed to by Postmaster Jones.

S. H. Treat, United States District Judge, of Illinois, who lives at Springfield, has been in continuous service upon the bench in Illinois since 1837, or a total of forty-five years. From 1837 to 1841 he was Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit; from 1841 to 1855 he was a Judge of the Supreme Court, and since 1855 he has been a United States District Judge. He is still hale and hearty, and all appearances indicate that he is good for another quarter of a century upon the bench.

A High Opinion.

Capt. John J. Dawson, late of the British Army, residing on Love street, between Mandeville and Spain, this city, says he used St. Jabcobs Oil with the greatest possible advantage when afflicted with rheumatism.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

Anthony Trollope, the popular English novelist, has died a victim to overwork. His fertility was very great, and his power of production has for many years past been pushed to its utmost extent, owing, it is said, to some such cause as that which impelled the fatal labors of Sir Walter Scott. When he had accumulated enough to live on in comfort he obliged a friend, and the result was that he was compelled to go back into the harness again to supply his necessities. Though not a great writer, Trollope was a very clever one, and the photographic accurrancy of detail by which his books are characterized will render them valuable in after years as studies of the society they so faithfully illustrate.

Charles Vansant, who was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad recently, was the hero of one of the most gallant episodes of the late war. He bore the colors of his regiment at Ball's Bluff, and when, during a desperate charge, his Colonel was shot, he bore him from the field, and then returned, amid a hail of bullets, to rescue the flag. Five times was it captured by the rebels and regained by Vansant in a hand-to-hand struggle. At last he broke away with the flag and reached the river. His enemies were at his very heels, but he plunged into the water, dived to the bottom, placed the flag there under a stone, and then swam to the other shore and escaped. Afterward he revisited the spot and succeeded in finding and restoring to the regiment the flag he had so desperately defended.

"Female Complaints."

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I was sick for six years, and could scarcely walk about the house. My breath was short and I suffered from pain in my breast and stomach all the time; also from palpitation and an internal fever, or burning sensation, and experienced frequent smothering or choking sensations. I also suffered from pain low down across my bowels and in my back, and was much reduced in flesh. I have used your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription," and feel that I am well.

Very respectfully,
DEMILAH B. MCMILLAN, Arlington, Ga.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM EFFECTIVELY CLEANSES THE NASAL PASSAGES OF CATARRH, HEALS THE SORES, RESTORES THE SENSES OF TASTE AND SMELL. 50 CENTS. HAY-FEVER

ELYS' CREAM BALM effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrh, Hay Fever, causing healthy secretions, allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment will cure Catarrh, Hay Fever, &c. Unequaled for colds in the head. Agreeable to use. Apply by the little finger into the nostrils. On receipt of 50c. will mail a package.

Sold by H. C. Porter & Son, Druggists, Towanda, Pa.

ELYS' CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.
April 6.

CUTTER SLEIGHS.

If you want a FIRST-CLASS swell body cutter, the very best in the market, for use the coming winter, please give me a call. Special inducements to EARLY and CASH buyers. Better buy early. The stock in market is likely to be much less than last season.

R. M. WELLES.

Towanda, Pa., Nov. 1, 1882.

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